TRAVELS

THROUGH

GERMANY, BOHEMIA, HUNGARY, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, and LORRAIN.

Giving a TRUE and JUST

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

PRESENT STATE of thoſe COUNTRIES;

THEIR

NATURAL, LITERARY, and POLITICAL HISTORY; MANNERS, LAWS, COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, PAINTING, SCULPTURE, ARCHITECTURE, COINS, ANTIQUITIES, CURIOSITIES of ART and NATURE, &c.

ILLUSTRATED

With COPPER-PLATES, engraved from Drawings taken on the Spot.

By JOHN GEORGE KEYSLER,
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TRAVELS

THROUGH

GERMANY, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.

LETTER LXXX.

Sequel of the journey through the dutchies of *Carniola* and *Stiria* to *Vienna*.

SIR,

UPPER *Laubach* is a ſmall town about three leagues from the city of *Laubach*. The *Storia* or boat that goes by the canal takes up four hours in the paſſage; and every paſſenger pays ſeventeen **cruitzers* for the boat, and as much to each rower. The country is level, and for its fertility not inferior to the greateſt part of the *Upper Carniola*. They have generally two harveſts a year, and when the wheat, barley or rye is carried in, they ſow buck-wheat. The beſt ſpot in the whole country is that about *Wipach*, on the borders of the county of *Goritia*, where the fruit and vintage rival thoſe of *Italy*; and the rivers produce ſuch fine fiſh, that laſt year a trout weighing forty pounds was taken in one of them. But amidſt this plenty of the fruits of the earth there is a great ſcarcity of money in this country.

Mr. *Valvaſor*'s deſcription of the dutchy of *Carniola*, has gained him great reputation among foreigners; but his own countrymen think

Valvaſor's *deſcription*, &c

* A *Cruitzer* is $\frac{7}{15}$ of a penny ſterling.

themſelves little beholden to him for his exaggerating deſcriptions. It ſeems he makes a palace of every nobleman's houſe, and a lordſhip of the ſpot of land belonging to it, which is often very inconſiderable. This intended honour they had much rather have been without; not from humility or modeſty, but becauſe (as in other places) the taxes and impoſts annually increaſe here; and inſtead of the expected abatements, the miniſtry, in anſwer to the remonſtrances of the inhabitants alledging the poverty of the country and its inability to bear any additional burthen, appeal to this book written by a native and inhabitant of *Carniola*, in which it is repreſented as a land flowing with milk and honey, and of inexhauſtible opulence. The ſtates affirm that *Valvaſor* received a ducat for every page of his work, by way of penſion and preſents.

Lach, *or* Laubach. The moſt remarkable town for commerce in all *Carniola* is *Lack*, where they carry on a conſiderable trade not only in iron, ſteel, quickſilver, corn and other commodities, which are alſo ſold in other towns of *Carniola*, but a great quantity of linen is made here, which is ſent to *Fiume* and *Trieſte*. Salt is the only thing wanting, which the ſubjects are obliged to purchaſe at the imperial magazines; and from theſe they get only ſea ſalt, which they refine by a ſecond boiling.

In ſeveral parts of this dutchy, particularly in *Upper Carniola*, ſcorpions are very numerous; and great quantities are exported from hence. The inhabitants eat *Fleabane* faſting, as an antidote againſt the venom of thoſe creatures. They alſo recommend the following recipe as an infallible preſervative againſt the bite of a viper or any venomous creature, *viz.* Early in the morning to eat the heart of a viper opened alive, or to ſwallow it raw, and drink a little water after it.

Remedy againſt ſcorpions and ſnakes.

Petrefactions. *Carniola* being a mountainous country, abounds in petrefactions, and particularly *Gloſſopetræ*, which are no other than ſharks teeth, called by the vulgar, the *devil's nails*.

The water of the canal of *Laubach* emits a very diſagreeable ſmell. After running thro' the city, it divides itſelf into two branches. On the right hand in coming from *Upper Laubach* ſtands the caſtle of *Laubach*, on an eminence beautifully cultivated; and at the foot of the hill is that part of the city of *Laubach* in which are the market, the town houſe, the cathedral and epiſcopal palace. The other part on the left is the largeſt, and is embelliſhed with ſeveral handſome buildings. The number of inhabitants in this city is computed to be twelve thouſand. The cathedral is finely painted, and under the cupola are four ſtatues of the ſuppoſed biſhops of the antient *Æmonenſes* or dioceſe of *Laubach*, namely St. *Maximus*, St. *Caſtus*, St. *Gennadius* and St. *Florus*. The firſt is ſaid to have lived in the year 240, the ſecond in the year 368, and the third in the year 503, after the birth of Chriſt.

Cathedral.

In

In the *Auguſtines* church, behind the high altar, is a *Caſa ſanta* in imitation of that at *Loretto*; in which is an inſcription, in memory of the homage done to his Imperial Majeſty, in this church, in the year 1728. The *Urſeline* nuns have here a very beautiful light church; but when the improvements now making in St. *Peter*'s church are finiſhed, it will be one of the fineſt in the city. At the Jeſuits Church is a ſuperb marble altar and four ſtatues, which are well worth ſeeing. Their library is very well contrived. The fathers have ſpacious wine vaults, capable of containing 3000 pipes; which is not to be wondered at, as moſt of the rents of their eſtates are paid in wine. *Auguſtines church, &c.*

On the ninth of *June* I was entertained here with the proceſſion on *Corpus-Chriſti-Day*, at which the inhabitants of the villages belonging to the city pariſhes attend with colours, *&c.* The peaſants wives roar out their *Sclavonian* hymns, and diſplay at once their finery, and ſkill in ſinging. In the proceſſion they alſo carry bundles of graſs, with which they come into the church, and touch the goſpel book, being perſuaded that the graſs derives a particular virtue from the book, and then mix it with hay for the cattle. *Corpus Chriſti festival.*

The more ignorant people are, the ſtronger is their bigotry and attachment to a ſect or party. Pope *Benedict* the XIII's order (tho' he publiſhed a bull for that purpoſe,) that this ſentence, *Praiſed be the Lord Jeſus Chriſt for ever, Amen*, ſhould be uſed inſtead of a common ſalutation or compliment, has met with little regard in other parts of *Italy*; but at *Trieſte*, *Fiume* and in the neighbouring parts, this form already obtains, even with improvements, ſuch as, *praiſed be Jeſus and Mary*; to which the anſwer is *for ever, Amen*. At the church is to be ſeen a large iron chain which goes round the whole edifice, and was the votive piece of a captive who offered it upon recovering his liberty, according to a vow he had made.

About a quarter of a league from *Laubach* the river *Save* runs with a rapid ſtream, which iſſues from the high mountains near the village of *Ratſchach*; and is here ſo increaſed, that the bridge over it is five hundred and forty five common paces in length. This bridge (as appears by an inſcription) was completed in the year 1724 in the reign of the Emperor *Charles* VI. It is built only of oak; but every year an arch of freeſtone is to be added, and part of one is already built. On the other ſide of the bridge ſtands a white marble ſtatue of St. *Nepomucenus* on a pedeſtal of white and red marble, which is adorned with a fine *baſſo relievo* repreſenting the death of that Saint, who was thrown into this river and was drowned. The letters of the inſcription are of gilt braſs faſtened with ſmall tacks; but of theſe the peaſants have already taken away a great many, ſuppoſing them to be gold. *The river Save.*

From *Laubach* to *Gratz* in *Stiria* are ten ſtages. The third from the former, namely, from St. *Oſwald* to *Franze*, is very mountainous; and on the road is a ſtone inſcribed with theſe words, *Fines Carnioliæ*, which marks the limits betwixt the dutchy of *Carniola* and the county of *Cilley*. About twenty paces on this ſide of it is a pyramid erected on a black marble baſe, on the top of which is a marble eagle with expanded wings, looking towards *Carniola*, with a globe and ſceptre in its claws. On each ſide of it is an inſcription extolling with the groſſeſt Adulation the bounty of *Charles* VI. in mending the roads, the loyalty of the ſtates of the country, the ſkill and diligence of the perſons employed in the work, *&c.*

The roads thro' *Carniola* and *Stiria*, tho' the country be ſo very mountainous, are extremely good. The making of theſe roads at firſt was not a little burthenſome to the ſubjects; but, as they are now completed, the expence of keeping them in order is not very great, conſidering the infinite advantage good roads are of both to the country and to travellers.

Firſt, all the ſtones that lay in the road were made uſe of to raiſe it to a proper height. On each ſide is a ditch made with large ſtones well compacted, and the middle between theſe ditches, conſiſts of a *ſtratum* of flint ſtones beaten ſmall. This is covered with ſand mixed with a kind of clay, which makes the road very ſmooth and hard, like a threſhing floor. The greateſt care is taken to repair theſe roads; and the labourers, who have good wages for that purpoſe, have their dwellings along the ſide of the roads, that they may be at hand to keep them in good order.

Cilley. *Cilley* is a mean town; but it lies in a pleaſant country on the banks of the river *Saan*.

In going to *Mahrburg* you croſs the *Draw*, called by the inhabitants *Drag:* but this river is not very well ſtock'd with fiſh.

Ehrnhauſen. *Ehrnhauſen* is one ſtage from *Mahrburg*, and ſome part of this road exhibits a charming proſpect.

On the other ſide of *Ehrnhauſen* the road lies acroſs the river *Muehre*, twice in the diſtance of a league; which ſhews that ſome maps are not ſo exact as they ſhould be, tho' I have little to object againſt that of *Stiria* by *Seuter*.

Language. The *Sclavonian* language is ſpoken by the commonalty till you come within a few miles of *Gratz*; tho' from the frontiers of *Cilley*, the uſe of that dialect begins to decreaſe. The gentry here ſpeak *Sclavonic*, *German* and *Italian*; and ſome of the better ſort underſtand *French*. I uſed to wonder, when I travelled in *Piedmont* to hear the common people expreſs themſelves fluently in *French*, *Italian* and *Piedmonteſe:* But thoſe three dialects have a much nearer affinity with each other, and conſe-

ſequently are more eaſily acquired, than the three languages uſed by great numbers of people in this country, as they differ extremely from each other.

Gratz, the capital of the Dutchy of *Stiria*, is well built; the ſtreets being ſpacious and well laid out. The caſtle ſtands on a very high hill, and has the conveniency of a well, which has a communication with the *Muehre*. A good armory, and magazines well furniſhed are always kept here on account of the conveniency of water carriage to *Hungary*. In the market place ſtands a fine triangular marble pillar. A great part of the caſtle is in ſuch a ruinous condition, that about two years ſince there was a neceſſity of repairing a few apartments in order to entertain the Emperor. The *Jeſuits* are in poſſeſſion of the fine church near it, and likewiſe of a chapel detached from this church, where the architecture and ſculpture is very well worth ſeeing. Over the entrance of the chapel are theſe words: *Gratz.*

Cæſareum Mauſoleum
Divi Ferdinandi II. Rom. Imperatoris,
Sanctæ Catharinæ V. & M. ſacrum

'The imperial *Mauſoleum* of *Ferdinand* the ſecond emperor of *Rome* 'ſacred to St. *Catharine* virgin and martyr.'

On the roof is repreſented the life of the emperor *Leopold* in ſeveral emblematic paintings.

On the top of this *Mauſoleum* is an obſervatory well furniſhed with mathematical inſtruments. In the lower part, which is a kind of circular chapel, is the tomb of the emperor *Ferdinand* II. and near it this inſcription:

Divus Ferdinandus II. Rom. Imp.
Vitæ & armorum ſanctitate clarus,
IX. Jul. A. C. MDLXXVIII.
Græcii mortalem vitam auſpicatus
Finiit Viennæ.
Exuvias ſuas hic locavit
in Patria mortali
Poſtquam ad immortalem tranſiit,
XV. Febr. A. Chriſti MDCXXXVII.

Semen ejus hæreditabit terram.
Pſ. XXIV.

'*Ferdinand*

'*Ferdinand* II. emperor of *Rome*, illuſtrious for his piety and military 'accompliſhments, was born at *Gratz* on the ninth of *July* 1578, and 'died at *Vienna* on the 15th of *February* 1637. On his removal to his 'eternal country, he left his remains to be depoſited in his temporary 'country, and the place of his nativity.'

underneath:

'His ſeed ſhall inherit the earth. *Pſ.* XXIV.'

In this chapel likewiſe lie *John Charles*, the emperor's ſecond ſon, who died very young, in the year 1619, and *Mary Anne*, Dutcheſs of *Bavaria* his conſort, who died in the year 1616.

In the *Jeſuits* library is ſhewn a manuſcript tranſlation of the bible, at the concluſion of which is a memoir, ſignifying, that it was written and finiſhed by *Eraſmus Stratter* at *Saltzburg*, on *Friday* before the ember week in autumn, A. D. 1469. In this manuſcript the ſo much diſputed text in the fifth chapter of the firſt epiſtle of St. *John* v. 7. concerning the three witneſſes in heaven is to be found.* But the ſixth verſe runs thus: *And the Spirit is that which witneſſeth that Chriſt is the truth.* This text in another printed bible to be ſeen here is expreſſed in the ſame manner. The latter is printed with a very neat type, and was publiſhed in two volumes at *Nurenberg*, in the year 1483, by *Antony Coberger*; and ſome zealous perſon has taken the trouble to write the following words on the firſt leaf of it.

'*Luther* was born A. D. 1483, on the tenth of *November*, that is, 'on the eve of St. *Martin*, the holy biſhop.'

Now this bible was printed at *Nurenberg* in the year 1483, as mentioned above, on the *Monday* after *invocavit Sunday*, which was half a year before *Luther* was born. What becomes then of the erroneous opinion, that *Luther* was the firſt who favoured us with a tranſlation of the bible in *German?*

For my part, I did not imagine that any one pretended, we never had a *German* tranſlation of the ſcriptures, before *Luther*'s work; nothing being more notorious than that a *German* tranſlation had been publiſhed in the year 1467, 1477, 1494, at *Augſpurg*, and in 1490 and 1518 at *Nurenberg*. † But I am alſo of opinion, from the frequent pub-

* The reaſon why this paſſage is not to be found in ſo many MSS. is ſufficiently known; but all the craft of the enemies of our holy faith has but little weight, as the connection not only neceſſarily requires the ſentence in diſpute, but *Tertullian* ſo early as the ſecond, and St. *Cyprian* in the third century expreſly appeal to this paſſage.

† According to all appearance, the *German* tranſlation of the bible of the year 1467, carries with it the greateſt antiquity; and thoſe ſeem to be miſtaken, who ſuppoſe that the firſt *German* bible was printed in 1447 and 1449. The next impreſſions of it after this were in the years 1477, 1483, 1487, 1490, 1494, and 1518.

lications of the bible, towards the close of the fifteenth century, that no difficulty was made of permitting the laity to read the holy scriptures, even in their mother tongue.†

At the *Dominican* convent, which lies between the church and the area before the palace, is a piece of painting representing *Catharine* of *Sienna* exchanging her heart for that of Christ. Not far from it, on the right hand, is the portrait of St. *Alan*, a Dominican monk, who was a native of *England*. An inscription underneath says, that the Virgin *Mary* was so pleased with the love he bore to her, that in the presence of the Son of God, an infinite multitude of angels and blessed spirits, she was espoused to St. *Alan*; gave him with her virgin mouth a kiss of everlasting peace, refreshed him with the milk of her most chaste breasts, and presented him with a ring in token of the marriage. This pretended step-father and forster-brother of our Lord died in the year 1475. That the Virgin *Mary* should expose her chaste breasts in the presence of so many spectators, will not appear strange to those, who from other legends have learned, that it is not uncommon for them to represent her as condescending to such familiarities with her favourite votaries, as are not to be read without a blush. This fame devout *Alan* informs us, that the Virgin *Mary* once paid a formal visit to St. *Dominic*, the founder of his order, attended by three maids of honour, each of which had a retinue of one hundred and fifty angels. He adds, that these three maids of honour represented the three persons in the blessed Trinity, by whom *Dominic* (who had fallen into a swoon at the radiancy of this cælestial visit) was raised and delivered into the hands of the Virgin *Mary*; who received him as her bridegroom, kiss'd him, and uncovering her breasts gave him suck.

Dominican Convent.

The Virgin Mary *married to an* English *monk.*

Crasset and *Cæsarius* give us an account of many more such condescending weddings: However, some sensible *Romanists* have openly expressed their abhorrence of such impious fictions.*

In the middle of a plain, about a mile from the city, is a round hill, on which nine chapels are built, in devout commemoration of Christ's passion. In one of these chapels the whole crucifix is covered

Mount Calvary.

† The worse than anti-christian prohibition from reading the bible sufficiently shews the necessity of the Reformation. So early as the 7th century the reading of the New Testament, and translating it into foreign languages, was prohibited, under pretence, that by this means the scripture might come to lose a great deal of the reverence due to it. In the 12th century this prohibition was renewed, from a pretended fear that persons of mean capacities might wrest them to erroneous opinions. But none acted more vigorously in this affair than pope *Clement* VIII. In *Scotland*, *Hamilton* the regent, and cardinal *Beton*, so far promoted ignorance, that the clergy used to tell the people, that *Luther* was the author of the bible. *Buchan. Hist. Scot. lib.* 15. *p.* 518.

* Those who have the honour of the monks at heart must not pretend to disbelieve such fables, since the very founders of the religious orders were the inventors of most of them.

with

with pearls; but the ſculpture in all of them is very coarſe, and ſometimes ridiculous. Beſides the holy ſepulchre, which is ſaid to be conſtructed after the manner of that at *Jeruſalem*, here is alſo a *ſcala ſanta*, or holy ſtairs; by aſcending which every *Friday*, and on the days of the invention and elevation of the croſs, forty days indulgence are to be gained.

About a mile farther, beyond this mount *Calvary*, as it is called, on the left, lies Count *Adam*'s ſeat: The gardens, paintings and water-works are greatly admired by the country people; but they who have ſeen the palaces and gardens in other countries will find nothing extraordinary here.

Retelſtein *cave.* Two ſtages from *Gratz*, in the way to *Vienna*, on the right hand of *Retelſtein*, is a cave, out of which are continually dug ſeveral large bones, called *unicornu foſſile*, not unlike thoſe of *Canſtein*. The entrance is very large, and the cave runs under a rock. Theſe bones may be conjectured to have belonged to cattle or wild beaſts, who at the time of the deluge, or ſome other extraordinary inundation, had ſheltered themſelves here. The vulgar call them dragons teeth or giants bones; and imagine that before the deluge this cavern was the abode of ſavage Women. The extent of it is ſaid to be no leſs than two *German* miles.

Pruck. *Pruck* is ſituated on the bank of the *Muehre*, and is a pretty little town. In the center of the market-place a pillar is erected in honour of the Virgin *Mary*.

Semering Hill. Between *Mertzuſchlag* and *Schadwien* the road lies over mount *Semering*, which on the ſide towards *Auſtria* is very ſteep: But great ſums have been expended in making the road ſafe and practicable, and a ſtone breaſt-work has been built along the moſt dangerous precipices. On the top of the *Semering* ſtands a ſuperb monument, with an eagle at each of the four corners, and in the middle a globe ſurmounted with a crown, marking the limits of *Stiria* and *Auſtria*. On it is an inſcription in praiſe of the emperor *Charles* VI. under whoſe auſpices a work of ſuch public advantage was carried on through difficulties which ſeemed inſuperable. To prevent being inceſſantly peſter'd by the officers of the revenue all along the road to *Vienna*, it is proper to have one's baggage ſearched at *Schadwien*, and to take a written certificate.

Neuſtadt. *Neuſtadt* is a very pleaſant well built town. In the moat of this town is a large fiſh, call'd *Hauſſe*, which appears to be above a hundred pounds in weight, and has been in the moat ſeveral years.

In a chapel in the cathedral at *Neuſtadt* the following inſcription is to be ſeen on a tomb:

Inſcriptions.

Hoc in tumulo
jacent
Comes Petrus Zerinius
Banus Croatiæ,
&
Marchio Franciſcus Frangepan
Ultimus familiæ
Qui, quia
Cæcus cæcum duxit,
Ambo in hanc foveam ceciderunt.

'In this tomb lie count *Peter Serini Ban* of *Croatia*, and *Francis* 'marquis of *Frangipani*, the laſt of that family, who, becauſe the blind 'led the blind, are both fallen into this ditch.'

Underneath is a ſword cut in ſtone, over which are two bones lying a-croſs and two death-heads, with theſe words:

Diſcite mortales, & caſu diſcite noſtro
Obſervare fidem Regibus atque Deo.
Anno Domini MDCLXXI.
die XXX. April. hora 9.
Ambitionis meta eſt tumba.

'From our misfortunes, mortals, learn not to violate your duty to-'wards your God and your ſovereigns. *April* 30, 1671, nine of the 'clock. The gaol of ambition is an untimely grave.'

I could not but be pleaſed with the moderate terms of this inſcription, which rather breaths compaſſion than the acrimony or inſults uſual on ſuch occaſions. How the two counts *Nadaſti* and *Tettenbach* were inveigled into this affair is known from hiſtory. The former was executed at *Vienna*, and the latter at *Gratz*. *Nadaſti*, who ſeemed to be the moſt guilty, was the only one of the four conſpirators who was indulged with the favour of being beheaded. The ſtool on which he ſat at his execution, and the ſword which was the inſtrument of it, are ſhewn in the arſenal at *Vienna*; the count having made it his laſt requeſt, that after him no body might be beheaded with that ſword.

The ſtreets in *Neuſtadt* are large and ſtrait. Here is alſo a fine area or ſquare, adorned with a pillar in honour of the Virgin *Mary*; however, it is but thinly inhabited. *Virgin Mary's pillar.*

Not far from *Neuſtadt* is dug up a fine ſort of clay, which, when prepared and burnt, is tranſparent, and makes a very pretty kind of porcelain.

Draſkirchen. At *Draſkirchen* and *Laxemburg* are ſeveral fine monuments erected in honour of the virgin *Mary*.

Laxemberg. *Laxemberg*, formerly called *Lachfendorf*, is the place where the imperial Court generally reſides in the ſpring; the large plain round this town being perfectly well adapted for the emperor's favourite ſport of baiting the heron: but the palace is not worth ſeeing either for its architecture or furniture. The large bone, which is an ell and a half in length, ſhewn here for the rib of a giant, was taken out of the head of a large fiſh.

From *Neuſtadt* almoſt to *Laxemburg* the road lies along a vaſt barren plain. I muſt own that the whole dutchy of *Stiria* and the frontiers of *Auſtria* on that ſide little anſwered the idea I had before entertained of them. But from *Laxemburg* to *Vienna* you paſs thro' a beautiful fertile country; and the road over the hill, called *Wienerberg*, from which one has a fine view towards *Vienna*, is delightfully planted with rows of trees.

George Matthew Viſcher, a *Tiroleſe*, and miniſter of *Leonſtain* in *Upper Auſtria*, aſſiſted by one *Ruſſel* an engraver, publiſhed in the year 1669 a very beautiful map of *Upper Auſtria* in twelve ſheets. In 1670 they alſo publiſhed with the ſame accuracy and beauty a map of *Lower Auſtria*, in ſixteen ſheets. But in their map of the dutchy of *Stiria*, in twelve ſheets, they have not ſucceeded ſo well. I am, *&c.*

Vienna, June 20, 1730.

LETTER LXXXI.

A deſcription of the city of *Vienna*.

SIR,

AS *John Baſilius Kuchelbecker* has lately publiſhed a full account of the imperial court, together with a deſcription of *Vienna*, I ſhall not enlarge on thoſe particulars which this learned author has already touched upon; but ſhall content myſelf with making ſome additional remarks on the Court and city. The objections made to *Ruchelbecker*'s book at *Vienna*, are very well known. The *Jeſuits* ſtrove hard to ſuppreſs

preſs it, on account of the diſagreeable truths which it contained; but the fathers were, to their great diſappointment, foiled in their attempt.

Number of houſes and inhabitants at Vienna.

The City of *Vienna* is not very large; for it conſiſts only of twelve hundred and thirty three houſes; and a perſon may walk round the walls in an hour. The number of the inhabitants, from pretty exact computations, does not exceed fifty thouſand. But the ſuburbs, which all around extend five or ſix hundred common paces from the fortifications of the city, take up a great deal of ground. Now if all the ſuburbs be compriſed under the name of *Vienna*, the number of the inhabitants will amount to above three hundred and fifty thouſand, the burials being annually about ſeven thouſand. The ſtreets of *Vienna* are very narrow and winding. The imperial court has the privilege of quartering ſoldiers in the ſecond ſtory of the citizens houſes, which is a great diminution of the rents to the owners. As the fronts of the houſes, beſides this inconveniency, are very narrow, the citizens endeavour to make up theſe diſadvantages by the height of the buildings; ſo that there are houſes at *Vienna* ſix and ſeven ſtories high. One of thoſe in the ſquare, called the *Hof*, has on one ſide ſeven, and on the other eight ſtories. The Houſes at *Paris* are more magnificent than thoſe at *Vienna*; but by reaſon of the walls and gates of the courts or areas before them, which are generally ſhut, they make no great appearance in the ſtreet. The palaces at *Vienna* are indeed, for the moſt part, almoſt hid in narrow ſtreets; but in ſplendor and magnificence they greatly ſurpaſs the *Hôtels* of *Paris*; eſpecially if one takes in the noble ſtructures in the ſuburbs of *Vienna*.

Height of the houſes.

Gaming aſſemblies.

A perſon of quality and fortune, who is fond of cards, may here gratify ſuch a diſpoſition as far as he pleaſes, and be ſure of being well received in all aſſemblies. The uſual queſtions, particularly of the ladies, with regard to a ſtranger, introduced by any of their acquaintance into an aſſembly, turn upon theſe three capital points. 1. Whether he be of old nobility? 2. Whether he be rich? and 3. Whether he is fond of play? if theſe three queries be anſwered in the affirmative, no farther enquiry is to be apprehended. Sometimes if a ſtranger games deep, that qualification makes up any deficiency in the firſt article. But a perſon ſhould maturely weigh the ſtate of his purſe, before he engages in a party; for gaming is here carried to a prodigious height. The *Auſtrian* and *Bohemian* nobility have no occaſion to be very cautious in this particular, as their large eſtates and lucrative poſts bear them out: but with moſt ſtrangers the caſe is very different.

New nobility.

Beſides the aſſemblies of the nobility, here are many others, conſiſting of perſons who are not admitted into thoſe of the beſt quality; for *Vienna* ſwarms with new nobility, or with perſons giving themſelves out for ſuch. No ſooner is a man maſter of a moderate fortune, but his head is turned

with the thoughts of a patent of nobility; and none ſets out lower than with the title of baron. It is well known that the famous imperial miniſter ———— once at an entertainment happening to be ſeated next to the new upſtart count ————, to ſhew his indignation at it, turned the diſcourſe upon dreſs; and complaining of the awkwardneſs of the taylors then in vogue, ſaid aloud to the count of ————, who ſat by him, 'I muſt ſay this, to the honour of thy grandfather, now in 'his grave, that no man ever pleaſed me ſo well in making a pair of 'breeches as he did.'

Procurators. Among thoſe who live moſt agreeably at *Vienna* are the procurators of the imperial court of juſtice, each of whom makes upwards of ten thouſand *guldens* * a year. An ordinary citizen gives ſuch a procurator or attorney, from twenty-four to thirty *guldens* a year, for managing any ſuits he has in hand; and a nobleman gives him thirty ſix *guldens*. The ſtates of any conſiderable diſtrict generally allow their procurator an annual ſalary from one hundred to three hundred *guldens*. There are now thirty of theſe procurators; and it was juſtly obſerved by the preſent imperial vice-chancellor, 'that theſe people had of all others the leaſt 'reaſon to be diſſatisfied, as they have their fingers in all the purſes in 'the empire.'

Proteſtants how treated. The proteſtants have the public exerciſe of their religion allowed them at the houſes of the *Swediſh*, *Daniſh*, and *Dutch* ambaſſadors: but in the ſtreets they muſt take care not to come in the way of a proceſſion of the hoſt; the ignorant multitude frequently handling very roughly ſuch as cannot avoid it: and they yet make a conſcience of paying divine worſhip by genuflexion to what they themſelves do not judge to be a proper object of ſuch reverence. Some time ſince, on ſuch an occaſion, the populace were for dragging the Lady of M. *Van Brand*, the *Pruſſian* ambaſſador, out of her coach, and forcing her to kneel down; but ſhe acquitted herſelf in this affair both with great reſolution and prudence. At *Prague*, the *Jews* on meeting the hoſt unexpectedly, uſed to be treated in the moſt injurious manner, ſo that very great miſchiefs ſometimes enſued; till at laſt, to gratify ſuch an uſeful body, and put a ſtop to thoſe outrageous tumults, it was ordered that the prieſt ſhould carry the hoſt under his cloak without a bell or any other ceremony. One would be inclined to think that proteſtants deſerve to be treated with as much complaiſance here, as is elſewhere ſhewn to the *Jews*; eſpecially as the matter relates not only to foreign miniſters, but alſo to the higheſt court of juſtice in the empire, to which other proteſtants are under a neceſſity of applying for protection and juſtice in their affairs: conſequently they cannot

* A *gulden* is equal to 2s 4d ſterling.

cannot be ſaid to have come hither voluntarily, and therefore to be under an obligation of conforming to the cuſtoms of the place.

I believe I ſhall not exceed the truth in computing the number of perſons attending this high court, either as ſollicitors for themſelves or others, with all the officers and attendants, at twenty thouſand perſons; among which the proteſtants make a conſiderable number. The hopes of riſing in civil and military employments; of obtaining penſions, or of improving their fortunes ſome other way, prompt many to go over to the *Romiſh* religion; who afterwards make ſhew of a mighty zeal for their new religion, that their change may be the leſs ſuſpected to proceed from any intereſted views. Others look upon the difference among chriſtian ſects as a thing of no conſequence in the ſight of God; concluding that each of them have their reſpective truths and errors. Tho' a man obſerves faults in ſects of all denominations, it does not follow that they all appear alike indifferent to him, or that he muſt make choice of the worſt; no more than if a man of common ſenſe, upon being ſhewn three patterns of cloth for a ſuit of cloaths, the firſt of which is ſomething ſpotted, the ſecond leſs, and the third leaſt of all, ſhould pitch upon that which was moſt offenſive to the eye. For any curious art which requires a ſtrong eye, and a clear light, an artiſt would hardly chooſe the very darkeſt room in a houſe, tho' none of them were ſo light as he could wiſh. *Converſions.*

Few days ſince I had ſome converſation with an old friend of mine, in whoſe converſion I was ſatisfied that conviction had but little ſhare. In one of the proteſtant churches, of which he was a member, he alledged that he ſaw many abuſes and mere human inventions, to which his reaſon could not ſubmit. By this I could eaſily perceive what an indifferent opinion he muſt entertain of another religion, which requires a much more ſervile faith and ſubjection, even to tenets and ordinances quite contrary to reaſon. As it was not difficult for him to judge of my ſentiments, concerning the reality of his converſion, he had recourſe to this ſimilè, *viz.* that God overlooking the external difference of worſhip among Chriſtians, had an equal love for all; as a king indiſcriminately loves a loyal army, tho' not conſiſting of one ſort of troops, but of horſe, foot, grenadiers, dragoons and huſſars. I could not forbear urging the compariſon home upon him, and aſked him, what a king would think of a ſubject, who, at a general rendezvous, or upon an exigency, ſhould appear with a ruſty muſket and a blunt ſword, having before been furniſhed with the beſt of arms. However, the worſt is, that all religions may recriminate upon one another; and that very few are from reflection and conſcience attached to that religion which they ſo zealouſly profeſs. *Converſation with a convert.*

Among

St. Stephen's church. Among the eccleſiaſtical buildings at *Vienna* the principal is St. *Stephen*'s church; which is a gothic ſtructure, and adorned with a great many pieces of ſculpture, repreſenting ſaints, beaſts, flowers, pyramids, *&c.* The roof is covered with glazed tiles of various colours. If the tower at *Straſburg* is looked upon to be the moſt curious, and that of *Landſhuter* to be the higheſt in *Europe*, St. *Stephen*'s tower is unqueſtionably the ſtrongeſt; which, as well as the church, is built with large ſquare blocks of free ſtone, faſten'd together with iron braces. The church is ſo very dark, that even at noon one cannot be ſaid to have a diſtinct view of the ſeveral objects in it. The ſuperb marble tomb of the emperor *Frederick* III. is ſaid to have coſt thirty thouſand ducats. In the old archducal vault the bones of many of thoſe illuſtrious perſonages lie wrapt up in raw hides; but of late only the entrails of the imperial family are depoſited here.

Baſſo relievo. In the church-yard is a baſſo-relievo, on a reddiſh ſtone fixed in the wall, repreſenting a man holding up his hand to his breaſt, and near him a child, and a woman alſo in the ſame attitude. Under theſe figures are two dogs ſeizing a hare, and another courſing a hare, with the following inſcription:

Antient inſcription.

P. TITIUS
FINITVS V. F.
SIB. ET
JVCVNDAE CIVIS
FIL. CON
AN. XL.

Large bell. The largeſt bell in St. *Stephen*'s tower was caſt, by order of the emperor *Joſeph*, out of *Turkiſh* field-pieces, taken in ſeveral battles, as appears by the following words to be ſeen upon it, under the image of St. *Joſeph:*

Inſcription on a bell.

Joſephus Rom. Imp. ſemper Aug. æream hanc molem munificentiæ ſuæ magnitudine haud indignam, ut ob tot tantaſq. victorias ad gratias Numini ſecum agendas ſubjectos populos grandi ſonitu excitaret, fieri Albertinæq. turris ad ſingulare decus iſluc attolli juſſit.

'By order of *Joſeph*, emperor of *Rome*, &c. this magnificent bell, 'which for its vaſt ſize is not unworthy of his great munificence, was 'caſt; and that by the ſound of it his ſubjects might be ſtirred up 'to join with him in thankſgiving to the God of armies for ſo many 'ſignal victories, he cauſed it to be hung in the *Albertine* tower as its 'greateſt ornament.'

St.

St. *Stephen*'s tower is called the *Albertine* from *Albert* IV. in whoſe reign it was finiſhed, in the year 1400. Albertine *tower.*

This bell, according to D. *Kuchelbecker*, is above ten feet in height, and thirty-two in circumference; and, without the clapper, weighs ſeventeen tuns and an half. The clapper, which is eleven feet and an half long, weighs thirteen hundred and twenty-eight pounds; and the whole weight of the bell, iron-work, *&c.* amounts to twenty-five tuns and fourteen hundred weight.* The height of St. *Stephen*'s tower is four hundred and forty-ſeven *Auſtrian* feet and an half, or ſeventy-four fathoms and three feet and an half.

For theſe two years paſt, if any woman comes in an *Andrienne*, *Volante* or *French* ſack, as it is called, either into St. *Stephen*'s, or any other large church at *Vienna*, ſhe is immediately ordered to withdraw. French *ſacks.*

It was grown a cuſtom among the ladies at *Vienna*, in the morning, to ſlip on a ſack, without ſtays, or hardly any other covering, and in that garb hurry away to maſs; which indecent cuſtom occaſioned the preſent imperial prohibition. The clergy, from the pulpit, have given vent to their zeal againſt ſuch looſe dreſſes in very bitter terms. One, with great warmth, exclaimed, 'that the women came to church in 'ſacks, not to repent, as believers of old uſed to do, but the better to 'expoſe their wares to ſale; ſo that no prieſt, in adminiſtering the 'ſacrament, could with a ſafe conſcience look on them.' Another indecently threaten'd, 'that if ever he ſhould ſee a lady with her neck 'uncovered, he'd ſpit down her boſom.'† A little before the wearing of ſacks in church was ſurpreſſed, three ladies, with their necks bare, and dreſſed in the above-mentioned robe, preſented themſelves for the communion among other perſons round the altar; but the prieſt paſſed by them as if he had overlooked them. *Prohibited at* Vienna.

The church that belongs to the court is near that of the barefooted *Auguſtines*, and you aſcend to it up a pair of ſtairs out of the palace. *Ferdinand* III. had a chapel built here, dedicated to St. *Apollonia*, the patroneſs of the teeth, in conſequence of a vow he had made when his ſon, prince *Leopold*, cut his teeth. The tooth of St. *Apollonia*, ſhewn here, is likewiſe adored and kiſſed by the vulgar, who imagine the touch of it *Church belonging to the court.*

* This bell of *Vienna* is larger than that of *Erfurt*. But of all the bells hitherto known in *Europe*, thoſe lately caſt in *France* for the new church at *Liſbon* are the moſt aſtoniſhing. They come little ſhort of the great bell at *Pekin* in *China*; the weight of which is ſaid to be a hundred and twenty thouſand pounds: Whereas that of *Erfurt* is only twenty-five thouſand four hundred. See *Ath. Kircher. Chin. monum. illuſtr. p.* 223.

† This zealot ſeems to have been a remarkable follower of the declaimer *P. Abraham di St. Clara*, who perhaps had gained a greater reputation had he not ſeaſon'd his invectives and expoſtulations with ſuch ludicrous terms.

an

Hearts of the deceaſed princes of the imperial family.

an infallible cure for the tooth-ach. In this church are kept, in ſilver repoſitories, the hearts of the deceaſed princes of the imperial family.

The new burying vault for the archducal family is in the *Capuchin* church; where abundance of reliques are alſo ſhewn.

Jeſuits church.

In the *Jeſuits* church, adjoining to their college, the celebrated *Jeſuit Pozzo* has diſplayed the exquiſite ſtrokes of his pencil; by whom the cupola of the *Dominican* church is alſo painted.

Mount Calvary.

A hill, called mount *Calvary*, lies in the village of *Herrnals*, juſt without the lines of the city of *Vienna*: here the ſeveral ſufferings of Chriſt, and the agonies of his mother occaſioned by his paſſion, are repreſented in ſo many ſeparate chapels, whither in *Lent* great numbers of people reſort.

Favorita.

In that part of the ſuburbs of *Vienna* called *Wieden* (where alſo ſtands the *Favorita*, the emperor's palace) their preſent imperial majeſties, in purſuance of a vow made in the time of the laſt peſtilence, are building

St. Carlo's *church.*

a moſt magnificent church in honour of St. *Carlo Borromeo*; but it is not likely to be finiſhed in ſeveral years. The grand cupola or dome, the little towers at the four angles, and the extraordinary height and thickneſs of two pillars in the front, give it a moſt noble appearance. Over the portal are theſe words, out of the 22d *Pſalm*:

Vota mea reddam Domino in conſpectu timentium eum.

"I will pay my vows to the Lord in the preſence of thoſe that fear him."

The Saleſean *Nunnery.*

Without the city, near the *Cours*, the empreſs dowager *Wilhelmina Amelia* has built a nunnery for ladies, of the order of St. *Francis de Sales*, with a ſuperb church belonging to it. She uſually reſides indeed in the imperial caſtle or palace, and on feſtivals and days of audience appears in public there: but the greateſt part of her time is ſpent in this retirement, in order to give herſelf up to devotion with the greater abſtractedneſs. She chiefly employs herſelf in reading religious books; and all the nuns are obliged, in their turns, on certain days, to give an account of the moſt remarkable and edifying paſſages they have met with in their reading: The empreſs herſelf appoints what books they are to read.

Theſe nuns obſerve the rule of St. *Francis de Sales*; and, among other vows, engage themſelves to educate and inſtruct young ladies of noble families; and, on account of the illuſtrious patroneſs, it is accounted a very great honour for a young lady to be admitted into this convent for a few years.

The

The cupola of the church was painted by *Pelegrini*, who was rewarded with eight thouſand rixdollars.* *Nunnery Church.*

On the large area, called the *Hof*, oppoſite to the noviciate college, belonging to the *Jeſuits*, a marble pillar was erected in the year 1647, by *Ferdinand* III. in memory of the immaculate conception of the Virgin *Mary*; but this pillar in 1667, was by the emperor *Leopold* removed, and another of braſs erected in its place. The image of the Virgin *Mary* on this pillar is a maſterly piece, and the gilding, tho' expoſed to all the injuries of the weather, ſtill retains its luſtre. A deſcription and plate of this pillar is to be ſeen in Dr. *Rink*'s life of the emperor *Leopold*. I ſhall here inſert the following pompous inſcription, compoſed by the emperor himſef; the letters are of gold, and ſet in a copper plate, according to the emperor's orders. *Pillar of the immaculate conception.*

Inſcription on it.

Leopoldus Rom. Imperator,
Semper Auguſtus,
Statuam hanc honori Virginis
Sine labe conceptæ
ab
Auguſto Parente ſuo erectam
Pretio auxit & immortalitate donavit.
Nam
Quam lapideam invenit
Æream fecit & æternam,
Ut
Cujus beneficiis
Coronas, victorias, pacem & ſucceſſiones
accepit,
ei
Hæc omnia & ſe ipſum debere
Teſtetur.
Anno MDCLXVIII. die VIII. Decembr.

'*Leopold*, emperor of the *Romans*, ever auguſt, augmented the value 'of this ſtatue, erected by his auguſt father in honour of the immaculate conception of the Virgin, and gave it immortality. For, before, it was of ſtone, but he made it of braſs, and of eternal duration; in token that, to her, by whoſe favour he received crowns, victories, peace and ſucceſſions, he owes all thoſe bleſſings, and even his life. '*December* 8, 1668.'

* About 1400 *l.* Sterling.

Pillar of the Holy Trinity. This emperor *Leopold* laid out three hundred thouſand *guldens* on a pillar which he erected to the holy Trinity, in the moat called by that name, in 1693. It is an admirable piece of architecture built with ſtone, being ſixty ſix feet in height. The chief inſcription on this pillar is alſo a *Latin* compoſition of the illuſtrious founder: an accurate account of it may be ſeen in Dr. *Rink*'s valuable work mentioned above.

Formerly it was uſual for people by way of amuſement to ſit round theſe pillars; which often produced many pleaſant incidents. But a company, among which were ſeveral counteſſes, having by way of diverſion given too much wine to the ſoldier on guard at the virgin *Mary*'s pillar, ſuch a diſturbance enſued as cauſed theſe aſſemblies to be forbidden for the future. At preſent people only kneel round the pillars, tho' I obſerved that in the evenings the reſort does not proceed ſo much from devotion, as for the conveniency of meeting and converſing together.

Leopold intended to have ſignalized his devotion by a third pillar, had not death prevented him. It was deſigned for St. *Joſeph*, in conſequence of a vow made by that emperor in the year 1702, on the happy return of his ſon *Joſeph*, then king of the *Romans*, from *Landau*. His preſent imperial Majeſty intends to erect this ſtately memorial in marble, the wooden model of it being much decayed by the inclemency of the weather. A repreſentation of the temple of *Jeruſalem* with ſix *Corinthian* pillars is to be placed on the top, and in it the marriage of *Joſeph* and the Virgin *Mary*, performed by the high prieſt. In the year 1675 the emperor *Leopold*, with great ſolemnity, a ſecond time dedicated his territories to the protection of St. *Joſeph*.

St. Joſeph *Tutelar Saint*, &c.

The Univerſity. The Univerſity of *Vienna* was founded by *Frederick* II. and in the year 1622 incorporated with the college of the *Jeſuits*, ſo as to be wholly under the inſpection and government of that ſociety. In public proceſſions the *Rector magnificus*, or provoſt, ranks with the knights of the golden fleece, and takes place of all the other noblemen belonging to the imperial Court.

Public library. Of the emperor's library, and that of prince *Eugene*, I ſhall ſpeak in another place. In a handſome edifice near the *Dominican* convent is a collection of books left for public uſe by count *Joachim Windhag*, who by his great genius raiſed himſelf from a low birth, to great honours and riches. This library is under the care of the mareſhal of *Lower Auſtria*; who appoints two ſuperintendants, one of which muſt be a knight, and the other a baron; and under theſe are two librarians, one a *Dominican* monk and the other a layman. The library on the other ſide of this building, left by colonel *Gſchwindt* baron of *Peckſtein*, in the year 1721, is under almoſt the ſame regulations. As for private libraries, that of *Garelli*

Garelli the emperor's phyſician, deſerves to be viſited by every learned traveller.*

Dr. *Marcella*, a phyſician, is poſſeſſed of a fine collection of petrifactions, which he deſigns to diſpoſe of, for ſix hundred *guldens*. It is the ſame, with ſome additions, which formerly belonged to *Langius* the famous *Swiſs* phyſician, who publiſhed an account of it with copper plates. Count *Trautmansdorff*, envoy from the emperor to the *Swiſs* cantons, and afterwards embaſſador at the *Port*, purchaſed them of *Langius*, as *Marcella* afterwards did at the ſale of the count's effects. *Dr.* Marcella's *cabinet.*

Of all the buildings at *Vienna*, the palace of prince *Eugene*, in the ſuburbs, is undoubtedly the fineſt. It has a *ſuite* of eleven rooms in a direct line in the front and the towers at the angles, and another of ſeven rooms in the wings. *Prince* Eugene's *Palace.*

In the room adjoining to the prince's bedchamber are ſeveral exquiſite pieces of painting in little: And in the next apartment is a chandelier of rock cryſtal, valued at twenty thouſand *guldens*. Here is alſo a *Dutch* piece of painting, which coſt thirteen thouſand *guldens*, repreſenting an old woman on her death-bed, with her daughter on her knee taking her leave of her, while her maid is ſtirring a medicine in a ſpoon, and the phyſician looking into the urinal. In the chapel is a fine picture of the reſurrection of our Saviour. In the looking-glaſs-room are four ſmall tables of black marble, with brown veins, brought hither from *Rome*. The large ſaloon is an oblong octagon; the cieling of it is finely painted in *freſco*, and it yields a very pleaſant proſpect over the gardens towards the city. Among the excellent paintings in the other apartments are a piece repreſenting *Adam* and *Eve* as big as the life, which is ſaid to have coſt fifty thouſand *guldens*, a woman embracing a youth in a bath, valued at thirty thouſand, with *Endymion* and *Diana* worth twelve thouſand *guldens*. Here is alſo a copy of *Ruben*'s three graces, which is very much eſteemed. The gardens lie on a ſlope, and on that account are very convenient for the elegant water-works exhibited there. In that part of the garden on the left, called paradiſe, is a ſpacious aviary made of curious wire-work, and alſo beautiful walks, and gilt ſummer-houſes, which render it extremely pleaſant. The orangery alſo is worth ſeeing; where ſome of the trees remain in the open air all winter, with only a cover over the tops of them. The ſpecies of uncommon herbs growing here is computed at about two thouſand, among which are *dragon's-blood*, coffee, date and muſk trees; the latter of which bear leaves five or ſix feet in length. It is a pity that the *Saleſian* nunnery, founded by the *Pictures.* *Gardens.*

* Among the libraries at *Vienna* few can come in competition with that of Baron *Roth*, containing not only a very extraordinary treaſure of ſcarce and valuable books, but alſo other curioſities, and eſpecially ſome fine pieces of enamel.

empreſs *Amelia*, commands this garden, ſo that a perſon cannot walk in it, without being overlooked.

Menagerie. On one ſide of his palace the prince has a view from his apartment of eight ſmall courts embelliſhed with fountains and rows of cheſnut trees, among which are to be ſeen ſeveral exotic animals. The moſt remarkable of theſe, are, 1ſt. A *caſawar*, with feathers reſembling briſtles, *&c.* It is a very large bird, near four feet in height, and was brought from one of the *Aſiatic* iſlands. 2. A he-goat with four horns growing in a direct line. 3. An *Indian* roe, with beautiful white ſpots like our young fawns. 4. Some white *Indian* deer. 5. An *African* cow. 6. A *Tranſylvanian* ox with a beard. 7. A *Muſcovite* fox. 8. A *Chamoiſe*, of which ſpecies the males only have horns. 9. A *Lynx*. 10. A large *Tripolitan* ram, variegated with black and white. 11. Some *Walachian* ſheep with large broad tails. 12. A *Tiroleſe* hare, which in winter turns white. 13. Four *Indian* ſheep. 14. A wild goat. 15. A buffaloe with a large beard. 16. An *Indian* wolf with long hair on his back, which he ſometimes briſtles up. 17. Several oſtriches. 18. In the other parts of the menagerie are ſeveral buſtards, a fowl ſo common in *Hungary*, that ſometimes they are ſeen four or five hundred in a flight. 19. White partridges. 20. White herons. 21. Pheaſants, and *poules pintades*. 22. *Indian* ſparrows, ſwallows, cranes, ravens, and other beautiful birds. 23. A muſcovy duck. 24. A pelican, which almoſt every three or four months, pecks a hole in its breaſt, as it were to let itſelf blood; which gave riſe to the fable of its manner of feeding its young. I alſo ſaw here ſome porcupines, and likewiſe a kind of voracious fowl bred in *Hungary* and *Turkey*. The civet-cat is lately dead. The muſk is produced in a bladder between the *penis* and the teſticles of this animal, like caſtor in the beaver; and in order to get at this muſk, an inciſion is made in the civet cats every month. It is a very furious creature, and very difficult to be brought from the *Eaſt-Indies* to *Europe*, as it muſt be kept in a particular apartment, where it has ſome room to range. This enhances the price of them in *Europe*; one of theſe animals being generally valued at a thouſand *guldens*: Their food is chiefly mutton. In *Holland* ſome merchants reap great advantages from theſe creatures; every ounce of muſk being ſold from twenty four to twenty eight *guldens*. This ſpecies has never been known to propagate in *Europe*.

Civet Cat.

Another Palace of prince Eugene. Beſides this palace, the illuſtrious prince *Eugene* has alſo another within the city of *Vienna*, where he uſually reſides in winter. It ſtands in the *Himmelpfort-ſtreet*, and conſiſts of four ſtories; the third is the moſt magnificent, but the apartments and ſtair-caſe are ſomewhat darkened by the houſes on the other ſide of the ſtreet. In the front are three doors

opening

opening into ſo many balconies; and in every ſtory are ſeventeen windows, The roof is flat, in the *Italian* taſte, and adorned with eighteen large ſtatues. In one of the anti-chambers are to be ſeen fine paintings, *Fine paintings.* repreſenting the battles of *Zenta*, *Hockſtadt*, and four others, by which this prince has deſervedly raiſed himſelf to ſuch a pitch of grandeur and reputation. That piece which firſt ſtrikes the eye is the relief of the city of *Turin*. Among the beautiful tapeſtry in this palace, that repreſenting a ſhipwreck is particularly admired. Some of the apartments are finely hung with crimſon velvet, eſpecially that in which the prince, ſome years ago, gave audience to the *Turkiſh* ambaſſador under a canopy and in a chair of ſtate. The ſtove in this room is made of braſs, and repreſents *Hercules* vanquiſhing the *Hydra*. In another apartment is a book-caſe and deſk made entirely of tortoiſe-ſhell. Nothing can be more beautiful than the looking-glaſs chamber, and indeed every part of this ſuperb palace is embelliſhed with exquiſite pictures, glaſſes of all kinds, and fine chimney-pieces; one of which, of grey marble, coſt twenty thouſand *guldens*. A cryſtal girandole, or luſtre, to be ſeen here coſt ten thouſand *guldens*.

In the library is alſo a very valuable collection of books. It is well *Library.* known what large ſums of money the prince expended on curious books, who has often given thirty or forty ducats, and more, for ſmall *duodecimo's*. Theſe, with other curioſities collected for many years by this hero, are kept in a ſeparate cabinet. The books in this noble library, tho' it conſiſts of fourteen thouſand volumes, are moſtly folio's; which, being gilt, letter'd, and bound in red *Turkey*, make a fine appearance. It is alſo remarkable for a collection of prints, repreſenting heroes, princes, celebrated ladies, learned men, *&c.* Theſe prints are bound in *Turkey*, and the numbers are daily increaſing; tho' at preſent they conſiſt of forty-eight volumes of illuſtrious perſons of *France*, ſixty-one of thoſe of *Germany*, ten of the *United Provinces*, nine of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, two of *Lorrain*, thirteen of *Great Britain*, &c. In this library is alſo to be ſeen a *Planeta-* Rowley's *rium*, in which Mr. *Rowley*, an *Engliſhman* of admirable ſkill in mechanics *planetarium.* and mathematics, has accurately repreſented the revolutions of the heavenly bodies according to the *Copernican* ſyſtem. I am no ſtranger to, and I readily acklowledge, the great merit of this perſon; yet equity requires that he ſhould not engroſs the whole praiſe, when others are entitled to ſome ſhare; it being very probable, that *Rowley* himſelf, with all his ſkill, could not have brought his machine to ſuch perfection, had he not ſeen *Traſius*'s armillary ſphere at *Leyden*. Now what may be aſcribed to the invention of each of theſe genius's, the compariſon of both their works will manifeſtly ſhew. *Adrian Vroes* had the direction of this ſphere, the computations were made by *Nicholas Stampiven*, and *Traſius* was the artiſt.

artiſt who made it. When it was out of order *Bernard Cloes* rectified it; and in the year 1711 it was preſented to the univerſity of *Leyden* by the widow and heirs of M. *Scheper*, a magiſtrate of *Rotterdam*.

Some account of prince Eugene.

As prince *Eugene* had no legitimate children, it is not to be wonder'd, that he laid out ſuch immenſe ſums in buildings, books, *&c.* both in *Vienna*, and at his ſeat on the banks of the *Danube*, betwixt this city and *Preſburg*; of which the emperor gave him a grant about ſix years ago, upon his reſignation of his government of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*. He delights much in reading; and in the year 1719, when the prevalence of the *Spaniſh* faction at the imperial court, and other tranſactions very diſagreeable to the prince, inclined him to think of throwing up all his poſts, he ſaid to a foreign miniſter, 'I can be content to live upon ten 'thouſand *guldens* a year; and, with my large collection of books, time will 'ſeldom lie heavy upon my hands.' The income of his ſeveral poſts may amount to about three hundred thouſand *Rheniſh guldens*, including the hundred and forty thouſand *guldens* accruing from the poſt of vicar-general of the emperor in his *Italian* dominions; which, in reality, was an equivalent for his reſignation of the government of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*. His private fortune is ſuppoſed to bring him in one hundred thouſand *guldens* a year.

Lichtenſtein *palace.*

The prince of *Lichtenſtein* has three palaces in *Vienna*; but that in the *Herrenſtreet* is the moſt magnificent. It was built by prince *Adam* of *Lichtenſtein*; and, together with ſome other eſtates, devolved by will to prince *Joſeph*, the only ſurviving perſon of the family. It is furniſhed in the *Italian* taſte, with ſculpture, paintings and antiques; and I muſt own, that the ornaments within this palace pleaſed me more than thoſe of any other at *Vienna*. Among the paintings are ſeveral pieces by *Rubens*; particularly ſix capital pieces repreſenting the hiſtory of *Alexander the great*, valued at about twenty-four thouſand dollars. *Herodias* with *John* the baptiſt's head is by *Raphael*. The building of the tower of *Babel* on vellum, and the overthrow of *Pharaoh* with his army in the red ſea painted on marble, are very curious. The ſaloon is elegant and lofty; the roof, which is vaulted, was painted by *Belucci*; who alſo painted the cieling of the firſt and ſecond ſtories on canvas. The apartments are adorned with ſmall bronze and marble models of *Roman* antiques, as the *Farneſean Hercules*, *il Toro Farneſe*, &c. Here are alſo ſeveral vaſes of agate, porphyry, and fine marble, repreſentations of inlaid *Florentine* work; a table of the ſame, which coſt fourteen thouſand *guldens*; and another of white and yellow marble, taken from a marble quarry in one of the *Lichtenſtein* eſtates. The *perron*, or ſteps at the entrance of the palace, are in a grand taſte. The front is adorned with fine pillars and ſtatues, and the iron baluſtrade at the front weighs three thouſand two hundred and ſixty pounds.

Fine paintings.

The

The *Lichtenſtein* palace and gardens in the *Roſſau* ſuburbs alſo very well deſerve a traveller's notice. The great ſtair-caſe in this palace conſiſts of two flights, and every ſtep coſt ſixty *guldens*, being each a ſingle block of red marble, ſeven common paces in length. In the two flights are one hundred and eight ſteps; and tho' the *Italian* palaces, which are deſigned for ſplendor, greatly ſurpaſs all others in the beauty and magnificence of the ſtair-caſes, yet *Italy* affords very few that equal this. The ſaloon is very ſuperb, and was painted by *Pozzo*. The four beautiful ſtatues in it are of ſtone, but ſo finely incruſted with plaſter, that they have the appearance of alabaſter. Two of the apartments are entirely painted by *Franceſchini di Bologna*; and in every part of this noble palace the eye is entertained with pieces of painting by celebrated artiſts. The walks, parterres, water-works and ſtatues make the garden a moſt delightful place. It alſo exhibits a great number of uncommon vegetables; and at the end it yields a very grand proſpect. Lichſtentein *palace in* Roſſau.

Cloſe by prince *Eugene*'s gardens, in the ſuburbs, is the prince of *Schwartzenburgh*'s palace, famous for its fine gardens, and built by the late prince of *Fondi* and count *Mansfeldt*. The latter, from whoſe good ſenſe, eſpecially as he was then preſident of the board of war, more diſcretion might have been expected, by the ſumptuouſneſs of this building quite eclipſed the *Favorita*, an imperial palace, near which it ſtands. By this imprudent action he drew upon himſelf a great deal of envy, and gave a handle to his enemies to ſpeak in very diſadvantageous terms of him to the emperor; who, however, ſaw thro' their malignity. The count, after ſpending above three hundred thouſand *guldens* on the houſe and gardens, did not live to ſee them entirely completed; and his heirs, after his deceaſe, ſold them for fifty thouſand dollars to prince *Schwartzenburgh*, maſter of the horſe,* who has alſo laid out at leaſt three hundred thouſand dollars more on them. The ſaloons, ſtair-caſes, marble tables, looking-glaſſes, porcelain vaſes, paintings, beds, and other rich furniture, make this one of the fineſt palaces in or near *Vienna*. The trees in the large orangery in the garden are not planted in pots or tubs, but ſtand in the ground; and in winter are ſheltered in little ſheds, which, on occaſion, can be warmed. The walks, groves and water-works are extremely beautiful: the laſt are ſupplied by means of an hydraulic machine worked by fire. It coſt near twenty thouſand *guldens*; and in twenty-four hours throws up into the large reſervoir above eleven thouſand eight hundred and eighty hogſheads of water. After the fountains in the gardens are ſupplied, the water is collected again into a canal under the above-mentioned hydraulic engine. *Joſeph Emanuel Fiſcher*, *Prince of* Schwartzenburgh's *palace.* *Hydraulic engine.*

* This nobleman was unfortunately killed in the year 1732, at an imperial hunting match in *Bohemia*.

of

of *Erlach*, the imperial architect, erected this engine in the year 1722; but the honour of the invention is due to the *Engliſh*. I ſaw the firſt trial of ſuch an hydraulic machine, by a model made in the year 1718, before the Royal Society at *London*. Theſe engines are uſed in ſome coal-mines in *Scotland*, for draining the waters out of them; and likewiſe in ſeveral parts of *England*. There is one of them to be ſeen in *York-Buildings*, at *London*, that throws up the *Thames* water, in order to ſupply the higher parts of that city with water.

The hydraulic engine in the prince of *Schwartzenburgh*'s garden is but of a middling ſize. The copper cauldron is ſix feet in diameter, the cylinder is nine feet long, and weighs twelve hundred pounds. It is upwards of an inch thick, two feet in diameter, of caſt metal, hollow and well poliſhed. The lever is twenty-four feet long, and eighteen inches thick. This engine, when once put in play, may be managed by a ſingle perſon, and throws up the water ſeventy-five feet, perpendicular height.

Other palaces. Beſides the palaces above deſcribed, there are other buildings not undeſerving of a traveller's curioſity, *viz.* the *Bohemian* office in the *Wipplingber-ſtreet*; the *Trautſon* palace; that of count *Daun*, governor of the *Milaneſe*; another in *Schotten-ſquare*; *Breuner-houſe* in *Waringer-ſtreet*; the marquis *di Roſrano*'s palace; prince of *Copece*'s palace, in *Joſeph-ſtreet*; count *Harrach*'s; *Caprari-houſe* in *Waller-ſtreet*; count *Stratman*'s in *Schenk-ſtreet*; *Queſtenberg-houſe* in *John-ſtreet*; count *Staremberg*'s palace and garden, not far from the *Favorita*; the *Mehlgrube*, as it is called; the houſe of count *John Wenzel* of *Gallas*; the palaces of count *Adam Bathyan*, and count *Gundacker* of *Althan*; the archbiſhop of *Valenza*'s ſummer ſeat; the town-hall or council-houſe; and many other ſtately buildings.

Imperial menagerie. The imperial menagerie, called the *Prater*, is an iſland in the *Danube*, whither, in the ſpring, there is a great reſort for taking the air, as alſo in the walks at the *Stadtgute*; but in the latter no horſes or carriages are admitted. The *Au-garten* is open all the year round, where the walks, hedges and groves are ſo pleaſant, that it is generally frequented by perſons of diſtinction. On the one ſide of it is the old imperial caſtle, which in the year 1683 was laid in aſhes by the *Turks*; and little has been ſince done towards rebuilding it. The ramparts are not ſo pleaſant as might be imagined from the beauty and grandeur of the ſuburbs; for they are very narrow, and the proſpect in ſeveral places is intercepted.

Caſtle.

Ramparts.

Riding ſchools. Beſides the imperial riding houſe, thoſe of the princes *Schwartzenberg*, *Lichtenſtein*, *Dietrichſtein* and count *Staremberg*, and eſpecially that of count *Paar* in *Alſter-ſtreet*, are very well worth ſeeing.

On

On the red tower hangs the flitch of bacon (tho' at preſent made of wood) which, according to the common ſtory, may be claimed by that extraordinary perſon who can prove that he abſolutely rules his wife. Here is alſo the following inſcription: *Red Tower.*

Quam felix Urbs eſt, quæ pacis tempore bellum *Inſcription.*
Ante oculos ponit, et ſua quæque notat.
Incaſſum vigilat, qui cuſtodire putabit
Urbem armis, ſi non arma Dei affuerint.
Sed Deus, & virtus tutantur Maximiliani
Cæſaris hæc Urbis mœnia cum populo.

'How happy is that city which, amidſt the tranquillity of peace, 'holds itſelf in readineſs for war. It were a vain preſumption to think 'that a city is to be preſerved by arms, without the divine aſſiſtance; 'but God's protection, the courage of *Maximilian*, and loyalty of the 'citizens, are the walls which render this city impregnable.'

The trade of *Vienna* is little anſwerable to its largeneſs and convenient ſituation. This is partly to be attributed to the heavy duties and impoſts on moſt commodities brought hither; particularly thoſe on wine, oxen and other proviſions coming out of *Hungary*. The Eaſt-country company pay three *per cent.* for all they import; which has cauſed them to raiſe the price of their merchandizes, without any amendment in the quality of them. This is plain in one article, *viz.* Cotton, the ſame quantity of which, not long ſince, might be bought for thirty, or thirty eight *creutzers*, as is ſold at preſent for one and fifty. Every *Vienna* ell of foreign cloth pays a *gulden*; and yet the home manufactures are not in a condition to ſupply the want of fine foreign cloths. In *England*, a kingdom diſtinguiſhed for the extenſiveneſs of its commerce, duties are, indeed, laid on the importation of foreign commodities, but upon the re-exportation of them, that duty is repaid with a very ſmall deduction; the artiſts are encouraged by ſtated bounties to excel in their reſpective trades and manufactures, and the exportation of home-made goods is promoted and encouraged. Hence it comes to paſs, that in ſeveral foreign countries the fine cloth made in *England*, is ſold at the ſame price as in *London*, where the duties are high, and houſes, ſhops, and proviſions dear. *Trade.*

The country about *Vienna* is fertile, and produces good graſs. They begin to purchaſe cows from *Switzerland* to ſtock ſome noblemens eſtates in theſe parts. Theſe in time degenerate by the badneſs of the paſture in ſome, but in other lands abounding with graſs the breed of the cattle is *Environs.*

conſiderably mended. The difference in reſpect of the quantity and goodneſs of milk, according to the difference of paſtures, can hardly be credited; but it is well known that in the country near *Hamburg* a cow daily yields twelve quarts of milk, and brings in thirty three dollars to the owner in one ſeaſon.

The hill, called *Calenberg*, affords a very beautiful proſpect of the city of *Vienna* and its environs.

Baths at Baden.

Baden, which ſtands in the neighbourhood of *Vienna*, is much frequented for its warm baths, aſſemblies and other diverſions. Both ſexes bath here without diſtinction, in the ſame bath and at the ſame time. The bathing clothes are made to cover the whole body; and thoſe of the woman have lead at the bottom of them to keep them down. Within the baths are ſeats for the conveniency of ſitting in the water, which can be raiſed or lowered at pleaſure. The company walk up and down in the bath, converſing together, and the ladies are ſometimes treated with ſweat-meats. There are particular doors and ſtairs leading into the ſeparate ſtove-rooms out of the bath, where the different ſexes dreſs and undreſs apart. Many bath for pleaſure; but thoſe that bath as a remedy for any diſorder, are ordered by the phyſicians to bath ſixty times, and to remain in the bath three hours each time. For once bathing one pays ſix *creutzers*, and five more for the uſe of a bathing ſhirt. Some of theſe baths are within the city, and others without it; and in moſt of them the water is extremely clear. The principal is the women's bath, as it is called, and next to that the *Duke*'s and *Antony*'s bath. There is alſo a particular bath appropriated for the uſe of beggars and poor people. The ſulphureous effluvia ariſing from the baths, tinge moſt kinds of metals with yellow; and a ſilver cup after being for ſome time uſed for drinking the water, contracts a ſort of gilding; an effect common to all ſprings impregnated with ſulphur. The ſulphureous ſmell is not ſo perceptible in the bath, as when a perſon ſtands near it.

Theſe baths are chiefly recommended to patients afflicted with the gout, lameneſs, pains in the joints, and any arthritick diſorders. Barren women often reſort hither, and find relief; but whether this proceeds from the virtue of the water or that of the company, (which has often brought other baths into repute in this reſpect) I ſhall not take upon me to determine.

Baden is three miles diſtant from *Vienna*. Before the principal church in this town, is a fine pillar, dedicated to the holy trinity. Theſe kind of pillars are very ornamental to a city; and tho' ſeldom ſeen in other *Roman* catholick countries, are very frequent in the *Auſtrian* territories. In the church near the women's bath, I took notice of the following epitaph.

D. O. M. S.

D. O. M. S.
Quid habet amplius homo
Pro Labore ſuo. Eccleſ. III. cap.
Ecce hic jacet
Franc. Anton. nobil. Dominus à Guariend
et Raal,
Quem evexit doctrina et prudentia
In S. C. M. Regiminis Inferioris Auſtriæ
Conſiliarium, Archigrammateum,
Referendarium intimum, et tandem
Provinciæ Promareſchallum.
Probavere Integritatem
Tres Auguſti,
Juriſprudentiam Reſpublica,
Conciliavit pietas cœli favorem,
Liberalitas
Pauperum pia vota,
Agens annum LIX. ipſe Legum vivus Codex
Solutus Lege Naturæ
Ann. MDCCXIII. die VII. Aprilis
Quieſcit;
' Nam Juſtorum animæ in manu Dei ſunt,
' Et non tanget illos tormentum mortis;
' Viſi ſunt in oculis inſipientium mori:
' Illi autem ſunt
' In pace.'

' Sacred to God the greateſt and beſt of beings.'
" This is the portion of a man after all his labour, *Eccleſ.* c. iii."
' Here lies *Francis Antony* Lord of *Guariend* and *Raal*, whom his learning
' and wiſdom raiſed to be counſellor, *&c.* And at length deputy marſhal
' of the province. Three emperors experienced his integrity, and the
' commonwealth his knowledge in the laws: His piety procured him
' the favour of heaven, and his charity and munificence the prayers of
' the poor. In the fifty-ninth year of his age, himſelf being a living
' book of laws, he was gently releaſed by the law of nature, on the
' 7th day of *April* 1713, and here reſts in peace: " For the ſouls of
" the righteous are in the hand of God, and there ſhall no torment
" touch them. In the ſight of the unwiſe they ſeemed to die: but
" they are in peace."

Vienna, Auguſt 1, 1730.

LETTER LXXXII.

Further account of the city of *Vienna*, with ſome obſervations on the imperial court.

SIR,

Emperor's perſon and endowments.

THE preſent emperor [*Charles* VI†] is of a middling ſtature and a majeſtic preſence. His penetration and judgment, his equity and regard to merit, with many other virtues, render him one of the beſt ſovereigns that *Europe* has enjoyed for many years paſt. He ſpeaks and writes *Latin*, *Italian*, *Spaniſh* and *French*: he loves the ſciences,* and is well verſed in the mathematics, eſpecially that part which relates to civil and military architecture. His ſkill in muſick is ſuch, that he not only plays on ſeveral inſtruments, but is alſo a perfect maſter of the rules of compoſition. He affects no great ſhew in dreſs, and has a profeſſed averſion to all affectation of *French* modes; and particularly large open ſleeves. On ſolemnities, he generally appears in a black *Spaniſh* habit, with ſmall cuffs of purple, embroidered with ſilver; his

† This emperor died *October* 20, 1740, aged fifty-five.

* The emperor *Charles* the VIth's taſte for the ſciences ſeems derived to him from his father *Leopold the great*. Counſellor *Burchard de Linguæ Latinæ fatis in Germania*, c. 7. juſtly regrets, that the illuſtrious example of both theſe monarchs has not been able to rouſe the *German* nobility from their lethargy. I flatter myſelf that the reader will not be diſpleaſed with the following ſpecimen of the emperor *Charles* the VIth's ſkill in *Latin* poetry. *Hortenſius Maurus*, one of the moſt ingenious poets among the moderns, made his requeſt to the monarch as follows:

Sana mihi medici adfirmant fore vina Tokaji,
Sed terrent parcum tam pretioſa ſatis.
O utinam! ut ſacris dat Apollo fontibus uti,
Des mihi dulce frui, Carole, poſſe mero.
Non feuda & titulos, nec gemmas poſco nec aurum,
Muſta peto ſtomacho proſperiora ſeni.
Protegat Hungaricas felix victoria vites,
Facundi calices arma virumque canent.
Quas tibi non tribuent laudes, Auguſte, Camœnæ,
Si pro pegaſeis vina refundis aquis!
Quum mihi miſſa bibam, reddam tibi verba Maronis:
Diviſum, Cæſar, cum Jove nectar hales.

His requeſt was granted, and the following anſwer was ſent him by the emperor.

Vina tibi mitto non inferiora Falernis,
Quæ tibi lenta ſolent aſtra parare, More!
Ebibe, nequaquam regis meminiſſe dolebis,
Qui ſummum in toto poſſidet orbe merum.
Stambuldam propero, qua fauſto numine capta
Tum vini Græci dolia plena dabo.
Nec Tokajani decrit tibi copia muſti,
Nam te longæve vivere Cæſar amat.

ſhoe

ſhoe ribbons are alſo embroidered, and he wears a red feather in his hat. The emperor's hunting dreſs is a brown ſurtout and a black bag wig; but at other times he generally wears a brown peruke. He's very happy in his marriage, and his behaviour to the empreſs is very fond; for he generally addreſſes her in the moſt endearing terms. But ſhe never fails to give him the title of, your majeſty. Little diſtinction is made, in point of ceremony, betwixt the empreſs's relations and other eminent families in *Germany*. And on this account it is a ſaying among the *Auſtrians*, 'The emperor has no relations.'

The empreſs * is of a majeſtick preſence, and all, who have the happineſs of knowing her, acknowledge that her perſonal qualities and accompliſhments render her worthy of her high ſtation. The two archdutcheſſes, the only ſurviving iſſue of this marriage, are princeſſes of the greateſt hopes, and the eldeſt is particularly diſtinguiſhed for her wit and good ſenſe. The youngeſt archdutcheſs who died this ſpring, ſeemed to be the emperor's favourite; ſo that he ſhewed a very uncommon concern at the loſs of her. The famous *Swediſh* painter *Meydens* † favoured me with a ſight of that admirable piece, repreſenting the emperor, the empreſs, and the three princeſſes together in miniature. But ſince the death of the young archdutcheſs the emperor could never be prevailed upon to ſit again, tho' the finiſhing of this curious piece depends upon it.

The empreſs.

Archdutcheſſes.

Picture in miniature.

The imperial family are at preſent drawn together *en paſtel*, or with crayons by *Roſalba*, a female artiſt of *Venice*; this piece has a glaſs before it, and makes a fine appearance. This lady's uſual price for a portrait is five or ſix *louis d'ors*. She finiſhes it in ſeven days, and the whole time of ſitting, taken together, does not exceed five hours.

The emperor's uſual diverſions, are baiting the heron, ſhooting at a mark, and hunting the wild boar. The expence of one of his hunting matches, if continued till the afternoon, amounts to three thouſand *guldens*; or a thouſand dollars more, if he uſes poſt horſes. The moſt convenient ſeat for heron baiting is *Laxenburg*; where on that account, the imperial court ſpend the greateſt part of the ſpring, tho' the palace is ſmall and ill contrived. The preſent great falconer here is *John Albert* of St. *Julian*, count of *Walſee*, who has under him a heron falconer, a raven falconer, a kite falconer, and forty or fifty other ſervants for theſe ſports.

Emperor's recreations.

Laxenburg.

In 1729, during the emperor's ſtay at *Laxenburg*, the falcons killed two hundred and eighty herons, twenty-ſeven hares, ſeven kites, nine-

* This princeſs died *December* 21, 1750 in the ſixtieth year of her age.

† This excellent maſter is poſſeſſed of a fine piece of painting by *Raphael*, repreſenting the amour of *Neptune* with *Thetis*, and ſaid to have been formerly in the chamber of curioſities at *Mantua*.

teen

teen wild ducks, fifty-eight magpies, twenty-nine ravens, beſides ſeveral ſmall birds.

When the emperor rides in his coach at *Vienna* with the empreſs, the latter always ſits facing him, with her back to the horſes: But if it be on a journey, or when the court is at a country ſeat, the empreſs ſits by his ſide. The time of introducing foreigners to the emperor is generally when the imperial family are going to dinner; and on thoſe occaſions the ceremony is performed in the *Spaniſh* manner, by kiſſing the hand. A private audience of the empreſs is ſo called, when none are preſent in the chamber except the lady of the wardrobe, who ſtands at a diſtance from the empreſs, and the high chamberlain, who remains at the door; ſo that neither of them hear the diſcourſe.

When the empreſs amuſes herſelf in the evening with playing at cards, her company are the ladies of privy counſellors, or lords of the bed-chamber, according to their ſeniority: She uſually plays at a *gulden* * a fiſh. The field-marſhals excepted, no perſon is to come into the imperial apartments with a ſtick or cane. The ſix great officers are the high ſteward, the great chamberlain, the grand marſhal, the maſter of the horſe, the great huntſman, and the great falconer. The whole number of officers in the ſeveral poſts in the emperor's *German* hereditary dominions amount to forty thouſand. The ſalary of a court-counſellor is three thouſand *guldens*; of a *Bohemian* court-counſellor, or of an imperial court-counſellor *de facto*, ſix thouſand *guldens*; of a *Spaniſh* court-counſellor twelve thouſand *guldens*; and a ſecretary of the college three thouſand *guldens*. The conſtant appointments of count *Sinzendorff*, for ten years ſucceſſively, were forty-five thouſand *guldens*.

At his coronation at *Prague*, in 1702, the emperor made ninety-ſix new gentlemen of the bed-chamber, with the reverſion of this poſt to ſixteen more; and at preſent the gentlemen of the bed-chamber are in all two hundred and twenty-ſix. The ſtate-affairs are managed by four miniſters.

Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* is at the head of military affairs. His title at full length runs thus: *Eugene Francis*, prince of *Savoy* and *Piedmont*, margrave of *Saluzzo*, &c. knight of the golden fleece, privy and cabinet counſellor to his *Roman*, Imperial, and Catholic majeſty, preſident of the board of war, field-marſhal of the holy *Roman* empire, colonel of a regiment of dragoons, and vicar-general of all his *Roman*-imperial and royal-catholic majeſty's hereditary kingdoms and ſtates in *Italy*.

Carnival. Among the diverſions of the imperial court, thoſe of the carnival are not to be omitted; tho' the ſtrictneſs of the ceremonial checks the liberty and freedom allowed at other courts in the carnival-maſquerades. No

* 2s. 4d. ſterling.

ladies,

ladies, but thoſe who have acceſs to the empreſs's chamber, are admitted at court on thoſe occaſions. The emperor generally dances ſeveral times with the empreſs and archdutcheſſes; but the empreſs dances with the emperor only. In the country dances their imperial majeſties are ſpectators; but the archdutcheſſes mingle with the company. The laſt carnival there was ſome difficulty in appointing partners, ſo that the emperor was obliged to order ſeveral of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to make up the party. Some months before the carnival, lots are drawn; and from that time the gallant is obliged to wait upon the lady thus allotted to him every day, with a noſegay of natural or artificial flowers, rich ribbons, and ſuch little preſents. The cavalier is likewiſe to provide his lady's dreſs; ſo that the whole charges are ſeldom leſs than three thouſand *guldens*. Beſides, if the weather prove ſnowy, the expences of a ſledge, *&c.* amount to near five hundred *louis d'ors:* For on this occaſion every one ſtrives to out-ſhine each other in the ſplendor of their liveries.

Another court-feſtivity is at the marriage of one of the empreſs's maids of honour. On the day of the nuptials the bride and bridegroom are dreſſed in white ſattin; and all the Gentlemen of the bed-chamber, at that time in *Vienna*, go in a body, dreſſed in black *Spaniſh* habits, to the bridegroom's houſe, to fetch him to court. The two ſeniors having placed him betwixt them, the proceſſion proceeds to court, where the empreſs and the bride are ſtanding at a window; and her majeſty very ſtrongly recommends the bride to the care and affection of the bridegroom. The new-married couple have not only the honour of ſupping with the imperial family in the evening, but paſs the night in a chamber at court appropriated for that ceremony: The ſilver-ſtands in the apartments are alſo their perquiſite. *Marriage of a maid of honour.*

Such nuptial ſolemnities are now diſcontinued; and count *Stahremberg*, the preſent *Auſtrian* envoy to the imperial Diet, was the laſt who lodged on his wedding night within the emperor's palace. On the contrary, when a lady belonging to the court marries, the new-married couple are not allowed to lodge in *Vienna* on their wedding-night, unleſs it be privately, and, as it were, *incog.*

On the 4th of *November*, being the ſaint's day of the emperor's name, and alſo on the empreſs's birth-day (the 28th of *Auguſt)* opera's are exhibited, each of which coſts the emperor about ſixty thouſand *guldens*; for the magnificence of the theatre, the ſplendor of the decorations, the richneſs of the habits, and the performance in the orcheſtra, ſurpaſs any thing of the kind in *Europe*. The band of muſic for the imperial chapel and the palace conſiſts of above a hundred and twenty perſons, and ſtands the emperor, at leaſt, in two hundred thouſand *guldens* a year. *Opera's.*

year. Tho' ſeveral of the female vocal performers have a ſalary of ſix thouſand *guldens*, yet is it a ſaying among the *Italians*, that *Vienna* is the hoſpital of the *virtuoſe* or ſingers, and that they never go thither till they are worn out; at leaſt here are no *Farinelli*'s, *Seneſino*'s, or *Cariſtini*'s: and tho' *Gioſeppina* has a very fine voice, yet ſhe is not to be compared to *Fauſtina*, *Cuzzoni*, *Turcotti*, and ſome others.

The Favorita. The ſummer reſidence of the imperial court is generally the *Favorita*, in the *Wieden* ſuburbs. This palace is indeed better adapted for that ſeaſon than the imperial caſtle, where the court reſides during the winter: but neither the building nor the gardens are of a ſuitable magnificence for ſo great a prince as the emperor. In hot and dry weather, the duſt raiſed by the horſes and carriages betwixt *Vienna* and the *Favorita* would be ſcarce ſupportable, were it not for carts loaden with water; which, by continually paſſing and repaſſing, lay the duſt, by watering the road as it were with a gentle ſhower.

Schonbrunn. The fineſt of all the imperial pleaſure-houſes is *Schonbrunn*, which lies at the diſtance of a league from *Vienna*. It was begun by the emperor *Joſeph*; however, he did not live to finiſh it. The pleaſant ſituation of this place is attended with one inconveniency, namely, that the little river *Wien* croſſes the road ſeveral times between this place and *Vienna*; and, as it is ſubject to very ſudden floods, it often happens, that a perſon who goes through it in his way to *Schonbrunn* at noon without the leaſt danger, in the evening finds his return render'd impracticable by the ſwelling of the river.

Menagerie. The new ſtructure lying about half a mile from *Vienna*, on the left hand of the road towards *Preſburg*, ſerves for a menagerie; in which are kept ſome foreign and uncommon animals. The great number of towers with which this edifice is adorn'd give it an odd appearance. Theſe towers, taken together, repreſent the pavilion of *Soliman*, the *Turkiſh* emperor, when he laid ſiege to *Vienna* in 1530 On this account, when the *Turks* afterwards, in 1673, became maſters of this part of the country, tho' they burnt and deſtroyed all before them wherever they came, not only ſpared this edifice, and made it a kind of magazine for their proviſions; but great numbers of them even kiſſed the walls with tears of joy, as memorials of their beloved emperor *Soliman* II. In this place the emperor *Rodolph* II. uſed to ſpend a great deal of time in chymical operations.

Stables. A little way out of the city, near the *Burg-gate*, his preſent imperial majeſty has built very ſuperb ſtables, which have few equals. They were begun when count *Althan*, late maſter of the horſe, was alive; who, being a favourite of the emperor, was promiſed the main body of the building for a dwelling-houſe. One great fault in theſe ſtables is their

their narrowneſs, there being ſcarce room enough to walk in them out of the reach of the horſes heels.

The imperial *Muſeum* is in the caſtle; and one cannot, without aſtoniſhment, ſee the infinite variety of curioſities in gold, ſilver, ivory, and mother of pearl; mathematical inſtruments of exquiſite workmanſhip; excellent pictures, antique intaglio's; vaſes of agate, jaſper, cryſtal, garnet, emerald, *&c.* jewels of ineſtimable value, and abundance of reliques. One of the moſt remarkable curioſities in this *Muſeum* is a large bowl of agate, three ſpans in diameter; in the middle of which are theſe characters, ſaid to be delineated by nature.

B. XRISTO R. S. XXX. *Natural inſcription.*

Which is thus decypher'd:

Beatori orbis, or *Beatori generis humani Chriſto, Regi Sempiterno, Tri-uno crucifixo.*

'To Chriſt the ſaviour of the world, the King eternal, the crucified 'Triune.'

The three croſſes, and particularly the laſt, are ſomewhat obſcure; and no ſmall ſtrength of imagination is required to make them ſignify *Tri-uno crucifixo.*

This bowl is ſaid to be a *fidei commiſſum*, or feoffment of truſt, brought hither as part of the inheritance of the houſe of *Burgundy.*

I have already mentioned, that the counteſs dowager of *Baden-Baden* was poſſeſs'd of the ſecret of fixing all kinds of colours and figures on agate. Beſides, amidſt the infinite variety of the agate veins, there are ſeveral natural repreſentations; and even in this *Muſeum* there is to be ſeen, among other pieces, the city of *Buda*, the dutchy of *Auſtria*, and the arms of *Hungary*, on three pieces of agate; but how far art may have aſſiſted nature in theſe repreſentations, cannot be determined without an accurate examination. In the mean time, I apprehend, that the above-mentioned agate bowl will be of no more weight towards the conviction of the *Anti-trinitarians*, than the natural repreſentation of *Apollo* and the *Muſes* on an agate in the poſſeſſion of king *Pyrrhus*, in convincing the antients of the divinity of thoſe imaginary perſons. *Vid. Plin. lib.* 37. *cap.* 1.

In my letter from *Inſprug* I obſerved, that the imperial *Muſeum* at *Ambras* exhibited ſome proofs of the tranſmutation of baſer metals into gold. This collection likewiſe is not without ſuch ſpecimens, to which *Tranſmutation of metals.*

Specimen of. the favourers of Alchymy with great confidence appeal; particularly a very thick gold medal, weighing three hundred ducats; on one ſide of which *Apollo* is repreſented with ſun-beams round his head, and holding a *Caduceus* in his left hand, with this legend:

DIVINA METAMORPHOSIS.

'A divine *metamorphoſis*.'

And underneath:

EXHIBITA PRAGÆ XV. IAN. Ao. MDCXLVIII. IN PRÆSENTIA SAC. CÆS. MAIEST. FERDINANDI TERTII.

'Performed at *Prague*, on the 16th of *January*, 1648, in the preſence of his imperial majeſty *Ferdinand* III.'

And on the reverſe:

RARIS HÆC VT HOMINIBVS EST ARS ITA RARO IN LVCEM PRODIT. LAVDETVR DEVS IN ÆTERNVM QVI PARTEM SVÆ INFINITÆ POTENTIÆ NOBIS SVIS ABIECTISSIMIS CREATVRIS COMMVNICAT.

'As this art is known but to few men, ſo it is but ſeldom exhibited to the world. Praiſed be GOD for ever, who has communicated part of his infinite power to us the meaneſt of his rational creatures.'

This wonder is ſaid to have been perform'd by an adept, call'd Baron *Chaes*. Another bowl, formerly of a meaner metal, but decorated with the images of all the emperors of the *Habſpurg* family, is now ſhewn here of pure gold: and this tranſmutation of the metal is ſaid to have been made by *Wenſel Reinerſberg*, an *Auguſtine* renegado monk, in the preſence of the emperor *Leopold*. It is of an oval figure, three ells and an half in circumference, and its upper part is ſtill of baſe metal. If this appears a weighty proof of the poſſibility of tranſmuting metals, it is no leſs certain and notorious, that *Reinerſberg* afterwards, and eſpecially after his death, was diſcovered to be an impoſtor; who had got twenty thouſand *guldens* from the emperor, and conſiderable ſums from other perſons. The artifices which theſe pretenders generally make uſe of to blind thoſe whom they have once drawn in, are too numerous to be related.

related.* Some beforehand ſlyly put ſome gold in the charcoal, which they deſign to uſe in the crucible. Others have falſe bottoms to their crucibles; one of which, during the proceſs, they find means to break or remove, in order to come at the other, which is covered with gold. Others again, in ſtirring about the fuſion of baſe metal, uſe hollow ſpatula's filled with gold duſt, which, when the ſolder that keeps it in is melted, falls into the crucible. Some, inſtead of common mercury, make uſe of an *Amalgama auri*. Sometimes the apothecaries, or druggiſts, who furniſh the materials, combine with theſe impoſtors, who put into their hands ſome prepared gold duſt, which they ſend for again, calling it by an unknown name, and have for a mere trifle, when they are going to give a ſpecimen of their ſkill. Others, by mere leger-demain, like a juggler with his balls, convey the gold into the crucible unperceived. *Impoſtures practiſed by Alchymiſts.*

Among the pictures in this *Muſeum*, that of *Cupid* ſcraping and poliſhing his bow, ſaid to be an original by *Coreggio*, is valued at eighteen thouſand ducats. Queen *Chriſtina* of *Sweden* had another of the ſame, which, after her deceaſe, came into the hands of the duke *di Bracciano*; and, laſtly, was purchaſed by the regent of *France*. The *Italians* univerſally allow the latter to be an original by that celebrated maſter; but that is no abſolute proof that this of *Vienna* is only a copy. *Corregio*'s ſucceſs in the firſt piece might naturally induce him to paint another. *Picture of* Cupid.

Among the antique gems ſhewn here, there is one on which is a repreſentation of the emperors *Auguſtus* and *Tiberius*. *Albert Rubens* has explained this gem in a diſſertation publiſh'd upon that ſubject at *Antwerp*, in 1665.

In this *Muſeum* there are alſo ſeveral fine paintings; but the picture-gallery and imperial chamber of curioſities particularly deſerve a traveller's notice. In the anti-chamber are two portraits with this inſcription in High *Dutch*: *Paintings.*

'*Janos Rovin*, aged a hundred and ſeventy-two, and *Sarah* his wife, 'aged a hundred and ſixty-four years, both of the *Greek* communion; *Remarkable inſcription.*

* It is really ſurpriſing, that, in our enlightened age, ſuch impoſtors ſhould meet with any dupes to impoſe upon, ſince the hiſtories of former ages have detected ſo many palpable frauds practiſed by them. By the public papers we are informed, that a gang of theſe projectors have been ſtigmatiſed in the forehead at *Worms*. Their method of deceiving the unwary was this: They melted together one part of fine gold and two of ſilver, which they beat into thin leaves, and cut into very ſmall pieces. Then they made a ſtrong powder of *crocus martis*, which they mixed with corroſive ſulphur, ſalts, and pulverized pumice-ſtone, and incorporating them with the metal prepared as above, they burnt the maſs in an intenſe fire, repeating the proceſs three times. At laſt they ſeparated the ſilver from it with *aqua fortis*, and produced ſome gold, which ſtood the teſt both of the *aqua fortis* and the Cuppel. Upon this they procured certificates from the aſſay-maſter of ſuch proofs; and the proceſs was accounted juſt and authentic, till, by means of *antimony*, the impoſture was diſcovered.

' they lived together in wedlock an hundred and forty-ſeven years. ' They were born and lived at *Stadova*, in the diſtrict of *Caranſezeſer* ' and the bannerate of *Tameſwaer*, and had iſſue two ſons and two ' daughters, who are ſtill living; the youngeſt ſon is in his hundred ' and ſixteenth year, *&c.*'

A conciſe and judicious account of the curioſities in the imperial *Muſeum*, and of the pictures in the gallery, being publiſhed at *Vienna*, and likewiſe in D. *Kuckelbecker*'s deſcription of the imperial court, I ſhall not enter into farther particulars. The pictures in the gallery have been engraven on copper-plates; but I muſt own, that thoſe prints do it no great honour. Among the many noble pieces here, the following are *Fine pictures.* the moſt remarkable, *viz.* A *Pietà*, by *Andrea del Sarto*; St. *Margaretta*, by *Raphael*, which coſt twenty-ſix thouſand *guldens*; and our Saviour ſtanding before *Pilate* ſitting on the tribunal, by *Titian*, valued at ſixty thouſand *ſcudi* or crowns. Here are alſo three maſterly pieces by *Denner*, a native of *Hamburg*, who is ſtill living, for each of which he had a thouſand dollars. Two of them are mens heads, and the third a woman's. The rape of *Proſerpine*, by *Solimene*, is remarkable for its fine amber-frame, which, however, is by no means too good for the painting. His imperial majeſty made a fine addition to the paintings here in the year 1718, by the purchaſe of the admiral of *Caſtile*'s collection, for ſixty or ſeventy thouſand dollars, of the *Jeſuits* at *Liſbon*, to whom the admiral had left them by will.

Other curioſities. In the fourth apartment of the *Muſeum* is, ſeriouſly, ſhewn a dæmon, or familiar ſpirit, which being conjured out of a dæmoniac, was confined in a glaſs: but, in reality, it is nothing but a dark-coloured piece of moſs, or ſomething of that kind, naturally incloſed within a triangular piece of cryſtal, which, in ſhape, has ſome diſtant reſemblance of a little man. In Mr. *Zwinger*'s collection of natural curioſities at *Dreſden*, he ſhewed ſome ſea-weeds incloſed in cryſtal; and in my letter from *Piſa*, I have mentioned a ſimilar inſtance of a fly.

The gratuity for ſeeing the *Muſeum* is ſettled at twenty-five, and for the picture-gallery twelve *guldens*.

Library. The imperial library is a very handſome edifice: over the entrance is the following inſcription:

Carolus Auſtrius D. Leopoldi Aug. F. Aug. Rom. Imp. P. P.
Bello ubique confecto, inſtaurandis fovendiſque literis,
Avitam Bibliothecam ingenti librorum copiâ auctam
Amplis exſtructis ædibus publico commodo patere juſſit
MDCCXXVI.

' *Charles*

'*Charles* of *Auſtria*, ſon of the emperor *Leopold*, ſovereign of the '*Roman* empire, and father of his country, having happily put an end '*to* all his wars, for the improvement of literature erected this ſpacious 'library, enrich'd the ancient collection of books with very conſiderable 'additions, and ordered it to be opened for the uſe of the public, in 'the year 1726.'

This library within is very lofty, and adorned with good paintings in *freſco*, ſculpture, and a ſuperb gallery; ſo that it has the appearance of a temple. When it is completely finiſhed, no library in all *Europe* will be equal to it for elegance and ſpaciouſneſs; and, indeed, I know but one or two which rival it in number and value of books; I mean the *Vatican* library, and that of the King of *France*. Theſe two may exceed it for manuſcripts; but for number of printed books they are inferior to it; the number of volumes amounting to above a hundred thouſand, excluſive of the *Hockendorff* library, added to it in the year 1720. The importance of the manuſcripts in this library may be ſeen in *Lambecci*'s *Bibliotheca Vindobonenſis*, publiſhed in ten volumes, folio, as alſo in *Neſſelius*'s catalogue. They are ſaid to be about ten thouſand in number. Among the *Greek* manuſcripts is a very antient *Dioſcorides*, written in a large character on vellum, with the herbs painted in their natural colours. *Augerius Giſlenus Buſbeck*, ambaſſador from *Ferdinand* I. to the *Turkiſh* Court, bought this MS. of a *Jew* for a hundred ducats. Here are likewiſe a *Greek* tranſlation of *Geneſis*, ſuppoſed to be above twelve hundred years old, illuſtrated with near fifty hiſtorical paintings, *Ptolemy*'s Geography, finely written, and *Nicephorus*'s Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; the only *Greek* manuſcript from which all the editions of that author have been publiſhed. Among the *Latin* manuſcripts is a *Livy*, which is of great antiquity, being written in capitals, and without points: but thoſe decads which are wanting in the other copies are alſo miſſing here. Here is alſo a vellum manuſcript of the Golden Bull, illuminated with many golden letters. It was written in the year 1400, by order of the emperor *Winceſlaus*. On the firſt page, and in the firſt letter, which happens to be a W, the initial of the emperor's name, he is repreſented as in priſon at *Prague*, bound with hand-cuffs, and his feet confined in the ſtocks. Near him is a repreſentation of his maid-ſervant *Suſanna*, by whoſe aſſiſtance he made his eſcape. Here are alſo eight volumes of *Jacobus da Strada*'s treatiſe of medals.

Picture of an emperor in priſon.

The collection of medals in this library conſiſts of no leſs than ſixteen thouſand, ancient and modern. Here is alſo ſhewn a tooth, weighing ſeveral pounds, which is pretended to have belonged to a giant, but in reality is only one of the *dentes molares* of a whale. The model of the quickſilver

Medals.

quickſilver mines at *Idra* will be viewed with pleaſure by all lovers of mechanics. At the end of the library is a particular cabinet, appropriated for antient *Roman* monuments and inſcriptions; and a conſiderable collection of them has been already made.

Yearly charges. The expences of this library, including the ſalaries of officers and ſervants belonging to it, amount yearly to 12000 *guldens*.* In *Neſſel*'s time, it was very difficult to get admittance into this library; which gave occaſion to the following ſevere epitaph:

Hoc Lapide premitur
Ne lectum premat
DANIEL NESSELIVS
Ultza-Saxo,
Bibliothecæ Vindobonenſis Præfectus,
Qui
A vero Dei cultu receſſit,
Ut ſuccederet Lambeccio,
Cui ceſſit
Humanitate, Doctrinâ, Induſtriâ, Sobrietate.
Ne igitur mireris, Viator,
In Viri morte
Jacturam feciſſe multos
Oenopolas magnam,
Bibliopolas parvam,
Orbem literatum nullam;
Nunc
Abi, Viator, ingredere.
ἰατρειον ψυχης
Patet Bibliotheca Vindobonenſis,
Nam
NESSELIVS latet.

'Under this ſtone, that he may no longer preſs a bed, is preſſed 'Daniel *Neſſel* a native of *Saxony*, chief librarian of the library at *Vienna*, 'who, that he might ſucceed *Lambecci*, to whom he was much inferior 'in learning, diligence, ſobriety and politeneſs, abjured the true worſhip 'of God. Therefore, traveller, be not ſurprized to hear that the death 'of ſuch a man was much lamented by vintners, was a great loſs to book-'ſellers, and none at all to the learned world. Now, traveller, enter 'this repoſitary of medicine for the ſoul without moleſtation: For '*Neſſel* being ſhut up, the library of *Vienna* is free, and open to all.'

* Near 400l. ſterling.

At

At preſent the library is open every day; and the chief librarian is *Garelli* the emperor's firſt phyſician, a perſon of extraordinary erudition and judgment: but as his other important avocations do not admit of his ſpending much time in the library, two ſub-librarians are appointed under him, namely, Meſſrs. *Forloſis* and *Spannagel*, whoſe civilities to foreigners can never be too much commended. *Preſent librarian.*

LETTER LXXXIII.

Some farther obſervations on the Imperial Court.

SIR,

YOU have not been miſinformed with regard to the pamphlet lately publiſhed by the famous General *Bonneval* againſt the marquis *de Prie*; for it is very true, that it was burnt here by the common hangman. *Bonneval* has always been looked upon as a man void of religion and conſcience; and, by the little diſcretion obſerved in his words and behaviour, he has not taken the leaſt care to remove ſuch ſuſpicions. On the contrary, he has often levelled his rallery againſt thoſe articles of faith which he outwardly profeſſes to believe. In the reign of the emperor *Joſeph*, he commanded part of the troops who penetrated into *Commachio* and the Papal dominions; where he took ſuch care of his own intereſt, as to bring away, among other plunder, a very ſuperb ſervice of plate; on which he had the effrontery to have theſe words engraven under his arms: *Ex Raptu & Benevolentia.* The impropriety of the word *Benevolentia*, in a country over-run by an army, may be eaſily underſtood: and he might even plainly, and with greater truth, have choſen for his motto *Ex raptu vel quaſi.* His misfortunes are chiefly owing to the warmth and precipitancy of his temper; which may ſerve as a warning to all, who, to gratify their revenge or ambition, baſely take part againſt their greateſt benefactors. It is not proper for me to truſt any further account of him to writing; but as Mr. *N*———— is going to quit *Vienna* in a few days, I have acquainted him with ſome other particulars, which he will communicate to you; and given him an account of *Bonneval*'s practices againſt the marquis *de Prie* and prince *Eugene*. *Account of General* Bonneval.

The ſame gentleman will likewiſe give you a detail of the intrigue in which *Richelieu*, the *French* envoy, was deeply concerned; and for which

which the marquis *de Weſterlo* fell into diſgrace, and loſt his regiment. As to your inquiries concerning the character of prince *Eugene*, and the other counſellors of ſtate; the deceaſed favorite count *Althan*, the archbiſhop of *Valenza*, the *compte di Stella*; *Bendenrideer*'s good fortune, the preſent miniſters, the adminiſtration of the imperial exchequer, the intrigues of baron *Nimpſch* and the abbot *Odeſchi*, Mr. *N*——— will give you a ſatisfactory account of them. He will likewiſe inform you of the particulars relating to the emperor *Joſeph*'s death, and the marriage of the two archdutcheſſes his daughters; the prince of *Salm*, the counteſs of *Bathiani*, the *Neapolitan* fiſcal *Riccardi*, and the chief phyſician *Garelli*; the emperor's diſpoſition towards the bull *Unigenitus*, &c.

But that you may not think I decline anſwering your queries, from indolence, and averſion to any long taſk, I here ſend you an extract of a manuſcript account of the imperial court in the laſt century, under the emperor *Leopold*, which has been communicated to me. Some paſſages, wherein the houſe of *Auſtria* is treated with too much freedom by the *Swede*, I have omitted; but without any prejudice to thoſe hiſtorical obſervations which are beſt adapted to the taſte of judicious readers. You cannot but promiſe yourſelf ſome entertainment in the peruſal of it, from the author's name, and the great reputation he has juſtly acquired as a very able miniſter.

EXTRACT from ſecretary ISAIAH PUFFENDORFF's account of the imperial Court and its conſtitution, which was read before the king and council of *Sweden* at *Stockholm*, on the 27th day of *March*, 1675.

Account of the emperor's manner and diſpoſitions.

'THAT your majeſty may have a juſt idea of the imperial court, I ſhall briefly acquaint you, that the emperor is a prince whom God has endow'd with a very good genius, and an amiable temper. He is temperate, of a good diſpoſition, and averſe to all kinds of exceſſes. His natural endowments he has improved by the ſtudy of literature; for, beſides his knowledge in the mathematics, he writes and expreſſes himſelf with purity in the *Latin*, *Italian* and *Spaniſh* languages. His intimate acquaintance with ancient and modern hiſtory appears both in his council and in his ſocial converſations. In affairs of moment his prudence makes him proceed ſlowly. This is partly owing to his own temper, and partly to the cuſtom practiſed by the *Auſtrian* court: and if, at any time, a reſolution is to be immediately taken, his miniſters find no ſmall difficulty in bringing him to it. But when a thing is once reſolved upon, he is fix'd and immoveable; eſpecially in affairs

' where

'where his conſcience is concerned: for, in this point, he is extremely 'delicate and ſcrupulous. It were to be wiſhed that they, from whom 'he received ſuch inſtructions, had not, among other errors, pre-'poſſeſſed him with the unhappy opinion, that he is in conſcience 'obliged to employ all means whatever, to bring his ſuppoſed miſtaken 'ſubjects into the boſom of the *Romiſh* church.

'In external devotion, and a punctual obſervance of the ceremonies 'and inſtitutions of the church, few princes equal him; and as he was, 'till his fourteenth year, when his brother *Ferdinand* III. king of the '*Romans* died, educated as a prieſt, and deſigned for the church, the 'clergy have a very warm friend in him; ſo that he readily cloſes with 'every thing that is deſired of him for the advantage of that body. He 'is more particularly attached to the *Jeſuits*; for his preceptor, and con-'feſſor, in his younger years, were of that order. He conſtantly aſſiſts 'at the privy-council, and ſummons it whenever the miniſters judge it 'adviſeable. He is eaſy of acceſs to all who are deſirous of ſpeaking to 'him; tho' his anſwers are moſtly delivered in general terms. The 'memorials and petitions that are preſented to him he firſt peruſes him-'ſelf, and then delivers at the offices to which they belong; and ſome-'times ſuperſcribes them with his opinion and intentions concerning 'them. This application to affairs is merely the effect of cuſtom, and 'of an opinion ſtrongly rooted in his imperial majeſty, that he muſt make 'buſineſs his delight: for, by nature, he is fond of amuſements and 'diverſions, the chief of which are hunting and muſic; and he is ſo 'attached to the latter, as even to compoſe ſeveral pieces.

'As to his conſtitution, he is neither a valetudinarian nor an athletic: 'ſo that it is generally apprehended he will not attain to an advanced 'age. Beſides, he has had ſeveral fits of illneſs, when his life has been 'in danger. The weakneſs of his legs ſhews itſelf in the unſteadineſs 'of his gait; but the exerciſes on horſeback he performs with tolerable 'vigour and addreſs. He is alſo particularly pleaſed with thoſe noble-'men who diſtinguiſh themſelves in thoſe exerciſes. He is now entering 'into his thirty-fifth year, and has but one child living, who is a daugh- *Emperor's daughter.*
'ter by his firſt wife, the archdutcheſs. This young princeſs, by the 'negligence of the nurſes and attendants, has ſuch a debility in her 'limbs, that it is apprehended ſhe will never recover the proper uſe of 'them. Her perſon is not amiſs; and ſhe will be the richeſt princeſs 'in *Europe*, ſhould either the emperor, or the king of *Spain* die without 'male heirs. The archdutcheſs, her mother, was alſo of a very weak 'and tender conſtitution, and brought up as if ſhe had been deſigned 'rather to be a nun than a princeſs: for moſt of her time was ſpent in 'prayers and needle-work. I myſelf have ſeveral times ſeen her, when

'the young nobility have been diverting themſelves by ſhooting at a mark, 'all the time employed in embroidering ſome church ornaments. I 'remember the preacher aſſerted, in her funeral ſermon, that ſhe never 'had committed a mortal ſin. The emperor was very fond of her, 'both as his ſpouſe, and on account of their near conſanguinity; for as 'ſhe was his own ſiſter's daughter, ſhe always uſed to call him *uncle*. 'However, the loſs of her was not much lamented, as the weakneſs of 'her conſtitution gave no hopes of a healthy offspring. Beſides, ſhe 'was ſo ſurrounded with *Spaniſh* ladies that no *German* women could 'get acceſs to her; and, in the preſence of the *Spaniſh* chief governeſs, 'ſhe was not permitted to ſpeak a word of *High Dutch*. The ſame *Spaniſh* 'lady was ſo much the more the deteſtation of all ranks of people, as 'ſhe was ſtrongly ſuſpected of being acceſſary to the death both of the 'eldeſt prince and the other princeſs, that the eldeſt daughter might 'be the only ſurvivor: this was done, as is pretended, in order to pro-'cure for the king of *Spain* a bride who ſhould bring him ſuch vaſt 'dominions for her portion. For theſe reaſons it was reckon'd fortu-'nate for the *German* line of the *Auſtrian* family, that God was pleaſed 'to take this princeſs out of the world in the twenty-firſt year of her 'age.

The empreſs. 'The preſent empreſs, a princeſs of *Inſpruck*, has an agreeable per-'ſon, and a lively chearful diſpoſition. She ſometimes even prevails 'upon the emperor to lay aſide his wonted gravity, and put on an air 'of pleaſantry. The conformity of their inclinations has greatly en-'deared them to each other; for ſhe is alſo a great admirer of hunting 'and muſic, and often ſings, and plays on ſeveral inſtruments. Her 'firſt child was a princeſs, who died of convulſions, notwithſtanding all 'the ſkill of phyſicians who were called to her aſſiſtance. However, 'from her preſent pregnancy, it is hoped, and rather with too much con-'fidence expected, that God will reward the piety of the emperor, and 'the prayers of ſo many thouſands, particularly the eccleſiaſtics, with a 'healthy prince; and by that means fix the ſucceſſion to the imperial 'crown in the houſe of *Auſtria*, even for three or four centuries to 'come.

The empreſs-dowager. 'The empreſs-dowager *Maria-Eleonara*, princeſs of *Mantua*, is a 'lady of uncommon wit and prudence, by which ſhe gained the affec-'tion of the emperor *Ferdinand* III. her huſband; who, beſides con-'ſiderable preſents in his life-time, has, by his will, placed her in a 'condition ſuitable to her dignity. Her behaviour has likewiſe entitled 'her to the eſteem of the preſent emperor, her ſon-in-law: for when he 'was ſingle, and alſo in the life-time of his *Spaniſh* conſort, ſhe was in great 'credit at court; and many important tranſactions were happily con-

'ducted

'ducted by her addreſs, which proved of great ſervice to Monſ. *Gre-*
'*monville* in the beginning of his negociation. But, after the appear-
'ance of the preſent empreſs at court, ſome jealouſies aroſe betwixt her
'mother (a princeſs of the houſe of *Medicis*, and ſiſter to the preſent
'duke of *Tuſcany*'s father) and the empreſs-dowager; for the latter,
'both in her letters and the ſuperſcription, ſtiled the empreſs's mother
'only archdutcheſs of *Inſpruck*, and not of *Auſtria*: on which account
'her former authority is not a little declined. The empreſs-dowager
'has ſtill her youngeſt daughter with her, a princeſs of a fine perſon
'and ſweet diſpoſition, who is educated with the greateſt care. Her
'mother's only concern at preſent is to marry her according to her *Princeſs*
'rank; and the *Spaniſh* ambaſſador has intimated to her, that as his Maria-Anna.
'maſter muſt ſtay a great many years for the young archdutcheſs, moſt
'people's eyes are fixed on the princeſs *Maria-Anna*, as a proper match
'for him. Whether this be ſaid in ſincerity, or only as an artifice to
'draw the empreſs into his maſter's intereſt, and promote his own in-
'trigues at court, I ſhall not pretend to determine: at leaſt, he has
'raiſed a party againſt the *French* Intereſt; and this overture cauſed the
'commandeur *de Gremonville* to be forbidden the court, under pretence of
'having uſed too great a freedom of ſpeech. The chief miniſters employed *Chief miniſters.*
'by his imperial majeſty, both at court and in ſtate-affairs, are all mem-
'bers of the privy-council. The latter is farther compoſed of the prin-
'cipal court-officers, *viz.* the lord ſteward to the emperor and empreſs,
'the high chamberlain, great marſhal, and the maſter of the horſe;
'and likewiſe of the great officers of ſtate, as the bargrave of *Bohemia*,
'the ſecretary of ſtate for *Bohemia*, the imperial ſecretary of ſtate, the
'governor of *Lower Auſtria*, the preſident of the treaſury, the preſident
'of the imperial council, the chancellor, the preſident of the council of
'war, and ſome field-marſhals. All affairs of importance, both foreign
'and domeſtic, are here debated in the emperor's preſence.

'It was found, that among ſo many perſons (this council generally
'conſiſting of betwixt twenty and thirty members) ſecrecy, which is as
'it were the ſoul of enterprizes, has been ſo little obſerved, that many
'reſolutions have prematurely tranſpired, and been the ſubject of pub-
'lic diſcourſe; by which means they could never be put in practice. This
'induced the emperor, a little before the diſgrace of the prince of *Aver-*
'*ſperg*, to ſelect ſome few perſons, under the name of *Conference-council*, *Conference-*
'where the moſt ſecret myſteries of ſtate are diſcuſſed and determined. *Council.*
'This council, at my arrival, conſiſted of the following four noble-
'men: Prince *Lobkowitz*, lord ſteward; prince *Schwartzenberg*, preſident
'of the council; count *Lamberg*, high chamberlain; and baron *Hochar*,
'ſecretary of ſtate for *Auſtria*: but at preſent prince *Lobkowitz* is ſuc-

'ceeded by *Montecuculi*. The imperial ſecretary of ſtate, count *Conigſeg*, is alſo frequently ſummoned hither, together with the privy ſecretary *Abele*, who is the only inferior officer allowed to be preſent at theſe deliberations. From hence the difficulty of coming at any ſecrets may be conceived, and the artifices and inſinuations that muſt be uſed in order to get any certain inſight into the cabinet. As foreign miniſters addreſs themſelves only to the conference-council, lay their propoſals before them, and confer with them; the council minutes down every particular debated among them, adding the reſult of their deliberations. Theſe minutes are delivered to the emperor by the private ſecretary, and the time is fixed when theſe articles are to be diſcuſſed in his imperial majeſty's preſence: then they undergo a ſecond examination; and thoſe meaſures which the emperor moſt approves of are purſued accordingly.

'At firſt no reſolution of any importance was taken without conſulting this conference-council: but the preſent *Spaniſh* ambaſſador, ſoon after his arrival, finding that prince *Lobkowitz* was not ſo eaſily managed as *Portia*, (who, being utterly acquainted with ſtate-affairs, was, as he once told me, led by him like a child) at length found means, thro' the influence that baron *Hocher* and Mr. *Abele* had over the emperor, to carry on ſeveral negociations of very great importance, of which the conference-council collectively were wholly ignorant. I was informed by the *Spaniſh* ambaſſador himſelf, that he obtained a verbal promiſe of great importance, which was afterwards ratified by a letter written with the emperor's own hand to the queen of *Spain*, in the year 1671, unknown to the princes *Lobkowitz*, *Schwartzenberg* and *Lamberg*. In this letter the emperor engaged, before the rupture between *France* and *Holland*, that in the approaching war he would in all things conform to the meaſures purſued by the court of *Spain*. It was on this account that the prince afterwards complained, that there were not wanting perſons, who would make no ſcruple of ſacrificing the emperor to their own ſelfiſh views.

Intrigues of the Spaniſh *ambaſſador.*

'The fall of the prince of *Averſperg* proceeded from his oppoſition to the *Spaniſh* intereſt; and more particularly from the advice he gave the emperor, in 1667 and 1668, not to concern himſelf in the war carried on in the *Netherlands*. And notwithſtanding this advice, which he delivered in writing, was approved of by the emperor and the privy-council without the leaſt debate, and even at *Madrid*; yet ſo far was this from ſaving him, that he was ſtripped of all his employments and baniſhed. He unhappily furniſhed his enemies, by his indiſcretion, with an opportunity to ruin him: for, at the deceaſe of his wife, he procured the king of *France*'s recommendation, both to the emperor

Prince of Averſperg.

'and

'and the court of *Rome*, for a cardinalſhip. This raiſed a ſtrong ſuſ-
'picion, that he muſt have done ſome ſecret ſervices to merit ſuch a
'favour from that monarch. The diſgrace of prince *Lobkowitz* was
'owing to a ſimilar cauſe. This miniſter, in his ſixty-fifth year, ſaw
'himſelf ſtript of all his poſts, forbid the court, and baniſhed to his
'eſtate in *Bohemia*, becauſe he had uſed his utmoſt endeavours to diſ-
'ſuade the emperor from engaging in the preſent war, and being made
'the dupe of *Spain*, which was then without counſellors, money or
'troops. The *Spaniards*, to juſtify their proceedings, alledged, that
'the prince, not ſatisfied with giving the emperor his opinion with great
'freedom and ſupporting it with reaſons, for which he rather deſerved
'commendation than diſgrace; but that, after the reſolution had been
'taken, he left no ſtone unturned to hinder or clog the execution of it.
'Some miniſters of the *German* ſtates, who were at that time at *Vienna*,
'privately adviſed him not to attempt to over-reach the emperor in that af-
'fair. I know alſo for certain, that he uſed all his endeavours to divert the
'elector of *Brandenburg* from his new engagements. This elector's
'miniſter, to whom he had indiſcreetly diſcloſed his ſentiments, abuſed
'the confidence he placed in him, and informed his enemies of the
'whole affair; and thus furniſhed them with a handle to ruin the
'prince. The vehemence of the baron *de l'Iſola* contributed alſo to his
'fall, who adviſed to make prince *Lobkowitz* the ſcape-goat, and to
'lay the blame of all miſcarriages at his door; in order to perſuade
'the allies, (who were not acquainted with the true ſtate of affairs,)
'that great things might be expected by this alteration in the council
'from the *Auſtrian* arms.*

Prince *Lobkowitz*.

'Prince *Lobkowitz* is a man of fine parts, and great penetra-
'tion, but, if it may be ſaid without offence, not without ſome mix-
'ture of madneſs; ſo that thoſe perſons who know him beſt, and ſpeak
'moſt favourably of him, make no ſcruple to call him a phantaſtical
'humoriſt, on account of his odd whims. He has an extravagant ſelf-
'conceit, and conſequently has a mean opinion of others, and gives
'affronts out of mere caprice; ſo that he never had many friends, and
'few, beſides his own creatures, were ſorry for his diſgrace.†

'That

* Another circumſtance that haſtened his fall, was his oppoſing the marriage of the emperor with the princeſs of *Tirol*, and not obſerving a due reſpect in ſpeaking of her; which ſhe made him repent of when ſhe came to be empreſs.

† This character of prince *Lobkowitz*, by *Iſaiah Puffendorf*, agrees with that given him by his brother *Samuel Puffendorf*, in his excellent work, entitled *de rebus geſtis Friderici Wilhelmi*, *Lib.* 12. §. 51. *In ejus viri externo actu aliquid erat ab inſania parum abiens. Id unum ipſi negotium datum videbatur, ut omnium Principum Viennæ Legatis perſuadere niteretur, non eſſe, quòd quis in Cæſare fiduciæ quid reponat, - - - quo ipſo impedire ſtudebat, ne Cæſar*

ullos

'That the *Spaniards* were laying ſnares for him was what he had long 'been aware of; and had endeavoured to diſconcert them, by the quar- 'rel he had with M. *de Gremonville* at the opera, in the preſence of the 'emperor and the whole Court. But this difference was made up in the 'very ſame year; and he promoted a treaty with *France*, without letting 'the ambaſſador into the ſecret. He likewiſe declared againſt ſending 'away any imperial troops, and the alliance with *Holland*, and, as his 'enemies give out, retarded it for a conſiderable time. Upon this their 'hatred againſt him redoubled, and, as the firſt ſtep to his ruin, his '*Italian* ſecretary was taken into cuſtody; in hopes that, either from 'fear or reſentment, he would of himſelf throw up his employments, 'and withdraw from court. But this was what he could not be brought 'to: on the contrary, he determined to ſtand the iſſue; being confident 'that the emperor, who had experienced his fidelity in matters of the 'higheſt importance, and particularly in the election at *Franckfort*, would 'protect him againſt his accuſers, or at leaſt permit him to clear him- 'ſelf. However, time has ſhewn us how much he was miſtaken in 'this point.

Account of the prince of Schwartzenberg.

'Prince *Schwartzenberg* is a man of a very graceful preſence, and fine 'addreſs. He immediately ſees into all the difficulties that may ariſe in 'any affair, and has a very good talent in bringing them to light: how- 'ever, he is ſaid not to be ſo happy in finding out reſources; ſo that 'he has been nick-named *Doctor perplexitatum & dubitator perpetuus*, i. e. "The author of perplexities and endleſs doubts." He is the richeſt 'nobleman in the emperor's ſervice; and this he, in a great meaſure,

ullos amicos ſibi adjungere poſſet eoque ad bellum gerendum inhabilis redderetur. - - - Nec ipſe inficiabatur, conſiliis Hiſpanorum ſe obſtitiſſe, qui Cæſarem bello contra Gallum implicare volebant. Quæ & Aurſpergii antea artes fuerant, qui effecerat, ut Cæſar Anno 1667. otioſè ſpectaret, a Gallo tantam Belgii partem abripi. - - - Sanè tanta tunc Viennæ erat ſecretorum proditio, ut Montecuculus ſuperiore anno Cæſari ſcriberet: ſatius fore, ut curſores non ad ſe, ſed rectè Lutetiam tendant. Eum ruentem nemo miſeratione, plerique lætitiâ proſequebantur, quòd neminem non ex mera animi petulantia inſultare ſolitus eſſet, aſperæ dieacitati ſine modo indulgens. 'In the external deportment of that man there was a particularity but little different from 'madneſs. He ſeemed to make it his whole buſineſs to perſuade all the envoys of the 'German princes at *Vienna*, that the emperor was not to be relied on. . . . In this his 'aim was to bring it about, that the emperor, ſeeing himſelf deſtitute of friends, might 'find himſelf incapable of entering into the war. . . . Nor did he deny, that he oppoſed 'the counſels of the *Spaniards*, who would have involved the emperor in a war againſt '*France*. This had before been done by the artifices of *Averſperg*, who had perſuaded the 'emperor to ſtand as an idle ſpectator in 1667, whilſt the *French* diſpoſſeſs'd the *Dutch* of 'ſo great a part of the *Netherlands*. . . . Indeed there had been ſuch betraying of councils 'then at *Vienna*, that *Montecuculi* wrote the preceding year to the emperor, telling him, it 'would be as well that no couriers ſhould be ſent to him, but ſhould proceed ſtrait to *Paris*. 'His fall none pitied, but moſt people rejoiced at it, on account of his inſolent behaviour, 'and the malignant petulance of his tongue.' *Lobkowitz*'s diſgrace happened in the year 1674.

'owes

' owes to the liberality of the archduke *Leopold William*, whom he ſerved
' in the poſt of ſteward of the houſhold. He is neither beloved by the
' emperor nor the *Spaniards*; becauſe he prompted his maſter at *Frank-*
' *fort* to offer himſelf a candidate for the imperial crown, and to reſign
' the government in the *Netherlands*. Notwithſtanding this he not only
' maintains himſelf in all his poſts, but, in conſideration of his vaſt for-
' tune, has found means to be created a prince.

' Count *Lamberg*'s chief recommendation is his long ſervices; for he *Count* Lam-
' has been high ſteward to the emperor ever ſince he was archduke. *berg.*
' He is fond of reading; but ſays very little in the council. However,
' he is very diligent in his poſt, as firſt lord of the bedchamber, and very
' aſſiduous in his attendance on the emperor.

' Count *Montecuculi* is eſteemed at court a very able politician, as he *Count* Monte-
' has a cool head, and is not too precipitate in affairs: beſides, he has *cuculi.*
' been a member of the council many years, and is conſequently a per-
' ſon of great experience. He likewiſe acquired great reputation by the
' victory of St. *Gothard*; and it is the general opinion at *Vienna*, that the
' repulſe of the *French*, in 1673, was owing to him. However Mr. *de*
' *Souches* obſerved to me, that he was more of the ſtateſman than ſoldier;
' and that he had learned the art of war rather from books than in the
' field. His declining the command of the army laſt year was ſaid to
' proceed from an apprehenſion that prince *Lobkowitz*, who at that time
' was of the cabinet-council, might do him ſome ill turn, and cauſe
' ſuch orders to be ſent him, as were impoſſible to be executed; and
' that if he miſcarried, it might affect his reputation. Others are of
' opinion he foreſaw, that, by the alliance then on the carpet between
' the *Spaniards* and *Dutch*, whoſe conduct the year before at *Bonn* he
' had cenſured, little or nothing would be performed; and that the
' *Spaniſh* ambaſſador favoured *Montecuculi*, in order to form a party againſt
' prince *Lobkowitz*, whoſe abilities might otherwiſe have baffled all his
' intrigues. *Montecuculi*, after his return from the empire, conſtantly
' aſſiſted at all ſecret tranſactions, and entirely devoted himſelf to the
' *Spaniſh* intereſt; for which that Court promiſed to procure him, from
' the emperor, ſome conſiderable fiefs with the title of *prince*. When
' I took my leave of him he talked to me with an open frankneſs, and
' declared it to be his opinion, " that, in the preſent ſituation of affairs,
" your majeſty could not better conſult your own ſafety, than by view-
" ing the deſigns of the *French* in the ſame light as his imperial majeſty
" does, who, indeed, thinks them chimerical, but, at the ſame time,
" dangerous to all *Europe*; and ſuch as are mentioned in the duke *de*
" *Sully*'s memoirs to have been formed by *Henry* IV." He added, " the
" emperor's views were better grounded; and that there was little doubt,

' but

" but that the power and firmneſs of the ſtates of *Germany* would at laſt
" prove ſuperior to the unbounded ambition of the *French*, which ſeem'd
" to enlarge itſelf under the declenſion of their power, and the increaſe
" of domeſtic confuſions."

Baron Hocher. ' Baron *Hocher* is a man of great learning and eloquence. He was
' brought up to the law, and at firſt practiſed it at *Bozzen*; but after-
' wards, at the dyet of *Ratiſbon*, he acquired a thorough knowledge of
' the conſtitution of the *German* empire and its defects. At his firſt ap-
' pearance in the political world he was very little acquainted with the
' intereſts and ſtrength of foreign princes; but I plainly obſerved, in
' my attendance at court, that, by his converſation with ſo many fo-
' reign miniſters, he daily made improvements in that neceſſary branch
' of politicks. He's a man of unwearied application; and of whom,
' though he is often laid up with the gout, it may be truly ſaid, that he
' devotes himſelf to public Affairs, and looks upon buſineſs as his greateſt
' pleaſure. He is indefatigable, and extremely patient. He minutely
' weighs every expreſſion, and takes care that his anſwers be ſo equi-
' vocal as always to ſecure him a retreat. He has the character of being
' very diſintereſted; and, by what I could diſcern, he is zealous of
' nothing more than to encreaſe the emperor's power and prerogative;
' poſſibly with too little regard to the reſt of the *Germanic* body, with
' the weakneſs of which he is ſufficiently acquainted. This gentleman,
' together with the private ſecretary *Abele*, are both devoted to the *Jeſuits*,
' and conſequently to the *Spaniſh* Intereſt. They are likewiſe bitter
' enemies to the Proteſtants, and uſe their utmoſt endeavours to intro-
' duce arbitrary power.

Count K . . . ' Count *K* . . . is a well-bred gentleman, and very free in conver-
' ſation; ſo that it is no great difficulty to come at the knowledge of his
' ſentiments; eſpecially by eſpouſing a contrary opinion, and thus throw-
' ing him into a heat in diſpute. He was at firſt ſuſpected to be of the
' *Furſtenberg* party, being ſomething related to them: and in the diſpute
' betwixt the elector of *Cologn* and the city of *Cologn*, ſeveral things
' were tranſacted in the *Auſtrian* ſecretary of ſtate's office, which pro-
' perly belong'd to his department, as ſecretary of ſtate to the empire.
' He has often complained to me of ſome indirect practices of Mr. *Hocher*,
' in concealing from him matters which he had a right to be informed of.
' The opinion that he is not proof againſt preſents, founded on ſome
' particulars of his conduct when vice-preſident of the council, has been
' of great diſadvantage to him: and to this I believe it is owing, that he
' will never be employed in treaties, in concert with another miniſter,
Authority of the Spaniſh *Embaſſador.* ' as the baron *de L'Iſola* was at *Cologn*. The above-mentioned miniſters,
' who have the chief direction of foreign affairs in the imperial court,

' are

' are obliged to regulate themſelves by the direction of the *Spaniſh* Am-
' baſſador: for, partly by penſions, partly from their own inclination to
' the *Spaniſh* counſels, and partly by fear, they are entirely at his devo-
' tion; ſo that they dare not oppoſe him, eſpecially ſince prince *Lobkowitz*
' paid ſo dearly for his oppoſition. Tho' the *Spaniſh* ambaſſador be
' groſly ignorant of foreign affairs, and hardly knew the firſt rudiments
' of politics when he came to *Vienna*; yet, by his flattery and fineſſe, he
' has inſinuated himſelf into the emperor's favour far beyond his two
' predeceſſors, who were natives of *Spain* and had all the haughtineſs
' which is the characteriſtic of that nation. In ſhort, he has acquired
' ſuch an authority, that he may truly be ſaid to be the firſt mover in
' every tranſaction: and it was no bad jeſt of the Pope's nuncio, when
' he ſaid, that the emperor's name was *Paul*, which is the chriſtian
' name of the *Spaniſh* ambaſſador.

' Count *Zinzendorf* may alſo be reckoned among the privy-coun- *Count* Zinzen-
' ſellors. He is ſteward of the houſhold to the empreſs dowager, dorf.
' who privately has a hand in ſtate affairs; and in deliberations of ex-
' traordinary weight, the emperor generally ſummons him to council.
' Prince *Lobkowitz*, who could bear with him better than any of the
' reſt, employed him chiefly for keeping up a good underſtanding be-
' twixt the emperor and his mother-in-law; and ſometimes even to
' procure the emperor's aſſent to ſome acts of the council. By theſe
' means, and his intimate connexion with the famous *Capuchin* father
' *Emmerich*, he brought himſelf into conſiderable repute; ſo that ſeveral
' foreign miniſters have viſited him; and, as occaſion offered, he has
' been very ſerviceable to them, when it could be done conſiſtently
' with his duty. As he is not of the cabinet, nor indeed of any poli-
' tical department, he only meddles in ſtate affairs occaſionally, when
' he is introduced by the emperor's order. He is a man of great judg-
' ment and penetration, and is neither too precipitate, nor too ſlow;
' ſo that he might be employ'd, to advantage, in negociations of the
' greateſt importance. But moſt people, and particularly the *Italians*,
' think, that he does not fill his poſt under the empreſs dowager with
' the ſame diſcretion as his predeceſſors did, and her intereſt requires;
' for ſo great a want of money has never been known in that court, as
' during his adminiſtration.

' Among the *Regulars* the principal is the *Capuchin* father *Emmerich*, *Father* Em-
' mentioned above; who ſome years ſince, as it were, made a public merich.
' profeſſion of his being a ſtateſman at the Imperial Court. He is not
' only viſited by the foreign and imperial miniſters, and diſcourſes with
' them on their propoſals or requeſts, but alſo takes upon him to go and
' confer with others of the council concerning them; and even to lay

' affairs before his imperial majeſty, and make a report of his reſolution.
' He was confident to prince *Lobkowitz*, who, when he had any point
' to carry, found no inſtrument ſo fit for his purpoſe as father *Emmerich*;
' and this father likewiſe had the talent of bringing the prince to cloſe
' with his ſentiments in any affair, whether public or private. This
' addreſs has placed him ſo high in the emperor's eſteem, that in all
' affairs of importance, whether foreign or domeſtic, his advice is thought
' abſolutely neceſſary. The *Spaniſh* ambaſſador himſelf, notwithſtanding
' the aſcendant he has got over the emperor, did not think himſelf above
' paying his court to *Emmerich:* and, when he could not bring him to
' conform with his deſigns, would entreat him to forbear all oppoſition,
' and obſerve a neutrality by being ſilent. But, for the laſt ſix or ſeven
' months before I left *Vienna*, this father was no longer viſited by the
' *Spaniſh* ambaſſador; for he had ſtrongly ſeconded prince *Lobkowitz* in
' the debate on the emperor's making himſelf a party in the war, and
' likewiſe declared againſt the ſevere treatment of prince *William* of
' *Furſtenberg*, and the manner of it. He was born in *Hungary*, of *Ger-*
' *man* parents. He is now betwixt fifty and ſixty years of age, and has
' but a ſlender ſtock of learning, which he debaſes by his pedantry.
' But ſuch is his mildneſs, candor, and probity, that when it is practi-
' cable, every body chuſes to truſt him with their affairs preferably to
' the other courtiers. The two qualities laſt mentioned have ſo rivetted
' him in the emperor's affection, that it would be a difficult taſk to ſup-
' plant him. It was the opinion of many, that he would have fallen
' into diſgrace with prince *Lobkowitz*; eſpecially as the *Jeſuits* were his
' antagoniſts, and as at that time he was on ill terms with the *Spaniſh* am-
' baſſador. But he has ſtood his ground, and maintained all his former
' eſteem and power; and the emperor was ſo far from being offended on
' that account, that he generouſly approved of the ſteadineſs of his affection
' to the prince. He was indeed the only perſon, who, during the three
' days allowed the prince for removing from court, converſed with him,
' and gave him very good advice on ſeveral ſubjects. So far I know
' myſelf, that he earneſtly adviſed the ratification of the treaty concluded
' with your majeſty in 1668, and, if poſſible, to make it yet ſtronger.
' He adviſed, on the contrary, not to enter into a war with *France*
' without the utmoſt neceſſity, nor to engage too far with *Holland* and
' *Spain*, obſerving, that no ſtreſs was to be laid on the conſtancy of the
' former, and that the latter, being unable to go thro' with what it had
' begun, was for drawing *Germany* into the quarrel; and then, as he
' more than once told me, the upſhot would be, that it muſt pay for
Jeſuits. ' all. He alſo blamed the violence with which the *Jeſuits* puſhed the
' reformation in *Hungary* and *Sileſia:* and openly declared, that he had
' often

'often propoſed to enter into a friendly debate with the *Jeſuits* on that 'head, in preſence of the privy-council; and to produce the reaſons of 'his opinion, that inſtruction and good example were the propereſt me-'thods for making converts. He added, that he would readily concur 'in uſing ſeverity, whenever they ſhould be able to demonſtrate to him 'that it were more effectual than gentler methods; or even long 'practicable. This has much incenſed the *Jeſuits* againſt him; yet 'have they not hitherto been able to leſſen his intereſt. His ſecurity 'may be not a little owing to the perfect command he has of his paſ-'ſions, and his ſteady adherence to the dictates of his underſtanding 'and conſcience. For altho' the *Jeſuits* had the advantage of being the 'emperor's ſpiritual directors, and at the ſame time confeſſors to the 'chief nobility; yet the head of them, father *Muller*, was but a mere 'pedant, without any knowledge of the world, and his morals were none 'of the pureſt. Beſides, they had a ſtrong adverſary in prince *Lobkowitz*, 'who, knowing their inſatiable avarice, and that they were for intruding 'themſelves every where, kept them under to the utmoſt of his power. 'Accordingly, whilſt he was in favour, they never openly intermeddled 'in ſtate affairs; being contented with the ſecret practices of *Hocher* and '*Abele*, their creatures, who artfully turned every opportunity to their ad-'vantage. Father *Richardi*, confeſſor to the prince of *Lorrain*, was the 'only inſtrument whom the *Spaniſh* ambaſſador made uſe of, when he 'had any thing to lay before the prince. *Richardi* indeed is a man of 'great abilities, and in the year 1669 gave a ſignal ſpecimen of his ad-'dreſs in *Poland*, in behalf of that *Prince*. But as the *Jeſuits* have never 'wanted ſubtilty, even at a time when, to all outward appearance, their 'credit ſeemed to be at a low ebb, they found means to compaſs their 'ends: ſo that, ſince the diſgrace of prince *Lobkowitz*, they have ac-'quired great credit, and promoted father *Montecuculi*, one of their order, 'to be near the empreſs dowager. This father now openly negociates, 'what formerly was carried on by indirect means in favour of that 'ſociety.

'When I conſider all theſe things, and weigh them with myſelf, all 'the concluſion I am able to draw from them is, that *Conſilia Hiſpano-'Jeſuitica, &c.* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

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Hopes and views of the Imperial Court.

'The miniſters and flatterers of the houſe of *Auſtria* are in great hopes 'that God will ſo bleſs the piety and zeal (as they call it) of the *Auſtrian* 'princes, in defending the *Romiſh* religion againſt all cabals, and in 'extirpating hereſy, that they ſhall obtain their deſired aim, and be 'put in a condition to make head againſt the *Turks*, the inveterate ene-'mies of the Chriſtian name, and make them pay dearly for their

'inſults. The means for the execution of ſuch a ſcheme do not ſeem 'to be wanting, if we conſider the vaſt revenue of the court of '*Vienna*, and the ſeveral other branches of power annexed to the im-'perial dignity, which is now as it were hereditary in the *Auſtrian* 'family. 'Tis true, the two *Ferdinands*, II. and III. by an impolitic 'liberality, gave away a great part of their demeſnes and revenues, toge-'ther with the forfeitures ariſing from the civil wars in *Bohemia*; with 'this additional clauſe, that the debts with which ſuch eſtates were 'chargeable, ſhould be paid out of the imperial treaſury, to the end 'that the clergy in particular, who had got the greateſt part of ſuch *Emperor's revenue.* 'grants, might not ſuffer by thoſe confiſcations. However, the free 'gifts and aids of the eſtates, if the emperor will but a little exert himſelf, 'would bring in a clear revenue of ſix millions of dollars * annually. 'This is leſs to be wondered at, as in the year 1673 they amounted to five 'millions, ſeven hundred, twenty-one thouſand and two hundred *gul-'dens*, excluſive of the extraordinary expences of the regiments in 'their march to *Triers*, the place of rendezvouz. It is to be obſerved, 'that in this vaſt ſum the revenues of *Tirol*, and the other frontier '*Auſtrian* countries, as they are called, and thoſe of *Hungary*, are not 'included. Of theſe I could get no account at *Vienna*; for they are 'not paid into the imperial treaſury, but make a diſtinct fund of reſerve, 'as it were, for the emperor's privy-purſe. Beſides, the account of 'them is ſo confuſed, as to admit of no exact computation; eſpecially 'at preſent, when things are carried on there at diſcretion, and the poor '*Hungarians* oppreſſed to the utmoſt. If the remaining lands, with the 'ſaltworks and duties; the *Hungarian* mines; thoſe of quickſilver in '*Friuli*, and the revenues of *Tirol*, are computed only at three millions 'a year, which they certainly exceed, the emperor might be maſter of 'a certain revenue of nine millions of dollars †, without any defalca-'tions; which is certainly an immenſe ſum, and capable of performing 'greater things than have hitherto been done. But it ſeems the *Auſtrian* 'miniſters for a long time impoſed upon their maſters, with the pre-'tence; that to concern themſelves with money-affairs were below their 'dignity; and that calculations were very difficult and tedious, and ought 'to be entirely left to the proper officers appointed for that purpoſe. 'Whereas a proper method might render accompts very eaſy; and cer-'tainly the care of the revenue ought to be one of the chief concerns 'of a prince, as the beſt concerted ſchemes cannot be carried into exe-'cution, without conſulting the ſtate of the finances, to ſee how far it 'can ſecond them. It is not my meaning, that a ſovereign ſhould be

* 150,000 l. ſterling, a dollar being equal to 3 s. 6 d. † 1,575,000 l. ſterling.

'continually

'continually engaged in the *minutiæ* of government: however, I myself have known many affairs of little or no conſequence, ſolemnly debated by the privy-council in the emperor's preſence.

'About five or ſix months before my arrival at *Vienna*, count *Martinitz*, burgrave of *Prague*, laid before his imperial majeſty a long memoir, urging the neceſſity of a reformation in the exchequer; and the matter was at laſt brought ſo far, that he had a commiſſion, under the emperor's ſign manual, to draw up a plan for putting a ſtop to embezzlements, the unneceſſary diſſipation of the public money, and other fraudulent meaſures. What is ſaid firſt to have put the emperor upon this ſcheme, was the immenſe wealth amaſſed by the preſident of the exchequer, who, at his firſt entrance on that employment, was generally thought not to be worth above twenty thouſand dollars: but in a ſhort time he acquired ſuch a fortune, that, excluſive of the purchaſes he made of eſtates and lordſhips, he paid ſixty thouſand dollars for a pearl necklace for his lady. Count *Martinitz* had made ſuch a progreſs, that his plan was to take place, the preſident of the exchequer to be called to an account, and the revenue placed upon quite another footing. But the preſident not thinking it adviſable to ſtand a trial, and unwilling to ſee the profits and emoluments of his office curtailed, ſheltered himſelf under the protection of prince *Lobkowitz*, by offering him the immediate payment of a debt due to his uncle, to the amount of two hundred thouſand *guldens*; which was actually performed, and the ſum paid to the prince out of the exchequer. Upon this ſuch an oppoſition was raiſed againſt count *Martinitz*'s ſcheme, that, deſpairing of ſucceſs, and diſguſted at the miſcarriage of his good intentions for the benefit of the public, he retired to his eſtate in *Bohemia*. This money the emperor, in *November* laſt, obliged the prince to refund, when he was leaving the court in order to repair to his exile in *Bohemia*; which raiſed a general clamor, as if it had been a bribe the prince had received from the king of *France*.

Count Martinitz's *ſcheme.*

'The emperor, in his hereditary dominions, can, not only raiſe, but maintain a ſtrong army, being in no danger of wanting men; at leaſt while the enemy is kept from making them the ſeat of war. Of this there are innumerable inſtances in the long wars of *Germany*; which has never been at reſt ſince the year 1618, but continually raiſing army upon army, and ſending a great number of excellent troops into *Italy*, *Portugal*, the *Netherlands*, to the wars in *Poland* and *Denmark*, alſo into *Tranſylvania*, and againſt the *Turks*. Though this country has been, as it were, continually employed in raiſing and diſciplining new troops, yet in the year 1673 the emperor had no leſs than ſixty thouſand men entertained by the ſtates of the country; but I will not affirm, that all

The military forces of the emperor.

'the

'the companies were complete. At length indeed this country began 'to ſink under the charge of ſo great an army; but if *Spain* would 'have advanced about eight or nine hundred thouſand rixdollars * an- 'nually, they might have been recruited, and year after year kept up 'in the hereditary dominions. This agrees with what I have heard 'from *Herman* margrave of *Baden*, namely, that the marquis *de Caſtel* '*Rodrigo*, when he was ambaſſador at *Vienna*, propoſed a treaty, by 'which the king of *Spain* was to pay an annual ſubſidy of a milion and 'a half of rixdollars, and the emperor was continually to keep up in his 'hereditary dominions an army of ſeventy thouſand men; thirty thou- 'ſand of which were to be kept in conſtant readineſs, for the ſervice of '*Spain*, either in *Italy* or the *Low Countries*. The marquis *de Caſtel* '*Rodrigo* looked upon this to be a ſaving article, as the charge of an 'army of thirty thouſand men, if kept up by the king of *Spain*, would 'be much greater.

Advantages of the imperial dignity.

'Such is the vaſt power of the *German* line of the houſe of *Auſtria*; 'and if to this be added the extraordinary advantages annexed to the 'imperial dignity, its ſplendor and ambitious views are not to be won- 'dered at. For tho' the emperor has no pecuniary revenues from the 'empire, yet the powerful houſe of *Auſtria* poſſeſſes an ineſtimable 'jewel in having the imperial crown, as will appear from the follow- 'ing advantages:

'I. That by this means it always has an opportunity of interfering, '*ex officio Cæſareo*, not only in the differences ariſing between the princes 'of the empire, but likewiſe in thoſe on the *German* frontiers between 'neighbouring powers; and of entertaining a great part of the army at 'the charges of the ſtates of the empire. * * * *

'* * * * * * * * * * * * *

'II. By the imperial *aulic* council the emperor is ſupreme judge, not 'only in feudal caſes, but alſo in other diſputes betwixt the princes: 'and this is a prerogative of very great importance, *&c.* * * *

'* * * * * * * * * * * *

'III. A third advantage accrues to the emperor from the religious 'differences introduced by *Luther* and *Calvin*; towards the Suppreſſion 'of which, as ſome pretend, *Charles* V. did not ſhow the greateſt 'zeal, *&c.* * * * * * * * * *

'* * * * * * * * * * * *

'IV. The fourth advantage, and a very conſiderable one, is, that the 'emperor is the fountain of honour, whereby, from the prevalence of 'ambition in the human mind, he cannot fail of procuring himſelf

* A rixdollar is 3s. 6d. ſterling.

'creatures

'creatures, even among the miniſters of the chief *Germanic* ſtates, *&c.*

'* * * * * * * * * * *

'* * * * * * * * * * *

'There is at preſent not one ſtate, which, without grievouſly op- *Weakneſs of the* Germanic *ſtates.*
'preſſing the ſubject, can, at its own expence, bring into the field an
'army of fifteen thouſand men, and maintain it a year and a day. If
'there be any prince that can do it, it is the elector of *Bavaria*, who,
'on account of the ſtrict œconomy eſtabliſhed in his dominions, is
'looked upon to be the moſt powerful among the *German* princes: But
'by the ſituation of his country he lies open towards *Auſtria*; and if he
'was attacked by the emperor, he would be hard put to it to keep the
'enemy out of the heart of his dominions. But ſuppoſing any of the
'other princes could march an army of the above-mentioned number
'againſt an enemy; yet a ſingle miſchance, the loſs of a battle, or any
'other unfortunate accident, would throw them into an irretrievable
'condition. Of this there were ſeveral proofs in the former *German*
'wars of *Frederick* elector *Palatine*, *Chriſtian* duke of *Brunſwick*, the
'margrave of *Durlach*, and the elector of *Saxony*. The inſtance pro-
'duced of the old elector of *Bavaria* concludes nothing, as the purſe
'of the whole league was at his command, beſides large contributions
'from ſeveral biſhopricks; ſo that what he did was not at all the effect
'of his own power and opulence. The like may be obſerved of *Heſſe-*
'*Caſſel*, which, from the beginning to the end, received conſiderable
'ſubſidies from *France*, and was alſo ſtrongly ſupported by *Sweden*.
'Theſe and other weakneſſes of the *Germanic* ſtates, neceſſarily proceeding
'from the internal conſtitution of the empire, are fully known to the
'imperial miniſters; who are firmly perſuaded, that, without putting
'an unlimited power into the emperor's hands, the aſſociation of the
'*Germanic* ſtates would not be a ſufficient ſecurity to the empire againſt
'a foreign enemy. This Mr. *Hocher*, who otherwiſe obſerves great
'caution in his words, has very plainly given me to underſtand. To
'corroborate this ſuppoſition, he alledged the inſults offered by *Spain*
'and *Holland*, in the year 1598, to the empire; and particularly the
'ravages committed in the circle of *Weſtphalia* and the electorate of
'*Cologn*; againſt which, however, no formal reſiſtance could be made.
'He added, that things would be juſt in the ſame ſituation at preſent,
'and all the armaments in *Germany* would come to nothing, unleſs the
'princes choſe the emperor for their abſolute guardian.

'As to what relates to the margrave of *Baden-Durlach* and his impe-
'rial Generalſhip, it might furniſh matter for a farce, *&c.* * * *

'As I was converſing once on this head, by your majeſty's order,
'with count *Conigſeck*, and earneſtly recommending to him that the

'feudal

'feudal affairs, eſpecially as the war between *France* and *Holland* was 'drawing to a concluſion, might at length be ſettled on an equitable 'footing, after a deal of ſophiſtry I brought him to this candid anſwer: "I neither can nor ought to deſire the emperor to uſe his endeavors for "keeping a ſtanding army in the empire; towards which his houſe "muſt furniſh nine thouſand men, which is near a third part, and yet "with no greater authority than the nomination of a major-general." 'Hence may be ſeen at once the proportion of the quotas furniſhed by 'the provinces belonging to the houſe of *Auſtria* in *Germany* and the 'Netherlands to that of the whole empire.

Power of the Turks not feared at Vienna.

'The *Turkiſh* power is but little dreaded at *Vienna* * * * And 'it is ſolely imputed to the inveterate hatred that the *Hungarians* bear 'againſt the *Germans*, that the *Turks* have hitherto penetrated ſo far 'without any conſiderable oppoſition. Beſides, the *Ottoman* empire, 'tis hoped, is upon the decline, on account of the decay of diſcipline 'among the *Turkiſh* troops; for moſt of the veteran *Janizaries*, who 'had been trained up from their childhood in military exerciſes, have 'been cut to pieces in the wars of *Hungary*, *Candia* and *Poland*: and 'the new recruits, or preſent *Janizaries*, no longer conſiſt of chil-'dren forced away from Chriſtian parents by way of tribute, (that me-'thod being found to depopulate the country too much) but of vagrants 'and the very dregs of the people. General *Montecuculi* himſelf in-'formed me theſe troops are generally ſent into the field when they have 'not been enliſted above two months.

Intereſt of Poland.

'It is well known, that the king of *Poland* has but little reaſon to be 'a friend to the houſe of *Auſtria*; it being againſt his intereſt entirely 'that the emperor ſhould grow too powerful. But it is thought that 'the watchful eye, which he is obliged to keep upon the *Turks*, *Coſſacks*, '*Tartars* and *Ruſſians*, will not permit him to offer any diſturbance to 'the head of the empire. Hence M. *Hocher*, upon the news of king '*Sobieſki*'s election to the crown of *Poland*, comforted himſelf with the 'thoughts that he would have buſineſs enough on his hands to employ 'him at home. Neither has the emperor any thing to fear from the ſide 'of *Italy*; the Pope being highly pleaſed to ſee the *Roman* catholic 'church recovering its credit and veneration in *Germany*. As for the 'other *Italian* princes, they have no intereſts to ſerve that are detri-'mental to *Germany*. The republic of *Venice* can never raiſe an army 'from which any thing is to be feared, as the *Germans*, who make no 'inconſiderable number in their troops, would either not be truſted, or 'elſe would quit the ſervice rather than act againſt the emperor. Not 'to mention that they repoſe little confidence in the inhabitants of the 'conquered provinces, and have reaſon to apprehend, that if the republic

Intereſt of the Italian ſtates.

'was

'was to embark in a war againſt the emperor, it would ſoon be followed by a general inſurrection on the continent. * * *
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LETTER LXXXIV.

Journey to the mines in *Upper Hungary*, and from thence to *Buda*, *Raab*, *Komara*, &c.

SIR,

THE pleaſant ſeaſon and fair weather have induced me to make an excurſion into the neighbouring parts of *Hungary*, of which I take the liberty to ſend you the following account: The diſtance betwixt *Vienna* and *Preſburg* is ten *German* miles; but it is performed in ſeven or eight hours in a poſt-chaiſe. On the left hand of the road, at a quarter of a league's diſtance from *Eberſdorf*, an imperial palace, is a pyramid reſting on four globes, erected in memory of the interview betwixt *Leopold* I. and *John Sobieſki* king of *Poland*, with the following inſcription: *Road to Preſburg.* *Memorial of Leopold and John Sobieſki king of Poland.*

Anno glorioſi Imperii Leopoldi Primi XXVI. Die XV. Sept. duo longè Maximi Europæ Monarchæ, idem Leopoldus Cæſar Auguſtus, & Johannes Tertius Poloniæ R. liberatâ proſperè obſidione Viennâ, acto in fugam ingenti Barbarorum exercitu, occupatis eorundem æneis tormentis commeatuque, reportatis præterea opimis ſpoliis, hoc loco inter ſuorum victricia arma invicem gratulabundi convenêre, magnâ utrinque Electorum, Ducum, Principum ac Magnatum comitivâ.

'In the 26th year of the glorious reign of *Leopold* I. and on the 15th 'day of *September*, the two greateſt monarchs of *Europe*, *viz.* the emperor '*Leopold* I. and *John* III. king of *Poland*, met in this place with their 'victorious armies, and attended by a great number of electors, dukes, 'princes and nobles, to congratulate each other after they had ſucceſſ-'fully raiſed the ſiege of *Vienna*, routed a numerous army of Barba-'rians, and ſeized on their cannon, ammunition and baggage.'

To this I ſhall add the following panegyrical inſcription on the ſame *John Sobieſki* king of *Poland*, by an unknown hand.

IOHANNI SOBIESCO
Dominatione Polonico, Litthuanico,
Liberatione Auſtriaco, Pannonico,
Proſligatione Ottomannico, Thracico,
Religione Chriſtianiſſimo,
Pietate Catholico,
Zelo & obſequio Apoſtolico,
Inter Reges ſapientiſſimo,
Inter Duces præſtantiſſimo,
Inter Imperatores, citra fabulas
Solo nomine tremebundo,
Solo nomine hoſtes proſliganti,
CVI
Gloria militaris Regnum peperit,
Clementia firmavit,
Meritum perennabit:
QVI
Raro Probitatis & Conſtantiæ exemplo,
Propria deſerens, aliena defendens,
Docuit quo pacto ſancta jura fœderum
Ineantur, excolantur, perficiantur.
Ottomannicam Lunam
Fulgentiſſimo Crucis vexillo
Æternam Eclypſin minitantem
Ita properè fortiterque à Chriſtianorum finibus
Eliminavit,
Ut unum idemque fuerit,
Veniſſe, Vidiſſe, & Viciſſe.
Inter innumeros igitur Chriſtiani Orbis plauſus,
Inter vindicatæ Religionis & Imperii lætitiam,
Inter cruentatæ Lunæ extrema deliquia,
Agnoſcant præſentes, fateantur poſteri,
Non tantùm enaſcenti Evangelio, quo promulgaretur,
Sed etiam promulgato, ne proſligaretur,
Utrobique fuiſſe hominem a Deo miſſum,
CVI NOMEN ERAT IOHANNES.

'To *John Sobieſki*, king of *Poland* and duke of *Lithuania*, the deli-
'verer of *Auſtria* and *Hungary*, the conqueror of the *Ottoman* armies,
'*&c.*

'*&c.* eminent for his devotion, piety, zeal and ſubmiſſion to the holy 'See, the wiſeſt of kings, the braveſt of generals; whoſe name alone 'was ſo formidable, that it may be ſaid without flattery or hyperbole 'to have ſtruck terror into the enemy; who gained a kingdom by his 'military glory, eſtabliſhed himſelf on the throne by his clemency, and 'by his noble endowments will perpetuate his fame; who, by a rare 'example of probity and reſolution, leaving his own dominions to defend 'thoſe of others, has ſhewn with what religious punctuality treaties of 'alliance are to be formed, cultivated, and kept. The *Ottoman* creſcent, 'which threatened an eternal eclipſe to the refulgent ſtandard of the 'croſs, he drove from the borders of Chriſtendom with ſuch rapidity 'and bravery, that at one and the ſame time HE CAME, SAW, AND 'CONQUERED. Amidſt the unanimous acclamations and applauſe of the 'whole Chriſtian world; the joyful exultations of religion and the em-'pire, which were ſaved by his conduct; and the total eclipſe of the '*Turkiſh* creſcent, which he bathed in blood, let the preſent age know, 'let poſterity acknowledge, that not only for the promulgation of the 'goſpel in its infant ſtate, but alſo afterwards in its maturer ſtate, for 'its preſervation from ruin, "a man was ſent from God whoſe name "was JOHN."

Two miles on this ſide *Preſburg* there is a large tobacco-warehouſe, belonging to the imperial cuſtom-houſe at *Hanburg*. It brings in a very conſiderable revenue; for not only the tobacco growing in the neighbourhood, but alſo that of *Hungary* is brought hither, to be rendered fit for ſale. The beſt ſort of tobacco grows on the banks of the *Theiſſe*, and eſpecially that betwixt *Calo* and *Carol*, which almoſt comes up to *Turkey* tobacco.*

On the road from *Preſburg* to *Hanburg*, and near the latter, is a caſtle built on a high mountain; and about half a league on this ſide *Preſburg*, a little river divides *Auſtria* from *Hungary*. *Preſburg* and the adjacent country formerly belonged to *Auſtria*; and on this is grounded the emperor's attempt, which has been frequently but vainly repeated, of again uniting *Preſburg* to that province. *Limits betwixt* Auſtria *and* Hungary.

Preſburg lies on a ſpacious plain; its buildings are but mean, and its fortifications conſiſt only of a wall and a ditch. The ſuburbs are built for the moſt part on an eminence, and the citadel ſtands on a ſteep hill. It is of a quadrangular form, with four towers at the corners exactly Preſburg.

* The revenue ariſing from the tobacco farm in the whole imperial dominions is very conſiderable, as may be inferred from that in the *Auſtrian* provinces, the kingdom of *Bohemia*, and the incorporated countries; the annual contract for which is ſix hundred and forty thouſand *Rheniſh guldens*.

alike. In ſome of the apartments is painted by eminent hands the hiſtory of the emperor *Ferdinand* the ſecond, with ſeveral inſtances of his virtues. In every one of theſe pieces, which are all on religious ſubjects, is ſeen an exact reſemblance of the emperor's face. The proſpect from the citadel is extremely delightful, eſpecially over the vaſt plain towards lower *Hungary* and *Belgrade*. The crown and other regalia of *Hungary* are kept in one of the above-mentioned towers, but are never ſhewn. The entrance to this caſtle is through three iron doors, and the guards poſted betwixt the two firſt doors, by means of a grate, can ſee every one that comes up the ſteps leading to the entrance.

Fine proſpect.

Armory. In the armory are ſeveral ancient arms both offenſive and defenſive, together with ſome old machines uſed in aſſaults. In the lower ſuburbs Konigſberg. is a hill, which ſeems to be nothing remarkable; but is very famous, on account of its being the place whither the king of *Hungary* at his coronation goes in great ſtate on horſeback, and brandiſhes his ſword towards the four cardinal points, to ſignify that he is determined to protect his country againſt all enemies on every ſide. The ceremony, however, is not limited to this hill, called *Konigſberg*, i. e. *King's-hill*, on that account, but may be performed at other places, where the king happens to be crown'd. Vid. *Reva*, fol. 137.

Revenue office. The exchequer for *Hungary* is kept at *Preſburg*, which, however, is under a kind of ſubordination to that of *Vienna*. The only perſon of any diſtinguiſh'd rank at preſent here is the *Palatine* of the kingdom, count *Nicholas Palfi* * of *Erdöd*, who has been for ſome years confined to his bed by the gout; however he is fond of viſits.

Remarkable cure of the gout. This gentleman's unhappy ſituation puts me in mind of a remarkable cure of the gout, performed by an apothecary at *Vienna*, on one M. *de Pauli*, by the frequent uſe of fine turpentine, taking as much as lay on a point of a knife at a doſe with ſpring water. According to his account all acrid humours are by this diuretic medicine diſcharged by urine; and if it does not entirely remove the gout, it leaves no pain or weakneſs in the joints. By this medicine the gentleman mentioned above now finds himſelf quite free from the gout, and has been ſo for two years paſt; whereas he had before been ſo afflicted with this hereditary malady almoſt from his childhood, that the effects of it are ſtill apparent

* The eleven following hereditary dignities are by the conſtitution of that kingdom thoſe of the greateſt conſideration: 1. The *Palatine* of the kingdom, who, on ſolemn occaſions repreſents the king. 2. The lord chief juſtice. 3. The *Bann* of *Dalmatia*, *Croatia* and *Sclavonia*. 4. The *Weywodes* of *Tranſylvania*, *Moldavia* and *Walachia*, who bear the ſuperb title of *Hoſpadar* or Deſpotic. 5. The treaſurer of the kingdom. 6. The cupbearer. 7. The high ſteward. 8. The maſter of the horſe. 9. The great chamberlain. 10. The maſter of the ceremonies. 11. The grand marſhal.

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in ſeveral chalk ſtones on the joints of his fingers. At preſent he takes a doſe of turpentine every fortnight: however, I am of opinion, that the doſes which are taken often ſhould not be very large, leſt by forcing the urine too much they ſhould occaſion a *Diabetes*. In ſuch a caſe *Briſtol* water is an excellent remedy againſt that diſorder.

M. Bel, compiling a hiſtory of Hungary.

Matthias Bel, the evangelical miniſter at *Preſburg*, has for ſome years paſt been compiling a hiſtory and geographical deſcription of the kingdom of *Hungary*, which, from the ſpecimen publiſhed in the year 1723, wherein the knowledge and diligence of the author, and the elegance of his *Latin* ſtile appear in a very advantageous light, is impatiently expected by the learned world. He hopes to finiſh the geographical part in two years. In the mean time the deſcription of every diſtrict in the kingdom is ſent to preſidents and aſſemblies in order to be examined and reviſed, which, with the farther examination of the work at the ſecretary of ſtate's office at *Vienna*, neceſſarily retards the publication. The maps and plans are taken with the greateſt accuracy by the beſt engineers. The *Jeſuits*, out of envy and jealouſy, have ſeveral times endeavoured to put a ſtop to this work; and once they had carried their point ſo far, that a kind of a court of inquiſition ſat upon Mr. *Bel*. In his defence he proved, that 'he was no foreigner, but a native of *Hungary*, 'and was ſo far from having a hand in any practices againſt the houſe 'of *Auſtria*, that he had been obliged to leave his country on account 'of the diſturbances raiſed by prince *Ragotzi*; that he had enter'd him-'ſelf in a foreign Univerſity, and had not returned to *Hungary* till after 'the happy ſuppreſſion of the diſturbances raiſed by the malecontents. 'He added, that it was not at the inſtigation of any evil-minded per-'ſons, but from mere love to his native country, that he had under-'taken the work; which, he hoped, was not without its utility both to 'prince and people.' In conſequence of this the *Jeſuits* were diſmiſſed with a reprimand, and the emperor ſettled a penſion of ſix hundred *guldens* upon *Bel*, as an encouragement to proceed in the work.*

Oppoſed by the Jeſuits.

His defence.

Journey into Upper Hungary.

As our company conſiſted of four perſons, we paid five *guldens* † for our carriage from *Vienna* to *Preſburg*; and being deſirous of ſeeing *Upper Hungary*, where there are no ſettled poſt-ſtages, we were obliged to hire a carriage with four horſes on purpoſe, for which we paid four

* M. *Bel*, on the demiſe of the emperor, was not only in favour with the great officers of the kingdom, but alſo received, even from pope *Clement* XII. four large gold medals. This preſent was brought to *Vienna* by the pope's nuncio *Paſſionei*, archbiſhop of *Epheſus*, who, in the pope's name, preſented with it a letter, full of the moſt polite expreſſions, and written in a *Latin* ſtyle, which might become the *Auguſtan* age. M. *Bel* received both the letter and medal by the hands of *Garelli* the emperor's phyſician. When he finiſhed the firſt part of his *Notitia Hungar.* he was by *Charles* VI. made hiſtoriographer to his imperial majeſty. This excellent man died on the 29th of *Auguſt* 1749.

† A *gulden* is equal to 2s. 4d. ſterling.

guldens every day when we travelled, and two when we lay by. The *Hungarian* horſes will bear a great deal of fatigue; but yet have not the ſtrength required to draw a carriage in a heavy ſoil, deep ways, or up an acclivity. When the road lies thro' a plain, the four horſes are put ſingly at length. On the left hand, at the foot of a mountain, about two miles from *Preſburg*, lies a town called St. *George*. The vineyards on this mountain being expoſed to the ſouth, and conſequently enjoying the benefit of the ſun for the beſt part of the day, the excellency of the wine made here is no more than what may naturally be expected. Formerly the beſt grapes and largeſt bunches uſed to be picked, in order to make a wine of extraordinary richneſs, called *Auſbruche*; ſo that the remainder was very poor and vapid. This practice occaſioned a late order, prohibiting the making of any *Auſbruche* wine. A caſk of the common wine made here, containing forty *Brunſwick* quarts, is ſold on the ſpot for two *Rheniſh guldens*; and count *Erdodi*, preſident of the *Hungarian* exchequer, aſſured me, that in ſome years he could procure ſuch caſks of *Hungary* wine, equal in goodneſs to the beſt *Auſtrian* wine, at the rate of fifty-one * *creutzers* per caſk. But, beſides the charge of carriage, a heavy duty is laid upon theſe wines when imported into *Auſtria*.

Hungarian horſes.

Wine of Hungary.

At *Dſacklitz*, or, as it is called in the *Dſacklian* dialect, † *Lauſchitz*, is a fine ſeat belonging to prince *Joſeph Eſterhaſi:* and half a league from thence on the left hand, near *Neudorbel*, is another, belonging to cardinal *Cſaki*.

Country ſeats.

The diſtance from *Preſburg* to *Tyrnau*, a town famous for its univerſity and the *Jeſuits* college, is ſeven miles, which is ſix hours journey. About two miles farther lies *Freyſtadt*; but the road near *Leopoldſtadt* is very diſagreeable, by reaſon of the fens. The latter place is regularly fortified, and ſituated on the rapid river *Wage*, a quarter of a league from *Freyſtadt*. It was judged the more neceſſary to build ſuch a fortreſs, as by the twenty-years truce, concluded in 1664, *Neuhauſel* was to remain in the hands of the *Turks*. It is built *à la moderne*, and all its works are lined.

Tyrnau.

Freyſtadt.

Freyſtadt is a large town, and ſtands on an eminence. Thus far the mountains lie at a good diſtance on the left of the road; but from *Freyſtadt* the country begins to grow uneven and mountainous, and the length of the miles alſo increaſes; ſo that the four miles from thence to *Topolſchan* took us up five hours.

The neareſt way from hence to *Cremnitz* is by *Brynitz*, where field-marſhal *Palfi* has a magnificent palace, with a very elegant warm bath.

Length of Hungarian *miles.*

* About 2s. ſterling.

† The language, nation, and name of the *Dſackleans*, ſeem to be derived from the old *Scythæ* or *Scytulæ*.

The

The diſtance from *Brynitz* to *Cremnitz* is three *Hungarian* miles, which are as long again as thoſe of *Germany*. All this road is exceeding bad, and croſſes a high craggy mountain; but *Cremnitz* lies in a very low valley.

All this part of the country is exceeding populous and well cultivated; and where foreſts and craggy rocks will not admit of planting vineyards, the inhabitants brew a very good ſort of malt liquor. *Beer.*

The ſeven royal free-towns, as they are called, are *Cremnitz*, *Konigſberg*, *Schemnitz*, *Neuſohl*, *Buggantz*, *Dullen* and *Libeten*. They are all dependent on *Auſtria*, having been formerly mortgaged to the houſe of *Auſtria* by the kings of *Hungary*; but the ſtates of the country frequently complain that no meaſures are taken for redeeming them. To theſe ſeven mine-towns belong four lordſhips, which are three days journey in length, and extend to the borders of *Poland*. The ſupreme officer in theſe parts is the commiſſioner of the revenue, which office, at preſent, is filled by baron *Sternbach*, a man of great parts and probity. All orders are directed to him; but he receives them only from the *Auſtrian* treaſury. All monies likewiſe paſs through his hands; and he judges, without appeal, both in civil and criminal cauſes. He has eighty-three officers under him. His appointment is four thouſand *guldens* a year, and four hundred and fifty for the expence of his table. *Mine-towns, and why under the* Auſtrian *government.*

Theſe mines are the ſupport of ſeveral thouſands; and the expence of working all the mines amounts yearly to a hundred thouſand *guldens*; of which only ſixteen thouſand *guldens* are aſſigned from ſettled funds; the reſt is paid from the profits of the mines: ſo that, inſtead of laying up any clear gains, the commiſſioner has frequently demands for diſburſements.

Pure gold-ore, like that of *Tranſylvania*, is never found in the *Hungarian* mines; but the latter yield gold-ore, with a mixture of ſilver or lead: and, on the other hand, no ſilver-ore is dug up here which does not contain ſome gold. A quintal of the richeſt ore yields thirty-five ounces of ſilver; but ſome is refined, eſpecially at *Cremnitz*, that does not yield above two ounces out of a hundred weight. The ore which yields the leaſt ſilver, generally contains moſt gold. The *Turkiſh* and *Hungarian* lead, of which the *Turks* cut cubic bullets for their muſkets, generally yields both ſilver and gold. The mine of *Schemnitz* annually produces ſomething above five quintals of gold. The emperor's ſhare at *Cremnitz* amounts to ſeventy, and that of the works to thirty marks.* By means of the mixture of alloy in the coin, half an ounce of gold makes five ducats. In the general mint for all theſe mine-towns near a hundred thouſand ducats are coined every year; yet *Of the ore in the* Hungarian *mines.* *Produce of the* Hungarian *mines.*

* A mark of gold or ſilver is equal to 9 oz. 12 dwts. Troy weight.

ſome

ſome pretend, that the clear profit of theſe works, all charges deducted hardly amounts to ſixty thouſand *guldens*,

Neuſohl mine is one of the beſt on account of the copper it produces, which is appropriated for paying the intereſt of the loan of two millions of *guldens* advanced by the *Dutch* on the *Hungarian* mines. From the year 1680 to 1693 the clear produce of the mines, in *Upper Hungary* only, amounted yearly to three millions. Indeed, at that time, the mine of *Schemnitz* alone yielded every week three or four thouſand marks of ſilver; whereas now it ſcarce produces a hundred. Out of a mark of gold, according to the *Vienna* weight, ſeventy-nine or eighty ducats are coined; but the adventurers being obliged to pay the mint-duties, receive only ſeventy-four ducats. The proprietors for a mark of ſilver receive only fifteen *guldens* and fifteen *creutzers*; whereas the emperor makes twenty *guldens* and a half of every mark. Standard ſilver muſt be malleable, and contain ſeven ounces ſeventeen pennyweights and twelve grains, or at leaſt ſeven ounces fifteen pennyweights, in order to be accepted at the mint. Beſides all this the *Urbar*, or the tenth part of all kinds of ore, belongs to the emperor, which brings him in yearly ſomething above twenty thouſand *guldens*. The exciſe has not as yet been introduced into *Hungary*; and the ſeven mine-towns are alſo exempted from being obliged to quarter ſoldiers. To prevent, as far as poſſible, the want of wood, an edict was publiſhed ſo long ago as the year 1573, in the reign of *Maximilian* II. by which all perſons within the diſtricts of the ſeven mine-towns were prohibited from keeping goats.

Cautions againſt embezzlements.

As a precaution againſt any male-practices or embezzlements, both the ſuper-intendant of the revenue, the comptroller of the copper-trade, with the inferior Accomptants and their aſſiſtants, the ſurveyors of the mines, miners, refiners, aſſayers, clerks, and all other officers are ſworn, and excluded from having any *Kux*, or ſhare in theſe mines. The word *Kux* is of *Bohemian* origin, *kukas*, in that language, ſignifying a ſhare or portion. The workmen labour eight hours ſucceſſively, their taſk being a *Schichte*, which is a certain quantity of ore or ſpace of ground; and their week's work is five and a half of theſe *Schichte*. At *Cremnitz* ſuch a taſk is not very fatiguing; the ſoil being looſe and free from rocks. The metallic earth, together with the ore, after it is calcined and beat into ſmall pieces by people ſentenced to that hard work, as it were *ad metalla damnati*, is put into a kind of mill, where it is ground to a very fine powder. The water carries off the lighteſt particles, while the heavy metallic parts fall into a receptacle contrived for that purpoſe. What is thus ſeparated is ſo pure, that there is no need of further refining it by fire. When the other fine particles, which

were

were carried away by the water, have paſſed thro' the mill ſeven times, and been cleanſed in a trough, they are called *Schlich*, which being mixt with lime that is moderately burnt, is put into the fire, where it is melted down into a black ſubſtance called *Lech*. The latter contains a great deal of arſenic; for which reaſon, whilſt it emits a vapour, it is burnt in the open air. This is done on a kind of loam furnace, on which is laid in the firſt place ſome ſmall charcoal; the next layer is of ſplit wood; on this is laid the *Lech*, which has been taken out of the crucibles, and broken into pieces of the bigneſs of a walnut; and the *ſtratum* of *Lech* is alſo covered with another of coals and wood. This pile being ſet a-fire, burns from five to eight days, according as the wind and weather permit. This method of burning of the *Schlich* ſaves conſiderable charges; for the melting of every hundred weight would at leaſt amount to three *guldens*, if the proceſs were repeated as often as is neceſſary for the total expulſion of all the heterogeneous parts which it contains. When the *Lech* thus burnt has been ſufficiently purified, and undergoes the laſt fuſion, they let it run into melted lead, which attracts all the ſilver that is mixt with the gold. A quintal of lead thus impregnated contains about twenty-five or thirty ounces of ſilver: and is put in the furnace in order to ſeparate the ſilver a ſecond time from the lead. This I had the pleaſure of ſeeing performed at *Cremnitz* with thirty quintals of ſuch lead. About eighteen or twenty quintals of it were ſkim'd off, or boiled over like ſcum in the fuſion: this is called *Litharge*. A great deal of the lead alſo inſinuated itſelf into the furnace, which is made of loam; ſo that only fifty marks of ſilver remained behind, each of which contained half an ounce and four grains of gold. But this was ſome of the worſt *Schemnitz* ore, of which a quintal contained only from one to two ounces of ſilver; whereas the rich ore and the *Lech* of the *Cremnitz* mines, when they come from the grinding mill, yield a mixed metal, which being refined in the furnace as above, contains two-thirds of gold and one of ſilver. The ſilver in the furnace remains in the fire after the *Blick*, as it is called, *i. e.* ignition, till all the heterogeneous particles are conſumed: this is known by the ſilver adhering to an iron wire dipt into it; or when cold by its being malleable, and not flying into ſplinters, as it did before this operation.

When the ſilver is taken out of the fire, it is cooled and weighed, and then granulated. This laſt operation is done by melting, and then pouring it thro' an iron cullender into water, that it may become grains. The remaining proceſs is performed at *Schemnitz*, whither it is carried in flaſks, every one of which contains ten marks of granulated ſilver. There it is put over the fire with ſome *aqua fortis* in a crucible, and the gold

falls to the bottom like a blackiſh yellow ſand; but it does not attain its beautiful colour till it undergoes a ſecond fuſion. The *aqua fortis* in which the ſilver has been ſeparated, is poured into large retorts; but the ſilver adheres ſo tenaceouſly to the bottom, that there is a neceſſity of breaking the retorts. The whole is again put into the crucible; and being melted together, the ſherds are taken off with the *ſcoria*. The *Schemnitz* ore contains a greater quantity of gold, and better in quality than that of *Cremnitz*; but the hard ore of the latter yields more *Lech*. It is a general obſervation alſo in theſe parts, that the ore which is richeſt in ſilver on that account yields the leaſt gold. The old mineral earth and duſt, which are ſuppoſed not to have been carefully examined by former miners, and to contain ſome metallic particles, are now going to be waſhed a ſecond time. When this has been performed eight ſeveral times, and the *ſchlich* is judged to be thoroughly cleanſed, it is worked up, and, as it were, kneeded with quickſilver, which is known to have the virtue of attracting gold. This *Amalgama* is laid on a perforated plate of metal, ſecured by a cover; and under the plate are laid ſome coals, with a veſſel full of water, ſo that the mercury in the ſeparation precipitates into the water, and is thus preſerved. The gold contained in the above-mentioned maſs is ſo ſubtle, that it ſometimes paſſes into the water; and ſo volatile, as not to be manageable in a crucible. This gold is alſo ſo pure, that it is eighteen carats fine; whereas the gold extracted from other ores is but fifteen or ſixteen carats. This attractive power of mercury is experienced with regard to ſilver; but goes no lower, for it will not adhere to any of the baſer metals.* This ſecret was firſt communicated to the *Spaniards* in 1571 by *Fernandez de Velaſco*, and has proved of infinite advantage to them in the mines of *Potoſi*. The cauſes of this are diſcuſſed by *Rohault*, in the third part of his Phyſics, *cap.* 6. *art.* 27. The large veſſels uſed here for fuſions are brought from *Paſſau*; for there is no earth found in this country proof againſt ſuch intenſe fires.

Mint. All the gold and ſilver refined in the mine towns of *Hungary* are carried to the mint at *Cremnitz*: this put me in mind of the following ingenious diſtich, to be ſeen over the door of the mint at *Clauſthal*.

Quod natura parit, labor atque pericula quærunt,
Heic trahit in formas ars operoſa ſuas.

'Nature's rich product, but with toil acquir'd,
'From art receives its fair impreſſion here.'

* With ſome difficulty it will adhere to copper and braſs; but not at all to iron, &c.

The

The *Cremnitz* ducats are diſtinguiſhable from other coins by the beauty of their colour; and only one family poſſeſſes the ſecret of giving them this beautiful luſtre. A few years ago the perſon employed in this operation fraudulently uſed more copper, and conſequently leſs gold than the ſtandard, in every ducat. The fraud, however, was ſoon detected; and this ingenious perſon would have been beheaded, as his two aſſiſtants were, had he not found means to eſcape out of priſon, and taken ſanctuary in the *Franciſcan* convent at *Cremnitz*. Here he lived five years; and at firſt did not in the leaſt doubt but that he ſhould ſoon obtain a pardon, imagining, that he was the only perſon who was maſter of the ſecret of giving the ducats their beautiful colour, which would conſequently be loſt by his death. But he found himſelf miſtaken; for his brother, who knew the ſecret as well as himſelf, finding that the government choſe rather to let the ducats paſs without their uſual luſtre, than that ſuch a villain ſhould go unpuniſhed, went and offered his ſervice in that employment which his brother had ſo ill diſcharged. This proceeding the delinquent reſented with ſo much rancour, that on his death-bed he could hardly be prevailed on to be reconciled to his brother. *Secret of giving ducats a beautiful colour.*

Schemnitz is eight or nine hours journey from *Cremnitz*, tho' the diſtance is but three *German* miles. Near the village of *Latemer*, which is not above a mile and a half from *Cremnitz*, are to be ſeen ſome pleaſant vallies; and near the glaſs-houſes on this road is a warm bath, wherein both ſexes bathe promiſcuouſly; the men wearing only a kind of drawers, and the women a ſhift wrapt over their breaſts. *Schemnitz* lies in a deep vale, but is ſomething larger than *Cremnitz*. In the *Schemnitz* mine are found, 1. gold; 2. lead-*ſchlich*; 3. flint-*ſchlich*. A quintal of the laſt contains five pennyweights of ſilver, and a mark of this ſilver yields an ounce of gold. *Glaſs-houſes and warm baths near* Latemer. Schemnitz *ore.*

Here is a kind of ore, a quintal of which yields but $2\frac{1}{2}$ pennyweights of ſilver, and fifty-two pounds of lead. A quintal of this lead ignited yields three ounces of ſilver, if I may call it ſo; from which is extracted an ounce of gold. Here alſo is found *cinnabar* richly impregnated with ſilver; which ſome ſuppoſe to be an imperfect *cinnabar*, as it contains no ſulphur.

Tho' the neighbourhood of *Schemnitz* abounds in wood, yet they begin to apprehend a want of that material; for three hundred and fifty horſe loads of charcoal are conſumed every week in the furnaces; and a quantity of wood, to the amount of a thouſand *guldens*, is uſed in the other works every fortnight. Fir is not burnt for making charcoal; it being very uſeful for the ſhafts, *&c.* in the mines. On this account, only the moſt profitable and neceſſary operations are performed at *Schemnitz*, and moſt of the bad ore is ſent to *Cremnitz*, where wood is *Want of wood.*

in greater plenty. As water is abſolutely neceſſary to turn the mills, *&c.* every one has a right by the charter of the mines of bringing or conveying water to his works along the ground of another perſon, indemnifying the proprietor for any loſs he may ſuffer. The ſmaller rivulets have alſo been joined; and their courſe, after their conflux, ſo directed, that by little canals all the mills and other hydraulic engines are put in motion. But, after all theſe precautions, the *Schemnitz* works are ſometimes in want of water in a dry ſummer. Then the works ſtand ſtill, or the hydraulic engines are put in motion by horſes, which greatly increaſe the expence. This country affords a kind of mineral like coal, which General *Schmettau* endeavoured to render fit for uſe; but all his experiments miſcarried: for it was ſo far from being inflammable when laid on other burning coals, that it burſt into ſeveral pieces with a great exploſion like a ſtone. The water uſed for the works in the mills, *&c.* retains the colour it receives from the ore for ſeveral miles in its courſe. That of *Cremnitz* is yellowiſh; but that of *Schemnitz*, on account of the lead-ore, is of a blackiſh colour.

Colour of the waters here.

At *Schemnitz* I went down a hundred and fifty fathoms in a ſhaft, on the footman, as they called it, and without any danger, being buckled up within a kind of leather chair; and great care is taken, that the rope by which they let it down be ſtrong. Such a rope, on account of its thickneſs and length, coſts about ſeven hundred and twenty *guldens*; yet in a damp ſhaft and bad weather it ſcarce laſts five or ſix weeks: but in St. *Joſeph*'s ſhaft, in which I was let down, it holds out ſeventeen or eighteen weeks, as it is the drieſt of all. The whole depth of this ſhaft is more than a hundred and fifty fathoms; but afterwards one deſcends by ladders fifteen fathoms deeper.

Great extent of the mines.

It would require three or four days to walk through all the paſſages of the *Schemnitz* mine; though ſeveral of the mines here have been ſuffered to go to ruin, becauſe the expence of working them has of late exceeded the produce. The rock where the ſhafts are ſunk is ſo hard, that the miners are obliged to make uſe of gunpowder for ſplitting it. This increaſes the charges in working this mine above that of the other mine-towns.

Preſervative againſt the unhealthfulneſs of the air.

In order to remedy the unhealthineſs of the air in mines, ſeveral ſhafts and ſpiracles are generally made. Windy weather is the beſt for theſe ſubterraneous abodes, becauſe they are well ventilated when the wind blows freſh; hence the miners make uſe of this phraſe, *viz.* 'That is 'good weather which draws in and out.' Thoſe who have the direction of the mines here maintain, that wherever the workmen are ſubject to thoſe convulſive diſorders, diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of mine-diſtempers, it is owing to the wrong diſpoſition of the ſhafts and ſpiracles.

cles. Even in the quickſilver mines of *Idra*, the nervous tremors and convulſions to which the miners are ſubje ct, are, in a great meaſure, owing to their intemperance. In the *Hungarian* mine-towns ſeveral perſons of eighty and ninety years of age are to be met with: but whether this longevity be the effect of their moderation with regard to drinking, I ſhall not pretend to determine. It is well known, however, that in *Cremnitz*, *Schemnitz* and *Neuſohl*, forty thouſand caſks of wine, and eighty thouſand caſks of brandy are conſumed in a year. It is obſervable, that the air in the mines is never more noxious and unhealthful, than in the foggy weather of *Spring* and *Autumn*. When a miner comes to a place where his candle burns faint, as if it was going out, it is a ſure ſign of ſome noxious vapour; and therefore he muſt immediately get into the open air; otherwiſe he preſently experiences a ſweetiſh taſte by reſpiration; which is generally ſucceeded by a deliquium, or rather ſudden death.

Number of labourers.

The number of the ſeveral labourers, *&c.* employed in the ſhafts at *Schemnitz*, amounts to five or ſix thouſand men; and thoſe without the mines, together with the carpenters, *&c.* are computed at two thouſand, excluſive of thoſe employed about the carriages. Fifteen hundred horſes are uſually taken up for theſe works; and a little carriage with two horſes, according as the work is hard or light, is hired for about ſix or ſeven *guldens* a week. The total of the emperor's expences only in the mines of *Schemnitz* amount every fortnight to more than twenty thouſand *Rheniſh guldens*; and the whole annual expence is above five hundred thouſand *guldens*.*

Charges.

The emperor has a hundred and twenty-three *ruxes* or ſhares in thoſe mines; the remaining five portions are the property of private adventurers, who have alſo their particular ſmelting houſes and furnaces, and employ fewer ſervants; ſo that their ſhares turn to better account. Some noble families have alſo ſettled in theſe mine-towns; and the greateſt part of their income ariſes from the mines. I could eaſily perceive, that the imperial officers, who preſide over the *Hungarian* mine-towns, repreſent the produce of the mines at a much lower rate than it really is. This is done partly to avoid envy, but more eſpecially to prevent any ſuſpicions of their clandeſtinely hoarding up great ſums of money, which would ſoon be demanded by the treaſury. This is the cauſe of their diſpleaſure againſt Dr. *Bruckman*, who in his *Magnalia* DEI *in Subterraneis*, gives a magnificent deſcription of theſe mines, repreſenting them as an inexhauſtible fund of treaſure. When theſe things are conſidered, Sir, you may ſafely make a very great addition to the

Clear produce of the mines.

* 58,333 l. ſterling.

ſixty

ſixty thouſand *guldens*, which a perſon in a lucrative employment here very gravely told me was the whole clear produce annually ariſing from the *Hungarian* mines to his imperial majeſty.

Of the Waldburg *houſes.*

No perſon is allowed to draw wine at *Schemnitz* who is not a proprietor in the mines to the value of four hundred *guldens*, and owner of a houſe to which its builder, or any of its former poſſeſſors, procured ſuch a right. Theſe houſes are called *Waldburg* or *Ring-houſes*. This privilege of drawing wine is looked upon with a very evil eye by the other inhabitants of *Schemnitz:* but had it not been for the *Waldburgers*, the *Hungarian* mines would never have attained to their preſent flouriſhing ſtate, Every *Waldburger* is farther obliged every week to contribute four *Hungarian guilders* *, if the ore proves good, that it may be worked at their joint charge; but at the ſame time muſt employ his uſual contributions on a mine, where, as yet, no good ore has been found. Their deliberations are decided by a majority of votes; and as they contribute a third to all the expences of the town, the magiſtracy can make no innovations without their conſent.

The *Lutheran* miniſter at *Schemnitz* is now compiling an accurate account of the ſeven mine-towns; which, from this gentleman's conſummate ſkill in Minerology, and his other talents, we may hope will prove a valuable work. On a mountain a little way from *Schemnitz* is to be ſeen the ruins of a caſtle, where *Elizabeth* queen of *Hungary* reſided. The records of this town ſhew, that the corporation preſented that princeſs with five *guldens* †, to bear her expences in a journey to *Buda*; and that another time they made her a preſent of a horſe which coſt them nine dollars ‖. Theſe are remarkable inſtances of the cheapneſs of thoſe times. The knights templars had alſo a reſidence at the foot of this mountain.

Herrengrund.

Transmutation of iron into copper.

Herrengrund is ſituated about a *German* mile from *Neuſohl*, and is famous for a ſpring, which, according to the common opinion, is ſuppoſed to convert iron into copper; whereas in reality the water in which the iron is laid is little elſe than a ſolution of copper, which corrodes the iron, and fills up the interſtices with particles of copper. This ſeeming tranſmutation is performed in about three weeks. But when the iron lies too long in this water or *menſtruum*, it diſſolves into a coppery duſt. The like experiment may be made with common water ſaturated with *Hungarian* or *Cyprian* vitriol; but the other kind, which is extracted from iron, will not anſwer.

From the water of the *Herrengrund* ſpring has been produced a great quantity of green Borax or *Chryſocolla*, which is uſed for a green colour,

* An *Hungarian guilder* is fifty *cruetzers*, i. e. about 2 s. † 11 s. 8 d. ſterling.
‖ 1 l. 11 s. 6 d.

and

and is nothing elſe but copper turned into ruſt by corroſion. *Herrengrund* alſo produces blue, green, red and white vitriol. *Neuſohl* lies about three miles from *Cremnitz*; and it is the beſt way to go thither immediately from the latter, before you viſit *Schemnitz*.

The mines of *Konigſberg* formerly yielded immenſe profits, ſo that the city once made a preſent to king *Matthias* of a *dog* (as the little carriages uſed in the mines are call'd) full of ducats. But the miners afterwards carrying their works too near the river *Gran*, moſt of the ſhafts were overflowed; and this misfortune many conſtrued as a judgment on the proprietors for their pride. A few years ſince a company was formed for repairing theſe works; and as the firſt ſtep to accompliſh that end, was the draining the water out of the former pits, one of thoſe hydraulic machines called a fire engine was ſet up there. At the head of this work was one Mr. *Iſaac Potter*, an *Engliſhman*. Though I am far from depreciating that Gentleman's abilities, I muſt ſay, that without the aſſiſtance of M. *Fiſcher*, the emperor's architect, who had ſeen thoſe engines in *England*, he would have found it a difficult taſk. This engine anſwered the end, and in eight hours diſcharged as much water as run into the mines in twenty-four. I was further told, that with a moderate quantity of fuel it would raiſe forty thouſand *Eimers* of water, every *Eimer* containing forty *Vienna* quarts; but, after an expence of a hundred and fifty thouſand *guldens*, either from diſſentions among the members of the company, or becauſe the leading men grew tired with frequent diſburſements, or from other cauſes, the whole undertaking is come to nothing. It is affirmed, that the ſilver extracted from the ore of theſe mines contains one-ſixth of gold. At preſent the fire engine ſtands ſtill, and the miners, whom the company had hired from foreign countries, are employed in the imperial mines till theſe have occaſion for their ſervice, of which there is now but little appearance.

Of the Konigſberg *mines.*

New company.

At *Slana*, near *Eperiez*, is dug up a whitiſh ore, which yields a great deal of quickſilver. The mercury is not extracted here by diſtillation, as at *Idra*, but *per deſcenſum*. Theſe mines conſiſt of three ſubterraneous paſſages; one of which is called the *Weiſſenberg* or white-mine paſſage; the ſecond, *Michael*'s paſſage; and the third *Elizabeth*'s paſſage. In the county of *Gemer*, not far from *Eperies*, is alſo another quickſilver mine of equal richneſs; but the colour of the earth or ore is red. In ſome caverns in the county of *Lipſk* are found a vaſt variety of lapideous ſubſtances, reſembing ſugar-candy, *&c.*

Quickſilver mines.

Tockay lies about thirty *Hungarian* * or ſixty *German* miles from *Schemnitz*. It is well known that this place is famous for its excellent wine:

Tockay.

* An *Hungarian* mile is equal to eight *Engliſh* or two *German* miles.

but

but what ſome travellers affirm, *viz.* that the ſpot which produces this delicate flavoured generous wine is but ſmall, and that the whole vintage does not exceed a thouſand hogſheads, is a miſtake. Thoſe who are acquainted with the country muſt know, that the ſpot of land which yields this noble liquor is above ſeven miles * in circumferance. It is called in the *Hungarian* dialect *Hegy-allya*, i. e. the land under the hill, and is interſperſed with ſeveral towns, moſt of which are better ſituated than *Tockay*, namely, on the right of *Tockay* towards the north, *Keretſk-tur*, *Litzka*, *Tolorva*, *Bennye*, *Patack*, &c. on the left, *Tarzal*, *Zombor*, *Mad*, *Tallyatz*. If all the waſte ground in this tract of land was duly cultivated, no part of *Europe* would be without *Tockay* wine; eſpecially as it is not a proper liquor for common drinking. *Miſckolctz* and *Stzickſtzo* produce a very pleaſant and wholeſome wine for the table, which however is ſurpaſſed by the produce of a mountain near four miles in length, that lies between *Stzanto* and *Gontz*, &c. If a perſon purchaſes a large quantity of the *Tockay* wine, it is beſt to carry it away in carriages drawn by *Hungarian* oxen, as a good profit may afterwards be made by the ſale of thoſe animals. The chief place of intelligence for all theſe particulars is *Caſcaw*.

Gold wire in a vine.

In the emperor's *muſæum* at *Vienna* is ſhewn a vine ſtock, with a gold wire twining round it, which, it is ſaid, naturally grew thus out of the earth. It was found in a vineyard near *Tockay* in the year 1670, and preſented to the emperor as a moſt extraordinary curioſity. This vine-ſtock is a freſh proof that metals continue to grow in the earth, altho' not in the ſame manner as vegetables. I ſaw in Mr. *Sluter*'s curious cabinet at *Goſlar* a fragment of a prop of fir, which had been uſed in a ſhaft in the foreſt of *Hartz*, part of which was covered with copper, which grew on it in the mine. Had this been only on the outſide of the wood, it might have been looked upon as proceeding from the *Bur*, or mineral water, with which the wood was moiſtened: but the caſe was otherwiſe; for the copper had inſinuated itſelf into the wood from the earth in which the prop ſtood, and appeared like filaments running thro' the very pith of part of the wood. Beſides, ſeveral mines exhibit gold and ſilver growing in filaments in the hardeſt ſtones; and I myſelf have brought away with me from *Schemnitz* a very remarkable curioſity of this kind.

Proof of the growth of metal.

Tockay lies in a fine country, and is pleaſantly ſituated; the mountains here not being ſo ſteep and craggy as thoſe about *Cremnitz* and *Schemnitz*. I have often obſerved, that perſons brought up in a level open country are more taken with hills and vales, than the natives of a moun-

* Probably *Hungarian* miles, tho' not ſpecified by the author in this deſcription of *Hungary*.

tainous

tainous country are with plains and even ground. God himſelf ſpeaking of *Egypt* in ſcripture * to the people of *Iſrael*, ſeems to give the preference to a hilly country, promiſing them a delicious land of hills and vallies, ſprings and rivers, which, in ſuch a hot climate, muſt certainly be very convenient and delightful.

Whether mountainous countries be preferable to plain.

That the air of a country abounding in hills and dales is more ſalubrious to the human body than that of a level country, plainly appears from what may be obſerved in moſt parts, and eſpecially in *Hungary*; for the inhabitants of *Lower Hungary*, where there are large plains, many moraſſes and ſtagnant waters which produce fogs, and but few ſprings, are much more ſickly than thoſe who live in *Upper Hungary*. However, all circumſtances conſidered, the medium between theſe extremes, as in other things, is certainly moſt eligible. Not to mention the unevenneſs of the roads in mountainous countries; the hardneſs of the water, which is ſo great an ingredient in nouriſhing the human body, is apt to produce wens. Theſe excreſcencies are almoſt univerſal amongſt the inhabitants of the mountains of *Schemnitz*; whereas the water in the vallies near that town is ſaid to be an efficacious remedy for them.

Cauſe of wens.

Womens dreſs.

The womens dreſs in the mine-towns is not unbecoming. They wear knots of ribbons at their ſhift ſleeves, and others likewiſe hanging down their backs: but the peaſants and lower ſort of people dreſs very meanly. Among the latter the men are very proud of a furr'd mantle. Moſt of the women wear boots, and many of them a long furred gown, and have a kind of ſhift of a very coarſe linen next their ſkin, with a girdle round it at the waiſt. Their head dreſs is a piece of white linen with two lappets hanging down behind. Blue is the moſt uſual colour worn here by both ſexes. I once aſked a gentleman concerned in the mines at *Cremnitz*, why the *Hungarians* preferred that colour to any other? His anſwer was, that the reaſon of this cuſtom might be ſeen in *Barclay*'s *Icon animorum*, where he ſays: *Amant cæruleum colorem, & profectò iſte animos erectos & cæleſtes quàm maximè decet.* 'Their favourite 'colour is blue: and indeed there is ſomething in it, which extremely 'becomes exalted and celeſtial minds.' I thought the application was not amiſs, and was the leſs inclined to make any objection, as I had not *Barclay*'s treatiſe by me: but I afterwards found, that this author ſays not a word of the exalted and celeſtial minds of the *Hungarians*, which azure or blue colour is ſuppoſed to become ſo well. His words are theſe: *Tunicis purpureis maximè utuntur, aut quæ cæruleum colorem acceperunt. Et hic veſtitus egregiè viros decet.* 'They generally wear purple

Blue cloathing of the Hungarians.

* *Deutr.* c. xi. v. 10, 11, 12.

' or blue garments; and there is ſomething very manly in this dreſs *'.

Speech. It muſt indeed be allowed, that the dreſs of the *Hungarian* gentry is extremely becoming.

Language. The common people in *Upper Hungary* are for the moſt part unacquainted with the *Hungarian* language; but ſpeak *Latin*, *German*, or *Sclavonian*.† In the towns ſeveral perſons concerned in trade are to be met with who ſpeak all the four languages. The *Latin* ſpoken by the commonalty is none of the pureſt; of this the *Haſſars* afford ſeveral inſtances. One of them enquiring after a ſadler, in order to buy a pair of holſters, expreſſed himſelf thus: *Ubinam eſt ille homo, qui facit chirotheccas bombardarum*, i. e. ' Where does the man live that ſells ' gloves for piſtols?' Their common phraſe when they happen to fall in with a corps of foot is, *fuge, fuge, hic Infanteria eſt.* In the towns of *Hun-*

Food. *gary* their entertainment of every kind is not to be found fault with; but in the country it is often ſo very bad, that beſides the want of good proviſions, there is ſcarce ſtraw to lie upon; and where one meets with

Beds. beds, they are ſo ſhort, that I could not help thinking the *Hungarians* ſlept in the ſame poſture as they ride. They generally keep hogs, and dry the fleſh of them, when ſalted, in the ſmoke, or hang it up in the ſun, to make bacon of it; and this is what the *Hungarian* peaſants chiefly live upon. The pigs, geeſe and fowls here live in the ſame apartment or ſtove-room with the owners, as is cuſtomary in *Weſtphalia*.

Six or ſeven thouſand of the inhabitants of *Schemnitz*, which conſti-

Religion. tute two-thirds of the city, profeſs *Lutheraniſm*: however, the magiſtrates are always *Roman* Catholics; but, at *Cremnitz*, the magiſtracy is ſhared betwixt the two religions. No Proteſtant is capable of any em-

State of the Protestants in Hungary. ployment in the imperial mines. In *Upper Hungary* the Proteſtants are very numerous, eſpecially in the country; and yet in ſome places they are forcibly driven into the *Romiſh* churches like ſo many ſheep. At *Pilſen*, not far from *Schemnitz*, the Popiſh clergy and the Proteſtant inhabitants live in ſuch a good underſtanding, that the prieſts read maſs to the Proteſtants; and theſe in their turn ſing *Lutheran* hymns in the *Romiſh* churches. The Proteſtant peaſants likewiſe are ſo complaiſant to the Papiſts, that they generally uſe the ſalutation enjoin'd by pope *Benedict* XIII. *viz.* ' Praiſed be the Lord Jeſus Chriſt;' and repeat it with

* The *Hungarians* have the opinion of antiquity in their favour, as blue or azure was by the ancients reckoned a ſign of wit and penetration. *Cicero de Nat. Deor. lib.* I. *c.* 30. likewiſe *Minucius Felix* in *Octav. c.* 11. informs us, that blue colour in general, and blue eyes in particular, were conſecrated to *Minerva*, from an opinion that they denote a vivacity of mind.

† *Slavacova*, in the *Sclavonian* language, ſignifies human, from *Slavak*, a man. They ſeem to have aſſumed this appellation, as if no other nation but themſelves were entitled to it.

as much earneſtneſs, as if, like the Papiſts, they expected to merit ſome conſiderable indulgence by it.

The reformed are more numerous than the Papiſts, eſpecially in *Upper Hungary*. It is remarkable, that the Proteſtants have generally more churches allowed them in thoſe provinces that remain under the dominion of the *Turk*, than where they are ſubject to the Emperor: for, on paying the tribute impoſed on them, every one enjoys his own religion without moleſtation. In the other counties the Proteſtants are allow'd only two churches; and even this ſlender grant ſeems very precarious. Tho' the *Roman* catholics ſcarce conſtitute one-fourth of the inhabitants of *Hungary* in general, and their aſſeſſments towards the public expences do not exceed one-ſixth part of the whole, they are inceſſantly contriving to impoſe new grievances on the reſt of their countrymen. In the year 1722 count *Erdody*, biſhop of *Agria*, publiſh'd a treatiſe, dedicated to the regency at *Preſburg*, in which he maintained, that all the heretics ought to be extirpated. The fate of the new edition of the bible in the *Hungarian* language is a recent proof of the behaviour of the regency of *Hungary* towards the Proteſtants. In the confuſions of the late wars, and by other calamities, bibles were grown ſo ſcarce, that many communities had not above one or two at moſt. Upon this the town of *Debreczin*. apprehending that this ſcarcity of the word of God would neceſſarily be attended with the total abolition of true Chriſtianity, generouſly undertook to publiſh a new edition. The work was to be printed in *Holland:* new types were caſt; and in the years 1716 and 1717 perſons well qualified were ſent to ſuperintend the preſs. Every thing went on proſperouſly; ſo that the impreſſion was happily finiſhed both with accuracy and beauty; and the only difficulty remaining, was, how to convey the copies to *Hungary*, before the *Jeſuits**, by repreſenting the affair in an odious light to the imperial court, could prevent the importation of them: but even means were found to overcome this difficulty; for one Mr. *Ruſch*, a merchant of *Dantzick*, who was a zealous Proteſtant, offered, at his own expence, to ſend the books into *Hungary*, under cover of other goods. But the *Jeſuits* having by their emiſſaries kept a watchful eye on the whole progreſs of this good deſign, did all that lay in their power to inſtigate the imperial court againſt it. Three thouſand copies well bound were already in *Poland*, in the way to *Hungary*, and the reſt remained at *Dant-*

Hungarian bible.

* To them may be applied *Martial*'s ſaying of another ſet of men:

Turba gravis paci, placidæque inimica quieti,
Quæ ſemper miſeras ſollicitabit opes.

'A turbulent race, enemies to peace, and greedy of gain.'

zick; but when the town of *Debreczin* received advice that the affair had tranſpired, they ſent directions that the books ſhould be left in *Poland*, till they had ſent a deputation to the imperial court to obtain a licence for their importation. His imperial majeſty was pleaſed to grant their requeſt: but by the indirect practices of the Popiſh clergy this licence was recalled; and the books were ordered to be delivered at *Caſcaw*, the chief reſidence of the *Jeſuits*, and there to undergo the examination and cenſure of the biſhop of *Agria*. The inhabitants of *Debreczin* at the ſame time were given to underſtand, that if the new tranſlation perfectly agreed with the *Vulgate*, their books would be reſtored to them; but no ſuch agreement being found between the two tranſlations, they had only this alternative, *viz.* That the books ſhould either be detained, or burnt; in order to prevent hereſy from ever recovering its ſuperiority in *Hungary*. It ſeems the Proteſtants are not poſſeſs'd of a ſingle preſs either in *Hungary* or *Tranſylvania*. The importation of all books relating to their doctrinal points is ſtrictly prohibited; and before an *Hungarian* ſtudent can go to a foreign univerſity, he muſt obtain a licence or paſſport from the imperial governor of the country. Theſe are reſtrictions that muſt neceſſarily cauſe the Proteſtant religion to decline in theſe parts.* Few *Hungarians* of diſtinction are at preſent of the Proteſtant religion; and that of *Forgat* was one of the laſt noble families which left their communion. Some imagine that this family, ſince their apoſtacy, have been very unfortunate in every reſpect; and alledge for a reaſon, that one of their anceſtors, who was *Palatine* of *Hungary*, left a curſe on thoſe of his deſcendants who ſhould forſake the evangelical religion.

Decreaſe of the Proteſtant churches.

In *Tranſylvania* there are at leaſt five-and-twenty Proteſtants to one Papiſt. Among the latter the evangelical *Lutherans* are by much the moſt numerous. The villages inhabited by the Unitarians, in the diſtrict of *Tzack*, amount to above three hundred. But as perſons of this profeſſion are excluded from all offices, moſt of the gentry have deſerted it.

State of religion in Tranſylvania.

Buda lies about twelve *Hungarian* miles from *Schemnitz*; and on the left hand of this road is to be ſeen the town of *Carpen*, with its neighbouring mountains, ſo famous for being the ſuppoſed rendezvous for witches.

Meeting of witches.

* The public papers have hitherto taken care to repreſent the Proteſtants in *Hungary*, as treated with great lenity and indulgence, ſo that one would have hoped the Romiſh church had at laſt laid aſide its bloody perſecuting practices; eſpecially in a country, where the Proteſtants have done ſuch eminent ſervices to their ſovereigns. But the very reverſe is demonſtrated from accounts of undoubted veracity. One of the moſt recent is, 'A melan-'choly repreſentation of the Proteſtant communities in *Hungary*, publiſhed in octavo by '*Matthias Babil*, late preacher of the goſpel at *Eperies*, printed at *Leipſick* in 1749.

Waitzen

Waitzen is but a mean town; yet the yearly revenue of the biſhop of this ſee is above fifty thouſand *guldens*. They are building a new epiſcopal palace here, which, when it is finiſhed, will be very ſpacious and magnificent. The diſtance from hence to *Buda* is four miles, which, as the road lies on a level, are travelled in five hours. In this country I ſaw the ancient manner of threſhing, by horſes treading the corn round in a circle, and thus forcing it out of the ears, which are laid on a hard pavement. Waitzen. *Ancient way of threſhing.*

Betwixt *Peſt* and *Buda* one travels in a flying waggon. There is a large Lazaretto at *Peſt*, and likewiſe the imperial magazines for the ſalt brought from *Tranſylvania* and *Marmaroſch*. This foſſile ſalt is dug up in large pieces as at *Halleyn* near *Saltzburg*, and is of two kinds, white and black. The whiteſt ſugar-candy, or alum, does not exceed the former in colour and tranſparency; but the latter is opaque and more pungent; and the peaſants generally lay a piece of it at the doors of their cow-houſes and ſtables, ſuppoſing it to be wholeſome for the cattle to lick at their coming in and going out. Within a ſmall diſtance of each other, about *Dæs*, *Coloſch*, &c. are fourteen or fifteen of theſe ſalt-works. The foſſil ſalt lies in the earth, about fifteen feet deep. The mouth of the pit is made no larger than is ſufficient for bringing out the large pieces of ſalt; but afterwards it widens, in the form of a bell, to the depth of a hundred fathoms. Peſt. *Salt magazines.*

Buda lies about thirty-ſix *German* miles * from *Vienna*. It ſtands on an eminence; but its fortifications are very inconſiderable, in compariſon of thoſe in the *Low-countries*. The eaſt ſide of *Buda*, againſt which the elector of *Bavaria*, during the ſiege in the year 1686, carried on his attack from the oppoſite mountains, has been ſtrengthen'd with ſome additional works. In that part General *Regal* had begun to build a new palace for the governor, which would have been a noble ſtructure; but the building was diſcontinued at the death of that generous nobleman. Buda.

Waſſerſtadt lies below the fortifications on the banks of the *Danube*; and *Reiſenſtadt* is ſituated on the hill, from whence the *Bavarians* made their attack in the laſt ſiege. Waſſerſtadt.

In theſe two lower towns or ſuburbs are five warm baths; the firſt of which is call'd the emperor's bath, the ſecond the general's bath, the third the *Raizen* bath, the fourth the bridge bath, and the fifth the block bath. The emperor's bath is built in the manner of the *Rotonda* at *Rome*, with a large aperture in the centre of the cupola, beſides ſeveral ſmall holes or windows for admitting more light into the dome. The *Raizen* bath is alſo round and arched. In the large bath in the *Warm baths.*

* 134 *Engliſh* miles.

Promiſcuous bathing of both ſexes.

centre between theſe edifices both ſexes publicly bathe together; the men wearing only a kind of drawers, and the women what they call a fore ſhift: but the common people, for whom the *Raizen* bath is appointed, look even upon this ſlight cloathing as ſuperfluous. Perſons not inclined to bathe in company, make uſe of the ſide baths contrived for that purpoſe in each of the five edifices mentioned above. Near the emperor's bath is a mill, which, like that at *Arquato*, is put in motion by hot water; it being firſt collected in a pond, where no fiſh can live, tho' *Wernher de admirandis Hungariæ aquis*, and others, affirm the contrary. But below the mill, where the water grows cold by degrees, but never freezes, fiſhes are often ſeen, which however upon being put into the *Danube* ſoon expire: the ſame thing happens when a fiſh is taken out of the *Danube* and put into this water.

Moſque.

Monument of the immaculate conception.

In *Waſſerſtadt* a *Turkiſh* moſque is ſtill remaining, which is now made uſe of for keeping ſalt, *&c.* In this part of the town is alſo a monument dedicated to the immaculate conception of the Virgin *Mary*. Among other emblems and inſcriptions on this monument is to be ſeen king *Ahaſuerus* holding out the golden ſceptre to *Eſther* *, with theſe words:

Non pro Te.

'Not for thee.'

On the other ſide is a dove hovering over *Noah*'s ark †, with this motto:

Tu Sola exempta fuiſti.

'Thou alone waſt exempted.'

In another part is to be ſeen a cloud over the ſea, and the prophet *Elijah*, who is repreſented kneeling, directing his ſervant to look out for it ‖, with theſe words:

Non obſtat Origo.

'The origin is no impediment.'

In a book held up by a *Franciſcan* monk are theſe words:

Decuit, Potuit, Ergo.

'It was fit, and therefore he was able to do it.'

* See *Eſther*, c. v. v. 2, 3. † *Geneſis*, c. viii. v. 8. ‖ 1 *Kings*, c. xviii. v. 43, 44.

And

And in another part is this inſcription:

En eburis aurique Thronum.

'Behold a throne of ivory and gold.'

From *Buda* to *Vienna* it is about three days journey in ſummer. Old *Buda* lies three quarters of a mile from the former: but it affords nothing remarkable but the ruins of an old aqueduct, built either by the ancient *Romans* or *Hungarians*. Not long ſince a wide ſubterraneous paſſage was diſcovered leading from hence to the citadel of *Buda*, with which the *Turks* ſeem to have been well acquainted. About half a league beyond *Neuendorf*, called *Nyereg Uiſalu* in the *Hungarian* language, which is eight *German* miles * from *Buda*, you paſs by a fort, of which formerly prince *Ragotzi* had poſſeſſion; but at preſent it is converted into a charnel-houſe. The country from *Buda* to this place wears a pleaſing aſpect; the *Danube* being on the right, and a ridge of hills riſing with a gentle acclivity on the left ſide of the road. The ſoil is fruitful, but not well cultivated; for the inhabitants are obliged to pay great taxes if they make uſe of the land, tho' the produce cannot be vended. The vineyards near *Buda*, beſides grapes, produce excellent melons, which are ſold for two or three *fennings* † a-piece. The wine of this country has a good flavour, and the red *Buda* wine, like that of *Agria* and *Sixar*, much reſembles *French* wine; but that of the villages of *Raſcia* reſembles the *Rheniſh* not only in flavour, but alſo keeps better than the common *Hungarian* wines. After the emperor had extended his conqueſts in *Servia*, a kind of red wine was brought to *Vienna* from *Bethune* or *Widen*, which, by many perſons, was preferred to all the *Italian* wines. The racy flavour and ſtrong body of this wine make it a kind of cordial or dram; and yet it may be purchaſed at an eaſier rate than the extravagant price paid for the luſcious *Hungarian Auſbrucke* or virgin wine, made of the ſpontaneous droppings of the grape: but it won't bear long keeping; and conſequently is not fit for exportation. Of the *Tokay* and St. *George* wine I have already taken notice: the next to theſe in ſtrength is that of *Odenburg*.

Old Buda.

Aqueduct.

Subterraneous paſſage.

Neuendorf.

Buda *wine.*

Odenburg *Wine.*

The diſtance from *Neuendorf* to *Komara* is four miles; and about half way between theſe towns lies *Neſmel*, the village where the emperor *Albert* II. died ſuddenly, by eating too plentifully of melons. ‡

Albert's *death by eating too many melons.*

* Thirty-two *Engliſh* miles. † About one third of a penny.

‡ Hiſtorians diſagree about the place of *Albert*'s death, which happened in the year 1439, after a ſucceſsful expedition againſt the *Turks*. *Æneas Sylvius*, *Dubravius*, *Lambecius* and *Fugger* call the village where he died *Longa*; and the laſt imputes the ſuddenneſs of the emperor's death, not ſo much to the melon, as to ſome poiſon ſly conveyed into it.

The

The inhabitants of this place are all proteſtants; and to this poſſibly may be owing the ſevere proſecutions for pretended ſorcery, carried on againſt this unhappy people for ſome years. It is but a few days ſince three women and a man were burnt, on an accuſation brought againſt them for witchcraft, and making compacts with the devil; and three other ſuppoſed delinquents of this kind are ſtill kept in priſon. The poor wretches, when put to extreme torture, confeſs a hundred things which are manifeſtly impoſſible; and as the Reformed are ſeldom tried by equitable and impartial judges, on that account they have no redreſs againſt injuſtice, aggravated by brutal cruelty. Laſt year the judge of the place, with his wife, and thirty-four other perſons, were burnt at *Seged*. Upon my making ſome objections to a Papiſt, who was relating to me the circumſtances of their trial, *&c.* he anſwered, That as to the ſentence paſſed upon the judge of the town, the juſtice of it was not to be doubted; that nothing could be plainer than his guilt; for, continued he, tho' he was a tall corpulent man, he weighed but three ounces and a half. I aſked him whether he had been weighed publicly, and by a pair of ſcales? But I ſoon perceived that it was not proper for me to make any longer ſtay in that place. It ſeems, it is the opinion of many ignorant perſons, that they who will not blindly ſwallow all ſuch ſtories, muſt themſelves be concerned in ſuch diabolical practices: others conclude, that he who does not believe the ſtories of witches and apparitions, is not convinced of the exiſtence of God or the devil, Heaven or hell.

Ridiculous accuſation.

Adolphus Scribonius, in his *Epiſtola de purgatione Sagarum ſuper aquam frigidam projectarum*, i. e. 'Of the trial of witches, by throwing them 'into cold water,' not only looks upon it as an indiſputable point, that witches and ſorcerers weigh much leſs than other perſons of the ſame bulk, but has been keen-ſighted enough to diſcover the cauſe of it: for he tells us, that as the devil is a ſpirit and a ſubtle being, he penetrates every part of the bodies of his votaries, and by that means makes their denſer bodies more light and rare.

Komara. *Komara* or *Comoron* is ſituated in the iſland of *Schutt*, at the conflux of the *Wage* and the *Danube*, and is well fortified. Its fortifications were built by *Ferdinand* I. and it is remarkable, that it never fell into the hands of the *Turks*. The country on that ſide of the *Danube* towards *Lower Auſtria* is all one extenſive plain, but very ill cultivated. It yields indeed ſome good paſture for cattle, but exhibits very little plough'd land. In ſome parts of it the ſoil is very ſandy, where the houſes, or rather huts, in the villages are ſo mean, that a *gulden* * is reckoned a very good price for one of them. The top, with ſome ſmall windows or holes

Country.

Houſes.

* 2s. 4d. ſterling.

projecting

projecting above ground is all that one ſees of ſuch a houſe, the reſt being buried in the ſand.

Beſides that kind of ſheep which is common to all countries, *Hungary* affords a particular ſpecies with large twiſted horns, generally, about two feet in length. Theſe are kept in ſeparate flocks, and great numbers of them are yearly ſent to *Vienna*. *Particular kind of ſheep.*

Raab, or *Javerin*, which is a good fortification, lies about five *German* miles * from *Komara*; and from *Raab* to *Wiſſelburg* (which lies oppoſite to a little town call'd *Hungarian Altenburg*) is four *German* miles further. The diſtance from *Wiſſelburg* to *Regelſbrun* is ſix *German* miles; and ſix more from *Regelſbrun* to *Vienna*. The road that lies thro' *Bruck* is indeed a nearer way; but then it is much more craggy and hilly. If a perſon who is fond of natural curioſities travels to *Vienna* by the road on the left hand, thro' *Oedenburg*, he will meet with beautiful petrefactions, as *Pectines auriti maximi & minores*, petrified bones and fiſhes, *Cornua Ammonis*, *Gloſſopetræ*, *Turbinatæ*, &c. which are very well preſerved in a whitiſh clay or earth. *Raab.* *Petrefactions.*

LETTER LXXXV.

Journey from *Vienna* to *Prague*, with a deſcription of the latter.

SIR,

THE diſtance from *Vienna* to *Prague* is twenty-one poſt-ſtages and a half; but beſides the poſt-road there is another thro' *Snoim*, *Iglaw*, *Dzaſlaw*, &c. which is nearer by four *German* miles. *Snoim*, or, according to the country dialect, *Snaim*, lies about ten *German* miles from *Vienna*, and is the firſt town on this road belonging to the margravate of *Mahren*. The road from *Snoim* to *Iglaw* lies thro' a very fruitful pleaſant country, except the barren mountain of *Kleſtaw*: the diſtance is eight *German* miles. Some writers will have the number of towns in *Mahren* to be five hundred, and the villages fifteen thouſand. This is affirmed by Mr. *Hornick*, miniſter of *Paſſaw*, in his book, entitled, *Oeſterreich uber alles wann es nur will*, i. e. 'Auſtria ſuperior to 'all, if it pleaſes.' The ſame author in that treatiſe attributes to *Bohemia* ſeven hundred cities and towns, and thirty-four thouſand, ſeven hundred, and ſeventy-two villages. He likewiſe aſſerts, that the dutchy *Road from Vienna to Prague.*

* About twenty *Engliſh* miles.

of *Sileſia* contains four hundred and eleven towns, and twenty-nine thouſand villages. On this foundation he builds his political calculations; which, in fact, are very erroneous. Secretary *Ludwig*, in his *Germania principe*, *p.* 401. goes ſtill farther; and, according to his computation, the number of cities in *Mahren* is a hundred and ten, beſides four hundred and ten towns, five hundred caſtles, and thirty thouſand, three hundred, and ſixty-nine villages. The electorate of *Saxony* was formerly ſaid to contain eighteen thouſand villages; but at preſent great deductions are to be made from ſuch exaggerated computations. For M. *Zech*, privy-counſellor to the elector of *Saxony*, has demonſtrated in his *European Herald*, that in the whole extent of land belonging to the elector and other princes of *Saxony*, of the *Albertine* line, *Lawſnitz* alſo included, there are not above two hundred and twenty-five cities and towns, and five thouſand ſix hundred and eighty-five villages. Now *Mahren* being ſcarce ſo large as one-third part of *Saxony*, it is inconceivable how it ſhould come to have thirty thouſand villages in it. The whole area of this country cannot exceed ſeventy or eighty ſquare *German* miles;* ſo that, according to the above-mentioned computation, every ſuch mile muſt include above thirty villages; which muſt appear very improbable, eſpecially if the great number of craggy and almoſt uninhabitable mountains in this *margravate* be brought into the account. I have been at the pains to examine captain *Muller*'s map of *Mahren*, made by the emperor's order, and engraved by *Homann* of *Nurenburg*; according to which I found the number of walled towns in *Mahren* to be no more than thirty-nine, which are ſituated as follows:

In the diſtrict of *Iglaw*	5.
In that of *Snoim*	4.
In that of *Olmutz*	13.
In that of *Preraw*	9.
In that of *Brinn*	6.
In that of *Hrad*	2.
	39.

And the number of ſmall towns to be 200, as follows:

In the diſtrict of *Iglaw*	20.
In that of *Snoim*	33.
In that of *Brinn*	65.
In that of *Olmutz*	32.
In that of *Preraw*	23.
In that of *Hrad*	27.
	200.

* Every ſquare *German* mile is equal to ſixteen ſquare *Engliſh* miles.

In

In my enumeration of the villages, I have included every gentleman's ſeat, church, chapel and inn, which ſwells the number of them conſiderably; yet I could not make out above two thouſand, four hundred of them. They are as follows:

In the diſtrict of *Iglaw* about	320.
In that of *Snoim*	300.
In that of *Brinn*	490.
In that of *Olmutz*	590.
In that of *Preraw*	400.
In that of *Hrad*	300.
	2400.

Henelius, in his *Sileſiographia*, *c.* 7. affirms, that all *Sileſia* ſcarce contains four thouſand, ſeven hundred, and ſixty-one villages; which calculation *Fibeger*, in his notes, augments to ſix thouſand. But the firſt number is ſcarce credible; for *Saxony* is conſiderably larger and more populous than *Sileſia*. Upon comparing theſe ſeveral calculations one may conclude, that probably the number of villages in all *Germany* falls but a little ſhort of a hundred thouſand. *Conjecture of the number of villages in all* Germany.

A few miles from *Iglaw* lies the ſmall town of *Pirnitz*, which belongs to count *Colalto*. Here is an inn which is a large building, and was at firſt intended for a *Lutheran* church; but before it was finiſhed the *Roman*-catholic clergy found means to prevent its being applied to that uſe. The *Pauline* monks got poſſeſſion of it, and made it their reſidence, till their convent, ſituated on a hill near this place, which had been burnt down, was rebuilt. After they quitted it they let it out for an inn, as it ſtill continues, and is known by the ſign of the eagle. The evangelical communities in *Mahren* are ſtill pretty numerous; however, they are obliged to attend at maſs, and kneel at the elevation of the hoſt. They are very private in their religious meetings, and ſcarce confide in one another, having often been betrayed. When they are inclined to receive the ſacrament, they are obliged to go into the *Hungarian* territories. The climate in this country is ſo cold, that fires are neceſſary almoſt during the whole ſummer; and this year cherries were not thoroughly ripe before the beginning of *October*. There is a good cloth manufacture eſtabliſhed at *Iglaw*. Pirnitz, *ſtate of the Proteſtants here.* *Coldneſs of the country.* *Cloth-manufacture.*

Pfauendorf is the firſt town in *Bohemia* on this ſide. Count *Zinzindorff*, ſecretary of ſtate, has a fine menagerie in this place. At *Deutſchbrod* the baggage of travellers is ſearched by the *Bohemian* cuſtom-houſe officers. In the road from hence to the pretty town of *Jenkow*, Pfauendorf. Deutſchbrod. Jenkow.

you have a delightful proſpect of a charming level country on each ſide, which is interſperſed with above fifty villages and towns. *Dzaſlaw*, which lies a mile and a half farther on this road, is alſo a very pretty town, and has a large ſquare market-place. From this place to *Oval*, which is within three *German* miles of *Prague*, the road is very rugged and hilly. In the inns on this road one ſeldom fails of meeting with good proviſions, as ducks, capons, pheaſants, partridges and hares; but the lodging is not anſwerable to the other entertainment; being generally only ſome clean ſtraw ſpread on the floor, with a bolſter or pillow for the head. In the houſes of the peaſants there is a place wall'd in behind the ſtove, to which they aſcend by a few narrow ſtone ſteps, as into a cock-loft; and in this warm apartment they ſleep away the cold winter nights very comfortably.

Dzaſlaw.

Plenty of proviſions.

Bed-chamber behind the ſtove.

Bohemian towns. Language.

Bohemia is well peopled, and abounds with towns and villages. The *Bohemian* dialect is ſomewhat harſher than that of their neighbours, who moſtly uſe the *Sclavonian*, and change ſeveral conſonants, and eſpecially the liquid *l*, into vowels. The ladies here uſe a mixture of the *German* and *Bohemian* dialects.

Map of Bohemia.

The ſtates of *Bohemia* have been at the expence of above twenty-four thouſand *guldens* for a good map of that kingdom; which was perform'd to their ſatisfaction by *John Chriſtopher Muller*, the engineer, and engraved by *Kaufer* of *Augſburg* in 1720. It conſiſts of twenty-five ſheets, which may be put together by comparing it with the general map of *Bohemia*, publiſhed at the ſame time on one ſheet. The price of the whole, colour'd, is thirteen *guldens*.*

Gems.

Bohemia produces ſeveral ſorts of precious ſtones, ſome of which are but little inferior to the oriental gems. The principal are amethyſts, topazes, ſaphires, hyacinths, emeralds, rubies, granates, jaſpers, cryſtals, beryls, turquoiſes, calcedonies, onyxes, chryſopras, carbuncles, diamonds and pearls. The beſt pearls are found near *Horaſdovitz*, and alſo near the caſtles of *Rabi* and *Straconitz*. Theſe exceed the oriental pearls in whiteneſs; but the latter have more of the argentine luſtre, whereas the whiteneſs of the *Bohemian* rather reſembles that of milk. The *Bohemian* magnets excel thoſe of moſt other places, and are ſold very cheap.

Magnets.

Prague.

The city of *Prague* is well laid out, and its ſtreets are broader than thoſe of *Vienna*; but it does not contain ſo many palaces as the latter.

Bridge.

The bridge over the *Muldaw* exceeds that of *Ratiſbon* and *Dreſden* in length, being ſeven hundred and forty-two common paces. The breadth of it is fourteen common paces; ſo that it affords room for three car-

* 1 l. 10 s. 4 d. ſterling.

carriages

riages to go a-breaſt. It conſiſts of ſixteen arches, and is adorn'd on each ſide with twenty-eight ſtatues of ſo many ſaints. The crucifix and the ſtatue of St. *John Nepomuc* are of braſs, and the reſt of ſtone. Several votaries are always to be ſeen here on their knees, paying their devotion to theſe ſtatues, eſpecially at noon and in the evening. St. *Nepomuc*, who, by order of king *Wenceſlaus*, was thrown over this bridge, becauſe he would not reveal what the queen had entruſted him with at confeſſion, has, by his ſuperior merit, greatly leſſen'd the intereſt of all the other ſaints among the *Bohemians:* and it is certain, that they would have been under greater obligations to him, if God, as it was expected, had by his mediation bleſſed the emperor with a male heir. In the year 1724, during the empreſs's pregnancy, a print was publicly ſold, repreſenting this ſaint holding a new born prince out of the clouds, with this inſcription under it, 'See what St. *Nepomuc* can do.' *St.* Nepomuc.

Though this ſaint ſuffered martyrdom by being precipitated from this bridge, yet it ſeems he is the particular patron of bridges; and in a few years there will hardly be a bridge in all the *Auſtrian* hereditary ſtates and the adjacent countries without an image of this ſaint. The ſolemn canonization of this new patron has been a chargeable affair to the *Bohemians*. It was in the pontificate of *Clement* XI. that it received its full completion; and a medal was ſtruck on the occaſion, repreſenting on one ſide a *Mauſoleum* on a table placed between the pope and the kingdom of *Bohemia*, with this chronogramatic legend: *Medal in honour of him.*

Vno Is CLeMentIs sVb sIDere fVLsIt In arIs.

And underneath:

RoMæ InDVLta
sanCtI VIrI feſtIVa
TransLatIone.*

On the reverſe St. *Nepomuc* is repreſented lying in the water, ſurrounded with ſtars; the body of the ſaint being diſcovered in the *Muldaw*, as is pretended, by the appearance of a miraculous conſtellation.

The *apotheoſis* †, or deification of this ſaint, was not performed till the year 1729. The expreſſion I here make uſe of is no other than that

* We muſt not look for wit or ſenſe in chronograms; the words being choſen merely for the ſake of the numeral letters contained in them. I have omitted ſeveral quoted by the author, as they are exploded in *England*, tho' they continue in high repute in *Germany*.

† The author has called this ceremony by its proper name; and a ſimilar ſuperſtitious practice may be eaſily traced out among the Pagans. *Cicero, de leg. l.* 2. ſays, *Mos eſt Gentibus,*

eos

that on the medal, which was ſtruck by *Hamerani*, medaliſt to the pope; on one ſide of which is the head and title of pope *Benedict* XIII. and on the reverſe St. *Nepomuc*, and an angel putting a crown on his head, with this legend:

APOTHEOSIS IN LATERANO
S. JOAN. NEPOM.
MDCCXXIX.

'The apotheoſis of St. *John Nepomuc*, performed in the *Lateran*, 'in the year 1729.'

The life of this ſaint, with the bull for his canonization and an account of the ſolemnities on that occaſion, has been publiſhed by *Paſſi*, a canon of *Trent* and ſecretary to the imperial embaſſy at *Rome*, with a pompous dedication to cardinal *Cienfuegos*.

Jeſuits college. In old *Prague* the *Jeſuits* have one of the largeſt colleges belonging to their order, thoſe of *Goa* and *Liſbon* excepted. Two hundred and ten fathers of that order conſtantly reſide there. It is called *Collegium Clementinum* from the church of St. *Clement*, adjoining to it. Beſides this they have another college in the new city; and in the little city they have a college for profeſſors, *a convictorium*, and two ſeminaries; ſo that the whole number of *Jeſuits* in *Prague* may be computed at three hundred at leaſt. Their ſchools are very full: for the number of ſtudents in the twelve claſſes of the *Clementine* college is no leſs than eighteen hundred, in the profeſſorial houſe five hundred, and in college at new *Prague* four hundred. *Library.* The library of the *Clementine* college is worth obſerving: it is very light and lofty, adorned with galleries, and well contrived.

Mathematical cabinet. The mathematical cabinet, built here within theſe eight years, is under the care of father *Klein*. Among other inſtruments to be ſeen here are the following, *viz.* a moving armillary ſphere, according to *Tycho Brah.*'s ſyſtem, and a large *ſextant*, made by that celebrated mathematician; a kind of *perpetuum mobile*, conſiſting of balls running in a circular motion; various ſorts of clock-work, ſeveral *cameræ obſcuræ*, and

eos homines putare deos, quos in cœlum vocaverint merita. 'It is cuſtomary to look upon thoſe 'illuſtrious men whoſe merits have raiſed them to heaven, as GODS.' *Plin. hiſt. nat.* 'l. II. *c.* 7. ſays, *Hic eſt vetuſtiſſimus bene merentibus gratiam referendi mos, ut tales numinibus adſcribantur*, 'It is an immemorial cuſtom, by way of gratitude, to rank among the 'Gods thoſe who have done eminent ſervices to mankind. *Adam. Brem. de ſit. Dan. c*, 233. ſays, *Colunt & deos ex hominibus factos, quos pro ingentibus factis immortalitate donant.* 'They worſhip men, to whom, for their great actions, they aſcribe a divine immortality.'

other

other optical inſtruments. To the ſame great man is owing the following ingenious invention: by fixing two convex glaſſes, placed at the diſtance of thirty-two feet oppoſite to each other, ſome tinder or gunpowder, laid at the *focus* of one glaſs, takes fire by blowing on a hot coal at the *focus* of the other. Theſe glaſſes are of a parabolical convexity; and M. *du Fay*, in the year 1728, exhibited this experiment before the Academy of Sciences at *Paris*, and maintained, that two ſpherical glaſſes would produce the ſame effect, even at a greater diſtance. *New ſort of burning glaſſes.*

In the tower of the *Clementine* college is an obſervatory, which yields a fine proſpect of the whole city. On the top of this tower is repreſented *Atlas* ſupporting an armillary ſphere. In the church near the *Trinhofe* is to be ſeen the monument of *Tycho Brahe*, who acquired an immortal fame in Chemiſtry, but more eſpecially in Aſtronomy. Over it is his uſual motto in large characters: *Obſervatory.*

ESSE POTIVS QVAM HABERI.

'To be, rather than to ſeem.'

And underneath, the following inſcription:

Illuſtris ac Generoſus Dominus Tycho de Brahe, Danus, Dominus in Knudſtrup, arcis Uraniburgi in Inſula Helleſponti Danici Huenna fundator, inſtrumentorum Aſtronomicorum, qualia nec ante ſol vidit, ingenioſiſſimus idemque liberaliſſimus inventor & exſtructor, antiquiſſimâ nobilitate clarus, ſuâ auctior, animo quæcunque cælo continentur immortali gloriâ complexus, Aſtronomorum omnis ſeculi longè princeps, totius Orbis commodo, ſumtibus immenſis, exactiſſimas intra minuta minutorumque partes, triginta amplius annorum obſervationes, mundo primus intulit; affixa ſidera intra minutum ejusque ſemiſſem reſtituit; Hipparchi ſolius ab Orbe condito vel Diis improbos in octava duntaxat gradûs parte conatus longiſſimè antegreſſus, utriuſque lunaris curſum exquiſitè reſtauravit, pro reliquis erraticis ſolidiſſima Tabularum Rudolphæarum *fundamenta jecit, Mathematicorum peritis inveteratam Ariſtotelis & aſſeclarum doctrinam de ſublunari Cometarum novorumque ſiderum ſitu demonſtrationibus invictis exemit novarum hypotheſium Autor, in Spagyricis & univerſa Philoſophia admirandus. Evocatus ab invictiſſimo Romanorum Imperatore Rudolpho II. mira doctrinæ & candoris exempla dedit, ne fruſtra vixiſſe videretur. Immortalitatem etiam apud Antipodes ſcriptorum perennitate ſibi comparavit, plancque qualis eſſe, quam haberi maluit, nunc vitâ functus æternum vivit. Ejus exuvias uxoriſque, triennio poſt defunctæ, hæredes liberi ſacro hoc loco compoſuerunt. Obiit IV. Kal. Nov. Anni Chriſtiani Dionyſiaci MDCI. ætatis ſuæ LV.* Tycho Brahe's *epitaph.*

'The

'The celebrated and noble *Tycho Brahe*, a native of *Denmark*, Lord of *Knudſtrup*, founder of the caſtle of *Uraneburg*, ſituated in *Huen*, an iſland in the *Sound* or *Daniſh* Helleſpont, the ingenious inventor and moſt accurate maker of ſuch aſtronomical inſtruments as the ſun had never before beheld, illuſtrious for his noble deſcent, but more ſo on account of his perſonal merit; for his capacious mind comprehended whatever the vaſt Expanſe of heaven contains; who being far ſuperior to all the aſtronomers of former ages, for the benefit of the whole world firſt publiſhed at an immenſe charge his aſtronomical obſervations of above thirty years, which are accurate even to minutes and ſeconds, and aſſigned the place of the fixt ſtars within a minute and a half, very far ſurpaſſing *Hipparchus*, who was the only Perſon ſince the creation of the world that attempted ſuch an arduous taſk, *&c.* He accurately marked out the true courſe of both the great luminaries, and for the other planets laid the ſolid foundation of the *Rudolphine tables*. He exploded the antient opinion of *Ariſtotle* and his followers concerning the ſublunary motion of comets, invented new hypotheſes, which he confirmed by demonſtration; and excelled in chymiſtry and every branch of philoſophy. Being invited by the emperor *Rudolph* II. he gave admirable ſpecimens of his learning and candor, that he might not ſeem to have lived in vain. He likewiſe procured immortal fame among the *Antipodes* by his works; and as when living it was his choice to prefer reality to appearances, ſo now being dead he lives eternally. His remains and thoſe of his wife, who died three years after him, were depoſited in this ſacred place by his children, whom he left his heirs. He died on the 29th of *October*, in the year 1601, of the Chriſtian Æra, according to the *Dionyſian* computation, and in the fifty-fifth year of his age.'

On a cornice beneath is this line, which is ſomething obſcure:

Non faſces nec opes ſola ſceptra perennant.

Under this *Tycho Brahe* is repreſented on a *baſſo relievo* of marble, in armour, with a long ſword by his ſide, a band, and whiſkers. He leans with his right hand on a celeſtial ſphere, which is placed over his coat of arms, with theſe words ſtill more obſcure than that above: *Proximi IIII. annates concluſi.* On his left is placed his helmet. Round his tomb-ſtone are theſe words: *Anno Domini MDCIII. die XXIV. Oct. obiit illuſtris & generoſus Dominus Tycho Brahe, Sacræ Cæſareæ Majeſtatis Conſiliarius, cujus oſſa hic requieſcunt.* 'In the year 1603, *October* 24. 'died the noble and illuſtrious *Tycho Brahe*, privy counſellor to his im-'perial majeſty, whoſe remains are depoſited here.'

There is certainly an error in this date, if it be ſuppoſed to ſignify the time of his death; but poſſibly it only denotes the time when this monument was erected; it being certain, that *Tycho* died on the 4th of *November* N. S. or the 24th of *October* O. S. in the year 1601, according to the epitaph firſt quoted above.* On the 13th of *October* O. S. *Tycho* was united to a ſupper at the count of *Roſemberg*'s. Before he ſat down to table he forgot his uſual cuſtom of evacuating his bladder; and the company after ſupper being ſet in for drinking, he, from an over-ſcrupulous modeſty, remained at table, till at laſt a painful diſtention of the bladder obliged him to withdraw and haſten home. Upon this a ſtrangury or ſuppreſſion of urine ſucceeded. As this diſorder encreaſed, the pain and want of reſt threw him into a fever, which deprived the world of this valuable man. He was born at *Knudſtorp* in *Schonen*, not far from *Helſingburg*, on the 14th of *December*, O. S. in the year 1546; ſo that he did not quite attain to his fifty-ſixth year. The ſtory of his having been ſecretly poiſoned by ſome courtiers, who were jealous of him on account of his being in favour with the emperor, is without foundation. There is another ridiculous fable, as groundleſs, related concerning this great man, *viz.* that he left *Denmark*, having foreſeen, by caſting his nativity, that he ſhould die by water; that he imagined he ſhould avoid this death by removing to the middle of the continent; but that he met with his fate at count *Roſemberg*'s table, where, being aſhamed to riſe, his bladder burſt; and thus verified the prediction of the ſtars, *&c.* According to the learned *Huet*, it was a very trifling affair that cauſed *Tycho* to forfeit the favour of *Chriſtian* IV. king of *Denmark*, his liberal patron; and prompted him to leave his native country, and the obſervatory in the little iſland of *Huen*, which he was ſo fond of. It ſeems the envoy from *England* at *Copenhagen* had a beautiful *Engliſh* maſtiff, for which the grand marſhal *Walchendorf* and *Tycho Brahe* were competitors; the latter being very deſirous of having him to keep watch at his *Uraneburg* obſervatory. The envoy, unwilling to give any offence to either of theſe gentlemen, promiſed them, that on his return to *England* he would make it his buſineſs to ſend each of them a dog of the ſame kind. He kept his word; but unfortunately the dogs were not equally handſome. This occaſioned a freſh diſpute, which the king decided in favour of *Walchendorf*. *Tycho*, who was of a warm paſſionate

Account of Tycho Brahe.

* Probably the date in the epitaph firſt quoted above is according to the common computation of the Chriſtian æra; for it is there called the *Dionyſian* year, which our author ſeems to have overlooked. *Dionyſius Exiguus*, a *Scythian*, ſettled the Chriſtian epocha in the time of the emperor *Juſtinian*; but the exacteſt chronologers differ from *Dionyſius*'s calculation in fixing the time of Chriſt's nativity. Beſides, the epitaph does not ſay that *Tycho* died on the fourth of *November*, but on the fourth of the *Kalends* of *November*, which anſwers to the 29th of *October* O. S. ſo that according to the epitaph he died on the 10th day of *November* N. S.

temper, reſented this partiality to ſuch a degree, that ſome indecent expreſſions eſcap'd him againſt the king; which *Walchendorf* took care to relate to his Majeſty, and thus widened the breach. Nothing now remains of *Uraneburg*, but ſome ruins; a great part of the materials having been carried away to *Schonen* by the *Swedes*, into whoſe hands the iſland of *Huen* afterwards fell.

I own I am much ſurpriſed that *Gaſſendi* * in his life of *Tycho Brahe*, ſhould make no mention of his monument at *Prague*.

The church of the croſs. The church of the croſs near the *Jeſuits* college in the old city, is an elegant piece of architecture adorned with fine marble pillars and beautiful paintings. In the church on the *Karlshofe*, or *Charles*'s place, is a *ſcala ſancta*, built of *Bohemian* marble. The high altar is embelliſhed with ſculpture in wood, which is well executed; but the walls of the church are entirely covered with votive pieces, ſome of which are wretched daubings deſigned for pictures, others filthy rags, ſtockings, coats, &c. which give the church a very diſguſtful appearance.

Town-houſe clock. The town-houſe clock in the old city was made at the end of the fifteenth century by the celebrated aſtronomer *Hanuſch*, profeſſor of mathematicks in this univerſity: it exhibits the revolutions of the ſun and moon, the day of the month, the length of the days and nights, &c. But a great part of the movement is at preſent out of order.

Horſe-market. The horſe-market is a very large, airy place, and is adorned with an equeſtrian ſtatue of king *Wenceſlaus* in the center.

Cathedral. The cathedral, which is dedicated to St. *Vitus*, ſtands on the *Schloſsberg* or caſtlehill, and is very rich in plate, altar furniture, reliques, &c. Among other valuable ornaments here is a crucifix of *Hungarian* virgin gold, weighing ten thouſand ducats. St. *Wenceſlaus*'s chapel is repreſented by ſome as if the walls were all covered with jaſper, amethyſt and cornelian. Every thing indeed is very rich in this chapel; however, it comes ſhort of that exaggerated account. It is true, a conſiderable part of the wall is covered with the above-mentioned gems, ſome of which are as big as a man's fiſt, but irregularly ſet without any order; and as for the embelliſhments of gold, &c. the value of them is much more owing to the metal than

Chapel of St. Wenceſlaus.

* *Gaſſendi*'s account is rather a ſeries of aſtronomical obſervations than a life written according to the rules of biography. The beſt account of this celebrated perſon we owe to the author of the *Daniſh* magazine. In the year 1566, it was *Tycho Brahe*'s misfortune to loſe part of his noſe in a fray, which ever after expoſed him to a great deal of ridicule. He received many diſtinguiſhing favours from the king of *Denmark*; but it is doing him too much honour to rank him among the knights of the *Elephant*. His title of *Eques Torquatus* he derived from two golden chains conferred on him by two of the *Daniſh* monarchs. His diſgrace appears to be owing to an extravagant ſelf-conceit and obſtinacy; otherwiſe he was in a way of making a very great figure at court. Another misfortune which *Tycho* experienced was the loſs of a law ſuit he had commenced againſt a rich eccleſiaſtic, who had diſappointed him of the hopes he conceived of his daughter.

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the ſkill of the artificer. The monument of St. *Nepomuc* is of marble, and the ſculpture is not bad. The like may be obſerved of that of count *Schlick*, field marſhal and privy counſellor to his imperial majeſty, who died here in the year, 1723. *Monument of St. Nepomuc.*

On a fountain within the area of the citadel a braſs ſtatue of St. *George* is erected, which was caſt in the year 1373, in the reign of the emperor *Charles* IV. and, making ſome allowance for the dark age that produced it, it may be reckoned a very good piece. *Statue of St. George.*

The proſpect from the royal apartments is quite charming; and the hall, where the emperor entertains the nobility, well contrived and very ſplendid. I could not get a ſight of the muſeum; for the keeper of it happened to be in the country. Some good pieces of painting are ſtill remaining here. The ravages committed by the army under count *Konigſmark* when this city was taken by ſurprize are ſufficiently known; and in the year 1723 the emperor carried away the beſt of thoſe pictures that were left, to *Vienna*. *Proſpect from the palace.*

Here is ſhewn the apartment in the *Bohemian* ſecretary of ſtate's office, from whence in the year 1618, the lord of *Slavata*, high treaſurer of the kingdom of *Bohemia*, baron *Martinitz*, grand marſhal and governor of *Carlſtein*, together with M. *Fabritius Platter* ſecretary of ſtate, were thrown down headlong, for warmly eſpouſing the intereſts of the houſe of *Auſtria*, contrary to the ſentiments of the majority who were preſent. Tho' it was the good fortune of theſe three noblemen to be received by a dunghill in their fall; yet it is ſomething ſtrange that in a fall from a height of ſix ſtories or 28 ells of *Prague*, they did not receive the leaſt hurt. As their fall was involuntary, *Platter*'s apology to the other two for his rudeneſs in falling on them was entirely needleſs. I went down into the palace moat, which is now dry, to take a view of the place where they fell; and under a window facing the city I found amongſt the buſhes at the very bottom of the ditch, a pedeſtal almoſt covered with earth, on which was a ſquare pyramid with a globe on the apex, and on that was a crucifix. On one ſide of the pedeſtal is to be ſeen *Slavata*'s arms; on the other MRA; and on the third IHS. Both names are ſurrounded with a glory. The fourth ſide of the pyramid exhibits the following inſcription: *Three noblemen of the imperial party thrown out of a window.*

Anno Dni 1618. *d.* 23. *Maji.*
Guilielmum Slavatam Baronem de Chlum
Et Koſchenberg
Nobiles Hæretici,
Quòd eos quantum potuerat tenuiſſet,
Ne in Deum, Cæſarem & Regem ſuum furerent,
Neve Patriam & ſe ipſos perditum irent,
Tanquam frenetici Medicum adgreſſi
Ea rabie de Cancellaria huc egere præcipitem,
Ut proximè abfuerit à morte,
Et ſane ab ea ſe tunc abfuiſſe.
In cauſa tam glorioſa hodie doleret;
Niſi illùm ſuſtineret ſpectaculum triumphorum,
Quos quotidie de perfidia reportat
Auguſta Pietas Cæſaris Ferdinandi.

'In the year 1618, on the 23d of *May*, *William Slavata*, baron of '*Culm* and *Koſchenberg*, endeavouring to reſtrain the hereticks from of-'fending God, the emperor their ſovereign, and from deſtroying their 'country and themſelves by their lawleſs rage, was by ſome noblemen 'of that faction (who like lunaticks were for laying violent hands on 'their phyſician) thrown down headlong from the ſecretary of ſtate's 'office to this place; ſo that he narrowly eſcaped with his life. He 'would have choſe to die in ſuch a glorious cauſe rather than live, 'were it not to behold the tranſporting ſights of the daily victories acquired 'over perfidy and rebellion, by the auguſt piety of the emperor *Ferdi-*'*nand.*'

About four and twenty feet from this ſpot, juſt under a window, on the other ſide of the apartment, near a common ſhore or drain, in a very filthy ſituation, ſtands a triangular pyramid, on two ſides of which are alſo the names, *Jeſus* and *Maria*; and on the third this inſcription:

Anno

Anno Domini 1618. *die* 23. *Maji*
Jaroſlaus Borzita Baro a Martiniz,
Quòd erga DEUM & Cæſarem
Regemque ſuum fide eſſet major
Quàm perfidia ferre poſſet,
Ab Hæretica Nobilitate è regia
Cancellaria primus in hunc
Foſſæ locum velut in mortem certiſſimam deturbatus,
Et tribus plumbeis globis eſt ictus.
Verum quos inclamaverat,
Jeſus & Maria
Vere pro vehiculo illi
Et pro ſcuto fuerunt,
Ita neque noxam ſenſit,
Et major à ruina ſurrexit.

'In the year 1618, on the 23d of *May*, *Jaroſlaus Borzita*, baron of *Martinitz*, who, by his loyalty to God and the emperor his lawful ſovereign, had offended the perfidious and heretical nobility, was by them thrown down headlong from the ſecretary's office into this place as to certain death, being at the ſame time ſhot with three muſket balls; but *Jeſus* and *Mary*, whom he implored, gently wafted, him and ſhielded from danger, ſo that he received no hurt or damage, but roſe more illuſtrious from his fall.'

There is likewiſe to be ſeen, in the treaſury of *Loretto*, a golden triangle ſet with rubies, on which is enamelled the image of the virgin *Mary*, crowned by the holy Trinity: This was the joint offering of *Slavata*, *Martinitz*, and *Platter*, as a memorial of their wonderful preſervation which they chiefly attributed to the virgin *Mary*. *Turſellini* and other writers who have given a deſcription of the holy houſe of *Loretto* are miſtaken by inſerting prince *Lobkowitz*'s name as one of the three noblemen mentioned above, inſtead of *Platter*.

White Tower. The white tower is a ſtate priſon. It is ſaid that there was formerly in one of the rooms in this tower a curious machine made in the ſhape of a woman, which, when any delinquent was brought near it, would embrace him, and with its arms inſtantly break his back and ribs: but no ſuch thing is now to be ſeen. It is the opinion of ſome, that it has been removed to St. *Peter*'s, where the upper conſiſtory is held; and that this machine was formerly more particularly appropriated for the private execution of eccleſiaſtic criminals.

Czernini *palace.*

On the *Ratſchin*, is the palace of count *Czernini*, which indeed in largeneſs is inferior to *Walenſtein* houſe that ſtands near it, but in the magnificence of the building and richneſs of the furniture it has few equals in any city in *Europe*. The grand hall is not yet finiſhed, though it be a hundred years ſince it was begun, and the workmen are generally employed upon it. The noble gallery of pictures in this palace is a hundred and ſeventy five common paces in length. The ſtair-caſe is broad, light and finely painted. I ſhall not enter on a particular deſcription of the houſe, furniture, *&c.* But ſhall only obſerve, that count *Czernini*, whoſe annual income is three hundred thouſand *guldens*, has, for many years, ſpared no expence for the embelliſhment of this noble palace.

Capuchin church. Imitation of the holy houſe of Loretto.

Facing the capuchin church, ſtands an edifice built in imitation of the *Caſa ſanta* at *Loretto*, the walls of which are black and ſmoaky within, like the original. But in the *baſſo relievo*'s on the outſide there is a very great difference; theſe being only of plaſter, whereas thoſe of the holy houſe at *Loretto*, are of marble; and the workmanſhip is as far inferior to the latter as the materials. The treaſure collected in this chapel is very extraordinary, amounting to ſeveral tons of gold. Among other valuable offerings to be ſeen here, are the following, *viz.* a

Rich oſtenſorium.

chalice ſaid to be made out of a thouſand *Cremnitz* ducats, an *oſtenſorium* or pyx ſet with ſeveral pearls of the bigneſs of an acorn, one of which, in the middle, in the ſhape of a heart, is of the ſize of a middling walnut; another *oſtenſorium*, enriched with ſix thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty ſix diamonds, repreſenting the ſun. The ſize of the diamonds gradually decreaſes, and they are curiouſly arranged in order to form the ſolar rays, terminating in a point which conſiſts of one ſingle ſtone. Twenty five thouſand *guldens* have been offered for this pyx, with a promiſe to ſupply its place with another ſet with falſe ſtones, ſo as hardly diſtinguiſhable from real diamonds. It coſt two hundred thouſand *guldens*; and the artiſt who made it was rewarded with ten thouſand *guldens*, becauſe this curious piece required ten years application before it was completed. Both theſe *oſtenſoria* were the offerings of *Ludmilla Æva Franciſca Collobrad*, who was deſirous by this means to obtain a place in heaven, and immortal fame among the clergy. She died in the year 1695, and as a grateful return for ſuch munificence, her portrait, as big as the life, is put up in this treaſury.

Memorial of Drahomira.

On one ſide of the area before count *Czernini*'s palace a ſtone pillar is erected in memory of *Drahomira*, a pagan dutcheſs of *Bohemia*, and mother to St. *Wenceſlaus*, whom the earth ſwallowed up on this ſpot in the year 939.* The ſhambles on one ſide of this area or market place is remarkable for

* If we conſult the *Bohemian* hiſtorians, they paint *Drahomira* in the blackeſt colours.—She is ſaid to have murdered her mother-in-law *Ludomilla*, and to have endeavoured to diſpatch

for being at all times free from that ſpecies of flies which lay their eggs in fleſh, and produce maggots. This, by ſome is aſcribed to the incantations of a ſorcerer, and by others to St. *Procopius*; but in the preſent cold ſeaſon all open places are alike in this particular. I had not an opportunity of examining into the truth of this affair; tho', in any great city, this may ariſe from natural cauſes, without the intervention of any ſaint or ſorcerer, and is not ſo very extraordinary as the inhabitants of *Prague* imagine.

Part of the City ſurprized by the Swedes.

In the ſame area is ſhewn the place where the *Swedes* under count *Konigſmark* ſurprized this part of *Prague*, in the year 1648, who would have been maſters of the city, had it not been for the timely reſiſtance they met with from the tower which ſtands in old *Prague*, at the foot of the bridge. This reſiſtance was the more extraordinary as it was begun by father *George Placchi* a *Jeſuit*, one *Czibis* a ſchool maſter and three ſoldiers; but the townſmen and ſtudents ſoon joyning them, after an obſtinate diſpute the *Swedes* were repulſed with loſs. The following inſcription in golden letters is to be ſeen on one ſide of the tower, in memory of this gallant defence; in which the only fault is, the indecent terms made uſe of in ſpeaking of the *Swedes*.

patch her own ſon by poiſon. Her terrible end is imputed to her implacable hatred againſt the chriſtians, and a preſumptuous vow ſhe had made of extirpating them. But it muſt be acknowledged, that the particulars are accompanied with a heap of incredible circumſtances.

Siſte

Siſte hic pauliſper, viator,
Sed lubens ac volens,
Ubi multa populatus tandem vel invitus
Siſtere debuit
Gothorum & Vandalorum furor;
Et lege ſculptum in marmore,
Quod in perpetuam Boëmorum omnium
Sed imprimis vetero-Pragenſium
Memoriam
Anno Domini MDCXLVIII.
Mars Suecicus ferro ac igne in hac
Turre delineavit:
Hæc turris Gothici fuit ultima
meta furoris,
Sed fidei non eſt hæc ultima
meta Boemæ,
Potuiſſent idipſum cives Vetero-Pragenſes
Triſti ſanguine inſcribere,
Niſi
Pax aurea
Ferdinandi III. Pietate & Juſtitiâ
In orbem Germanicum reducta
Pro ſanguine aurum ſuppeditaſſet.

'Traveller, ſtay a while, (but thy ſtay ſhall be voluntary on this ſpot 'where the rage of the *Goths* and *Vandals*, after all its cruel ravages, 'was ſtopped by force;) and read this inſcription which informs thee, 'that, to the perpetual glory of all *Bohemians*, but eſpecially of the 'citizens of old *Prague*, the *Swediſh* army, that deſtroyed every thing 'with fire and ſword, was repulſed in this place. "*This tower was the* "*utmoſt limit of Gothic rage, but it is not the boundary of* Bohemian "*loaylty.*" Had it not been for the golden age, and peace reſtored to 'Germany, by the clemency and juſtice of *Ferdinand* III. the citizens of 'old *Prague* would have inſcribed theſe letters with blood, which are 'now of gold.'

In the extreme part of the city, where formerly ſtood the palace of *Wiſcherad*, about half way up the aclivity of a rock, is to be ſeen an old wall with three windows in it, which is the remains of a bath which formerly belonged to the princeſs *Libuſſa*, from whence ſhe cauſed her gallants to be thrown into the *Muldaw*, after they had gratified her luſt.

Church of St. Peter *and St.* Paul.

In the church of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, on the *Wiſcherad*, is a marble pillar broken into three pieces, which the devil, out of mere ſpite,

ſpite, is ſaid to have ſet down ſo haſtily that he broke it. The cauſe of his indignation was that he came hither a little too late with his burthen; for a prieſt belonging to this church had ſold himſelf to the devil, on this condition, that the latter ſhould bring hither a pillar from the church of *S. Maria in Traſtevere*, while the former ſaid maſs. *Pillar brought by the devil from* Rome.

This idle ſtory is repreſented by ſeveral pieces of painting in the church, and is ſo firmly believed by moſt of the inhabitants, that it would be dangerous to queſtion the truth of it. As a proof of it they alledge, that in one ſide of the above mentioned church at *Rome*, there is one pillar leſs than in the other. But there is alſo a very great difference betwixt the pillars of the two churches: This at *Prague* being ſcarce half as thick, yet ſomewhat longer, and of a whiter colour, than the pillars in the church of *S. Maria in Traſtevere*.

But another curioſity in the ſame church, and much more eſteemed, is a large *Sarcophagus* or ſtone coffin on the altar of St. *Longinus*, (the officer who pierced Chriſt's ſide) in which, as in a boat, the ſaint ſailed on the *Muldaw*.* They who can ſwallow ſuch abſurdities muſt indulge the *Ruſſians* in their belief, that St. *Nicholas*, in order to viſit them, croſſed the ocean and ſailed up the *Baltic* on a milſtone. *Olaus Rudbeck*, in his *Atlantis*, has given a much more ingenious explanation of *Hercules*'s voyage, ἐν σκυφῳ *i. e.* in a cup or goblet; for he conjectures, that the *Greeks* being ignorant of the meaning of the *German* word *ſchiff*, *i. e.* a boat, imagined that it ſignified σκυφος, a cup or goblet. *St.* Longinus's *ſtone boat.* *Voyage of St.* Nicholas *and* Hercules.

Near this church is a kind of armory, but no body is permitted to come within the court; ſo that it is only thro' a grate in the door that one has a ſight of *Libuſſa*'s dancing place: on which, it is pretended, no graſs ever grows; but, by what I could ſee, the ſpot was quite covered with graſs. Near this door is the place from which *Horymir*, a ſorcerer, in the time of *Krzeſomiſlaus* Duke of *Bohemia*, is ſaid to have leaped on horſeback over the river *Muldaw*, which is above a thouſand paces broad; and this leap has been commemorated by a chapel built on the ſpot where he alighted, on the other ſide of the river, near the village of *Zlickow*. It is ſaid this extraordinary horſe had alſo the talent of con- Libuſſa's *dancing ground.* *Leap of a horſe.*

* Others relate that *Longinus*'s body was brought from *Rome* to *Prague*, in the year 1409, but that in the year 1420, at the pillage of *Wiſchrad*, by the *Huſſites*, it was thrown into the *Muldaw*, together with the ſtone-coffin; that afterwards a light was continually ſeen hovering over that place, and ſeveral veſſels were loſt, till the coffin was diſcovered and brought with due ſolemnity to its former place. St. *Andrew*'s church at *Mautua*, likewiſe pretends to have the body of this convert and ſaint. Probably the Greek word λογχη uſed by St. *John* the evangeliſt, to denote the ſpear which pierced our Saviour's ſide, gave exiſtence to St. *Longinus*, as St. *Veronica* is derived from *vera icon*; and St. *Amphibolus*, the ſuppoſed biſhop of the iſle of man, is no other than *amphibalum* or *amphibolum*, a kind of hood or cloak, from αμφι and βαλλω.

verſing with its maſter. On the parapet, which is of brick, near this door is ſtill ſhewn the impreſſion of the horſes fore-feet, one of which more reſembles that of an ox. I will not detain you, Sir, with any more ſuch fables; which abound in this country, and are not only frequently related very gravely in common diſcourſe, but likewiſe, in order to obtain the greater credit, are publiſhed in books. During my travels in this part of the world, I have often wondered at the ſtrange credulity of many of the *Auſtrian* and *Bohemian* nobility, who ſwallow improbabilities, without examination, or making uſe of their reaſon, even beyond any other *Roman* Catholics. This is the more extraordinary, as greater freedom than formerly in making religious enquiries has been allowed in *Bohemia*; and as the fathers or grandfathers of the moſt conſiderable noblemen in *Bohemia*, who are now ſuch zealots for abſurdities, were proteſtants.

Credulity of the preſent Bohemian *and* Auſtrian *nobility in religious matters.*

There are a hundred churches, and almoſt as many convents in *Prague*. The city is not very populous in proportion to its extent; for the whole number of its inhabitants does not exceed one hundred and twenty thouſand; fifty thouſand of which are *Jews*, and ſeventy thouſand *chriſtians*. The trade of this city is but inconſiderable; for the *Muldaw* is not navigable, but on the contrary very ſhallow. Near *Prague*-bridge it forms a kind of a caſcade, *&c.* but below the bridge it is deep enough for floats of timber.

Number of churches and inhabitants.

Prague, October 11, 1730.

LETTER LXXXVI.

Account of the city of *Dreſden*.

SIR,

THE diſtance from *Prague* to *Dreſden* is ſixteen *German* miles.* Near *Lobeſchutz*, which is the fourth ſtage, the road is very bad and ſtony for half a league; and is very dangerous, as it lies along the declivity of a mountain, at the foot of which runs the river *Elbe*. *Auſſig* is juſtly famous for a ſtrong and ſweet kind of wine, called *Poſtzkaltzky*, of which not above forty or fifty hogſheads at moſt are made in a year. The vineyard that produces it belongs to the town. This wine is gene-

Auſſig. Poſtzkaltzky *wine.*

* About ſixty-four *Engliſh* miles.

rally

rally thick, and ſeldom bears keeping above a year. The road from *Auſſig* to *Peterſwalda* is extremely troubleſome, lying for the moſt part over high and ſteep mountains. Within half a league of the latter we entered *Saxony*; and from *Schitz* to *Dreſden*, which is two *German* miles, we travelled over a pleaſant plain, terminated on both ſides by fruitful and well cultivated eminences. *Dreſden* has long been famous for its ſuperb palaces, ſtrait and uniform ſtreets, agreeable ſituation, and ſplendid court; but in number of houſes and inhabitants, it muſt yield to ſeveral cities in *Germany*.* The former, including the ſuburbs, are computed at about two thouſand five hundred: And the Rev. Mr. *Loſcher*, who lives in this city, aſſures me from authentic accounts, that the inhabitants in old and new *Dreſden* do not much exceed forty thouſand, about five thouſand of which at preſent are Papiſts. In this computation the garriſon is not included. Underneath is an account of the proviſions which were bought and conſumed in this city in the year 1729, which in the article of wine may poſſibly come ſhort of the quantity drank that year in *Dreſden*. Dreſden.

Account of the yearly conſumption of proviſions at Dreſden.

8,710	oxen or black cattle.	772	roe-bucks.
28,494	calves.	7,214	hares,
43,551	ſheep.	3,940	pheaſants.
2,219	lambs.	366	ſnipes.
8,266	goats.	25	moor-hens.
9,910	hogs.	13,749	partridges.
1,389½	quintals of carp.	7	woodcocks.
552	heads of deer.	25	buſtards.
645	fawns.	2,734½	caſks of foreign wine.
311	wild boars, *&c.*	1,936⅛	— of wine of the growth of the country.
188	*marcaſſin*'s or wild pigs.	2,940	— of muſt.
27	tame ditto.		

The place which will afford the greateſt entertainment to a curious traveller at *Dreſden* is the *green-room*, as it is called, or the *muſeum*. This collection was begun by the elector *Auguſtus*, and placed in a green room, which name it ſtill retains. There are now ſeveral apartments painted green; the whole diſpoſition is much alter'd, and the number of curioſities *Green room or muſeum.*

* Mr. *Juſti*, in his treatiſe of the *Roman* expeditions into *Germany*, endeavours to prove, that the city of *Dreſden* derives its name from *Druſus*, that general having penetrated ſo far, and erected a trophy where *Dreſden* now ſtands; but a moderate acquaintance with ancient hiſtory is ſufficient to convince us of the contrary. See Mr. *Deer de Caſtellis Rom. in Saxon. Lipſ.* 1749.

ſo increaſed, that this *muſeum* or treaſury at preſent conſiſts of ſeven rooms and a cloſet. When the *Swedes* made an irruption into *Saxony*, every thing was removed from hence to *Hall*, in the diſtrict of *Magdeburg*, and there ſecured in the caſtle. The fee for ſeeing this *muſeum* is generouſly diſcharged with five or ſix *guldens** given the attendant, who opens the doors; but the greateſt part of it goes to the ſuperintendant, or keeper of the *muſeum*. At the entrance the ſhoes of ſuch perſons as are admitted are carefully wip'd, in order to keep the place as free as poſſible from dirt or duſt. All the apartments are floor'd with marble of different colours, of the produce of *Saxony*. In the firſt apartment is to be

Small ſtatues. ſeen a great number of ſmall braſs models of moſt of the famous ſtatues and monuments that are extant, both ancient and modern: and among the reſt the celebrated *Toro Farneſe*.

Automata The ſecond room is filled with curious clocks, and other *automata* of gold and ſilver. Among theſe is a ſhip ſailing round a table, while ſome of the ſailors in it weigh anchor, and the reſt are in continual action; and at the ſame time it performs a piece of muſic. Another piece of clock-work repreſents the Virgin *Mary* and *Joſeph*, with the infant *Jeſus* in the manger, and the ſhepherds with the eaſtern *Magi* performing their adorations to the Meſſiah, while the heavens ſeem to open with a ſurpriſing effulgence. Here is alſo a triumphal car drawn by two lions, with an organ in it. The japan-work on the wall of this apartment is a very exact imitation of inlaid work of jaſper and other precious ſtones. *Reinoh*, the ingenious artiſt by whom it was made, is ſtill living in old *Dreſden*.

Curioſities in ivory. In the third room is ſhewn a numerous collection of drinking veſſels and other curioſities in ivory, particularly a ſhip with all its ſails, maſts and rigging. The ſucceſſion of the electors of *Saxony* from the beginning of the Chriſtian æra, in raiſed letters, is a moſt ingenious piece of work, and was made by order of the elector *Auguſtus*.

In the fourth apartment the eye is dazzled with the multitude of ſilver and gold utenſils; but moſt of them are large goblets and other drinking veſſels, one of which holds five quarts. Many of them are alſo enriched with medals.

Veſſels ſet with gems. The fifth apartment exhibits a great variety of precious ſtones, and curious veſſels made of them, *&c.* The ſeveral *cameo*'s and *intaglio*'s in this room are ſaid to be worth three hundred thouſand dollars. Here is alſo a moſt curious caſket of enamell'd and *Florentine* work, and

Florentine work coſtly table. likewiſe a large table of jaſper cut in *relievo* of onyx, calcedony and other gems, repreſenting a young prince on horſeback, preceded by the virtues, pointing out to him the way to true glory; whilſt the vices,

* About fourteen ſhillings.

with

with looks full of rage and confuſion, are flying from him. This is an ancient piece, and coſt eighty thouſand dollars.

Over this table is *Mary Magdalene* in enamel, which is an ell and an half high: this piece is of an oval figure, and for bigneſs cannot be equalled. I omit ſeveral other enamell'd portraits and paintings. In this apartment begins a ſeries of the portraits of the electors of *Saxony* from the elector *Maurice*, in the dreſs of the age in which they lived. On the left hand is a cloſet, in which are ſeveral enamel'd pictures, with bowls and other veſſels of the moſt valuable gems; a baſon of onyx ſtone, of the ſhape and ſize of half the ſhell of a large *cocoa* nut, divided longitudinally; another of amethyſt and ſardonix, and a little coffer of rock-cryſtal embelliſhed with figures. Here are likewiſe ſeveral figures, conſiſting of gems and pearls, naturally adapted to conſtitute the different parts of them, and ſo curiouſly arranged, that they appear to have been deſigned by nature for the places they occupy. Theſe pieces require an immenſe variety of gems, out of which the artiſt might chuſe what was proper for the conſtruction of his work. One of the largeſt oriental pearls to be ſeen here, before it was ſet, could be of no remarkable beauty or value. It is indeed equal in bigneſs to a large walnut, but withal uneven and rugged; however, the artiſt has ſet it in a piece of gold and enamel in ſuch a maſterly manner, that it repreſents the ſhoulders, breaſt, *&c.* of a miſhapen dwarf. Another pearl, in another figure, very naturally repreſents its poſteriors. Among the reſt is a *Swediſh* invalid begging, who is very well fitted with a body of a ſingle pearl. But what more particularly ſtrikes the eye is the ſtory of the prophet *Jonah*; the whale, the ſhip, the prophet, and the ſea ſhore, being made of pearls properly aranged, and the rocks in the ſea repreſented by very large gems. Another curious piece repreſents two perſons carrying in a baſon before them a congeries of ſmall pearls: the baſon and pearls are the work of nature, with very little aſſiſtance from art. Two other perſons are carrying on a pole a large bunch of grapes, imitated to the greateſt perfection with oriental emeralds.

The largeſt piece of enamel in the world.

Figures of pearls.

Other pieces made of gems.

From this cabinet you return into the above-mentioned fifth apartment, where the following curioſities are to be ſeen, *viz.* a caſket of enamel almoſt entirely cover'd with turquoiſes and rubies, ſeveral caſkets, *&c.* of inlaid *Florentine* work, a crucifix and four ſmall pyramids of a curious ſort of *Arabian* marble, which is now no where to be found, ſaid to be a preſent from pope *Benedict* XIII. ſeveral little coffers and ſome ſmall cannon of fine chaſed work, and four tables of orient l marble; a great number of vaſes of rock cryſtal, and a globe of the ſame which is perfectly tranſparent, tho' it be of the ſize of a man's head. Here are alſo ſeveral oſtrich's eggs finely wrought, with a great variety

of

of drinking veſſels of the ſame ſet in gold and enamel; a great many pieces of coral and amber curiouſly wrought; a box of mother of pearl ſet with pearls; and the repreſentation of a mountain, conſiſting entirely of very fine pearls ſet in gold; but theſe pearls are not all of the ſame roundneſs. Several experiments have been tried to reduce pearls of an irregular figure into an orbicular form, but to no purpoſe; for pearls are obſerved to increaſe in bulk, by pellicles growing over each other from year to year; ſo that if they were cut they would peal off. The king of *Poland*'s dominions yield round pearls, in a little river in the diſtrict of *Henneberg*, and likewiſe in the *Elſter*; which are all reſerved for his majeſty's uſe, though none are placed in the *green-room* but the oriental pearls.

The ſixth apartment is ſurrounded with cloſets, in which are to be placed all the electors of *Saxony* as big as the life in their proper habits. In the middle of this room is a clock in the form of a woman, which moves the head every minute from one ſide to the other.

Tea equipage. The firſt object ſhewn in the ſeventh apartment is a tea equipage, with the table, *&c.* all of gold enamel'd, and ſet with diamonds: they were made by *Dinglinger*, jeweller to the court, who received forty-ſix thouſand dollars for the whole. 2. A large *matrix* of emerald held out by a *Moor*, whoſe collar is ſet with jewels. Oppoſite to this is another *Moor*, with a baſket full of cryſtals and ſilver and gold ores, which are the produce of the country. 3. On a table an ell broad, and an ell and a quarter long, is repreſented the *Great Mogul's court.* celebration of the *Great Mogul*'s birth-day. The monarch is exhibited ſitting on a throne, the grandees of his empire are proſtrate before him with their reſpective gifts, and the portico is crowded with his guards, elephants, and every thing belonging to the ſplendor of an eaſtern court. The above-mentioned *Dinglinger*, and fifteen other ingenious artiſans under him, were ten years and eight months employed on this piece, for which he was paid eighty-five thouſand dollars. The pillar in the middle of this room is adorned with beautiful *baſſo relievo*'s of *Arabian* *Onyx.* agate. On the ſame pillar is an oriental onyx, which *Dinglinger* purchaſed for forty-eight thouſand dollars. It is of an oval figure, near a quarter of a *Dreſden* ell in its longeſt diameter. Near it hang three *Baſon of agate.* others of a remarkable ſize. Here is alſo a baſon of oriental agate, as *Single gems.* large as half a cocoa-nut, cut longitudinally. Among the ſingle gems are a large oriental ſaphire, a topaz of a reddiſh water and a very extraordinary ſize, an *aqua marina* of the bigneſs of a man's fiſt, with a great number of other precious ſtones to an immenſe value; particularly an *Aſſortment of diamonds.* entire aſſortment of diamonds, being a ſet of buttons for a ſuit of cloaths, and the badge of the order of knighthood, with the ſtar, buckles, and head of a cane, *&c.* Oppoſite to this is an aſſortment of *cornelians* of very

very great value, another of emeralds, and three aſſortments of ſapphires, rubies and roſe diamonds, beſides another of brilliants. In the golden fleece, belonging to the order of knighthood mentioned above, is a diamond, for which the king of *Poland* a few years ago paid two hundred thouſand dollars. It exceeds that in the duke of *Bavaria*'s muſeum, and weighs a hundred and ninety-four grains and a half. It is placed betwixt two diamonds, each of which is equal in ſize to a large nutmeg, and on the cane head is a diamond of the ſame bigneſs.

In the laſt apartment are, a clock of gold ſet with gems, and a jaſper table with cryſtal and amethyſt veins. This jaſper comes from *Treyberg*, four miles from *Dreſden*; and it is but a few years ſince the real value of the *Saxon* jaſper has been known. Formerly the peaſants uſed this ſort of ſtone, together with others, to incloſe their fields. I have procured ſome large pieces which are very beautiful, but extremely difficult to poliſh. Saxon *jaſper*.

I have endeavoured to give you a general idea of the contents of the *green-room* or *muſeum* at *Dreſden*; for to ſpecify every particular is ſcarce poſſible; and this difficulty increaſes from year to year, as new acquiſitions are continually made. The *tribuna* at *Florence*, with its contents, may in value exceed this collection; but the judicious arrangement of the ſeveral pieces here give it an Appearance which pleaſes the eye beyond the *Florentine* muſeum. *Compariſon of the* green-room *with the* tribuna *at* Florence.

The palace is furniſhed as becomes the manſion of ſuch a prince; the drawing-rooms are particularly worth ſeeing, were it only for twelve pictures by *Louis Silveſter*, repreſenting the rape of *Proſerpine*, the metamorphoſis of *Acteon*, and other fables from *Ovid*. Another remarkable piece by the ſame artiſt repreſents the preſent elector taking leave of his father at his ſetting out on his travels. The latter recommends his ſon to *Pallas* and *Mercury*. Behind the prince ſtands his governor, and *Prudence* with a teleſcope in her hand by his ſide, and ſeveral *genii* hold up the maps of the countries which the prince was going to viſit. The ceiling of the audience-room was alſo painted by *Silveſter*. The looking-glaſſes in ſome of theſe apartments are between eight and nine feet high, and ſix and ſeven broad. The aſſembly room for the royal family is hung with rich tapeſtry, repreſenting the atchievements of *Alexander the Great*. Among the ſurpriſing quantity of plate which is kept in the plate cabinet are four *gueridons* or ſtands, each weighing four hundred and ſeventy-one marks, and twelve others that do not weigh much leſs; two vaſes, each above five feet high, ſcarce to be fathom'd by two men, weighing ſix hundred marks each; two pieces of the ſame faſhion, and little inferior in weight; eight ciſterns, with the veſſels ſtanding in them, each weighing eight hundred marks. This ſurpriſing quantity of plate, with *Paintings*. *Looking-glaſſes*. *Hangings*. *Silver Utenſils*.

much more, has all been collected and made from the year 1717 to the year 1719. The common aſſembly room is adorned with ſome good tapeſtry, repreſenting the battle of *Hochſtedt*. I omit for brevity's ſake the great number of curious clocks, beautiful tables, rich cabinets, and other furniture, with which the apartments are filled. A foreigner ſhould not omit ſeeing the confidents-table, a curious piece of mechaniſm by *Gartrern*, formerly model-maſter to the king, by means of which his majeſty dines privately with his confidents; for this table, with all its appurtenances, is brought up from the lower apartments into the upper, and not one ſervant ſeen in waiting. There is alſo another *muſeum* in the palace, from whence a great part of the curioſities have been carried into the *green-room*, and part into the *Zwinger-gallery*. However, I obſerved in it twelve good buſto's of the *Cæſar*'s, ſeveral portraits in needlework, *&c.* The beſt and largeſt pieces of painting to be ſeen here, are a banquet of the gods, and the rape of the *Sabines*.

Confidents table.

Muſeum.

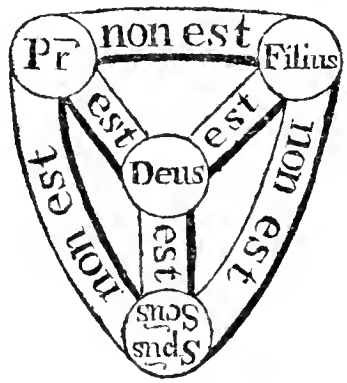
In the ſecond apartment are a great number of tables of ebony, inlaid with mother-of-pearl and ſilver, and ſome curious pieces in glaſs, particularly a glaſs organ. Among the pictures are a capital piece of *Auguſtus* elector of *Saxony*, founder of this *muſeum*, and another of *Ladiſlaus Lokietec* or *Locticus* king of *Poland*, who died in the year 1333, and whoſe ſtature did not exceed an ell: hence he was called *cubitalis*.

In the third apartment are ſeveral pictures glazed, ſome pieces of gold-duſt-work, perſpective views, wax-work, and fine drawings with a pen. Among the mother-of-pearl works is a flower-piece and a parrot, which by the refraction of the rays of light exhibit a variety of very beautiful colours. There is alſo a draught-board, with men of ſilver and gold, impreſſed with the heads or portraits of the elector *Auguſtus* and other princes then living: the work is extremely curious, and every image is repreſented both in gold and ſilver. Among the ancient drinking veſſels here is ſhewn the horn of a rhinoceros; another, as is pretended, made of the claw of a griffin, which is nothing but a common horn; a third of a *Maldiva* nut, a fourth of a cocoa-nut; and ſeveral buffalo horns, all ſet in gold or ſilver.* On one of the laſt mentioned horns, or rather

* The cuſtom among the *Celtæ* of drinking out of horns is ſufficiently mentioned by ſeveral ancient authors. Vide *Cæſar. de bell. Gall. l. VI. c.* 28. *Plin. hiſt. nat. l. II. c.* 37. *Solin. Polyh. c.* 23. *Iſidor. orig. l. XII. c.* 1. According to the mythology of the northern nations, even the celeſtial heroes in the *Valhalla* made uſe of ſuch a cup. *Edda myth.* 31. *Worm. monum. Dan. l. V. c.* 5. *Stephan. ad Sax. Gram. hiſt. Dan. l. XIIII. p.* 245. *Bartholin. de unicornu, c.* 30. Theſe valuable remains of antiquity, preſerved down to our age, have excited the attention of the moſt learned antiquarians, and by that means *Leibnitz*'s requeſt in *Epiſt. ad diverſ. ad. Kortholt. p.* 419. is granted. *Je vous ſupplie, de me marquer quelques paſſages d'Herodote, & d autres anciens ſur la maniere de ſe ſervir de cornes comme de vaſes pour en boire.* 'Be ſo kind as to point out to me ſome paſſages in *Herodotus*, and other 'ancient authors, concerning the cuſtom of drinking out of horns.'

ivory

ivory drinking cup are ſeveral *baſſo relievo*'s, and this *Iſlandic* motto: *Heilach rar brenninkar pikkar*, i. e. 'The cup of the holy Trinity.' The ſupreme Being is preſumptuouſly repreſented on it with a triple countenance, and likewiſe the following diagram. *Repreſentation of the Trinity on a cup.*



On this horn is likewiſe repreſented the Virgin *Mary*, St. *Peter* with the keys, and the four evangeliſts with their proper ſymbols.* Over the door of this apartment *Samſon* is repreſented lying in *Dalila*'s lap; but the painter, not being much acquainted with military hiſtory, has drawn his hero in a ſuit of armour.

In the fourth apartment are ſeveral curioſities of ivory turned, among which is the head of a cane, two ſnuff-boxes, and a compaſs made by the *Czar Peter the Great*; ſome pieces of amber, a caſket of *Florentine*

* The northern nations are known to have had an ancient cuſtom at their feaſts and ſacrifices of offering particular cups full of wine or beer to their idols, and drinking them off to their health, or rather in commemoration of them. After Chriſtianity was introduced among them, this cuſtom was ſtill retained, only they ſubſtituted in the room of *Thor*, *Woden*, *Friga*, &c. the holy Trinity, the Virgin *Mary*, and the ſaints. See *Sonorro*, in the life of *Haquin Adelſtan*, c. 16 and 18. *Oddo* the monk's life of St. *Olaus*, and *Dolmer. in notis ad Hirdskraa*, *c.* 49.

Luitprandus (*de Geſt. Pontiff. Roman.*) affirms, that pope *John* was in a public aſſembly accuſed of having drank the devil's health. A recent inſtance of this northern cuſtom is adduced by *Birkerhod*, in his *Palæſtr.* Antiq. p. 128 *Noſtis, non ita pridem ruſticum quemdam Norwagicum, qui in convivio Dei immortalis poculum biberat, cauſſam ſuam ad ſupremum, quod hic Hafniæ eſt, juſtitiæ tribunal detuliſſe, & quum crimen videretur ſimplici ignorantiâ atque more majorum recepto commiſſum, ſententia quidem regia in priſtinam bonorum, quibus iniquè nimis privatus fuerat, poſſeſſionem reſtitutum, eccleſiaſtica tamen, quam pro delicto ſubierat, diſciplina adprobata.* 'You know, ſays he, that lately a certain *Norwegian* peaſant, who, 'having been profecuted for drinking at a feaſt the cup of the immortal God, appealed to 'the high court of juſtice at *Copenhagen*; and his fault appearing to be an effect of ignorance 'and ſimplicity, in blindly following an ancient cuſtom, the ſeverity of the firſt ſentence, 'by which he had forfeited all his poſſeſſions, was reverſed. But the diſcipline of the 'church, with which he had alſo been puniſhed, was approved of and ratified.'

work on a table of figured *Florentine* marble, ſeveral pieces of marble of the produce of *Saxony*, ſerpentine vaſes, an organ of alabaſter decorated with very elegant ſculpture, and a great many other alabaſter veſſels, ſome of which are gilt; a pretty *baſſo relievo*, cut in a *tophus*, repreſenting the ſhepherds going to *Bethlehem*, and exhibiting the figures of ſeveral animals, like that in the poſſeſſion of count *Oldenburg*.

In the fifth chamber are to be ſeen the arms of *Saxony*, as alſo fine landſcapes and houſes of *Florentine* work, and ſome old pictures of *Ruſſian* eccleſiaſtics; a curious artificial ſtag's-head; the lifting up of the brazen ſerpent in the wilderneſs, the crucifixion of Chriſt, and two battles, very ſmall, and curiouſly cut in wood. Each of the two laſt pieces coſt a hundred ducats.

Here is alſo ſhewn a cherry-ſtone, on which, by means of a microſcope, a hundred and eighty human faces, well cut, may be diſtinguiſhed. It is ſurpriſing to behold the great number of beautiful figures curiouſly engraved or inlaid on ſeveral of the tables and cabinets. One cabinet is inlaid with precious ſtones, which are the produce of *Saxony*.

In the laſt apartment are ſhewn ſeveral clocks and *automata* which perform variety of motions, and imitate an organ and other muſical Inſtruments; and the gardener's univerſal clock, calculated for three hundred and ſixty places in different latitudes. Here are two original pictures, one of *Albert* the courageous, the other of the elector *Auguſtus*, painted when he was in the thirty-third year of his age, but with a very long beard. After all, this *muſeum* very well deſerves to be put into a more regular order.

Gallery of paintings. In the palace is a very fine picture gallery, of which baron *Le Plat* has the direction. The painting of the walls in *freſco* is not yet finiſh'd; however there are ſome valuable old pieces to be ſeen in it. On both ſides of the gallery ſtand ſeveral large vaſes of ſerpentine, and porphyry, with a great number of large marble and braſs buſto's. Among the latter that of *Guſtavus Adolphus* is eaſily diſtinguiſh'd from the reſt. A braſs model of the vatican *Laocoon*, and ſeveral other celebrated pieces are great ornaments to this room; which is eighty common paces in length, and twenty in breadth. The room adjoining to the gallery is full of portraits; among which is the picture of *Auguſtus* king of *Poland* in very beautiful moſaic work. The electoral prince and his princeſs, as big as the life, are alſo to be ſeen here work'd in ſilk. Fruit, flower-pieces and landſchapes are depoſited in ſeparate apartments. Two others contain ſome celebrated pieces of painting by *Holbein*, *Cranach*, &c.

Zwinger's gallery. In the year 1711 a beautiful edifice, which was deſigned for a very noble green-houſe, was begun in the *Zwinger*-garden; but as another place afterwards appeared more convenient for that purpoſe, it was converted

verted into an ineſtimable repoſitory of medals, natural curioſities, antiquities, minerals, petrefactions, rare animals, inſects, ſhells, amber, *&c.* In this ſtructure is alſo a library, together with an anatomy room, in which is a collection of all inſtruments and curioſities relating to Surgery, Chemiſtry, Metallurgy, Geometry, Aſtronomy, Mathematics. Mechanics, and Botany.

The library, which has been augmented with M. *Beſſer*'s collection, is not yet properly arranged.* *Library.*

The cabinet of medals is not yet put in proper order, on which account it is ſealed up. *Cabinet of medals.*

Mr. *Heucher*, than whom no perſon is better qualified, is ſuperintendant of the cabinet of natural curioſities.† *Lichtewer* has the care of the minerals, and Mr. *Michael*, under-keeper of the *muſeum*, of the *apparatus* relating to the mathematics and natural philoſophy.

For the ſight of theſe galleries, *&c.* it would be unhandſome to offer leſs than four *guldens*,‡ which are put into a common box, and ſhared among the perſons who have the care of theſe apartments.

On the left hand from the main entrance the petrefactions are arranged; among which are a human ſkeleton, and that of an animal *Petrefactions.*

* Since the author wrote, father *Gotze* has greatly improved the utility of this choice collection of books; and the literary world are obliged to him for his accurate account of the royal library at *Dreſden*. After this juſt encomium on father *Gotze*, I cannot forbear mentioning my ſurpriſe at the diſpoſition which he has betray'd in his epitaph, compoſed by himſelf, wherein, even after his death, he endeavours to ſeduce the Proteſtants, whoſe communion he had forſaken, to follow his example by apoſtatiſing.

† The following pompous work, of which the celebrated phyſician *Heucher* has publiſhed a plan, does honour to *Germany*. It is entitled, *Terræ Muſci regii Dreſdenſis, quas digeſſit, deſcripſit & illuſtravit D. Chriſt. Gottl. Ludwig. Lipſ. fol.* 1749. Profeſſor *Ludwig* has given us an abſtract of the variety of matter contained in it.

Terræ ſunt
'The earths are,'

Genuinæ, GENUINE, as,
- *macræ*, poor or lean.
  - *molles*, ſoft,—*morochtus*.
  - *aſperæ*, harſh,—*tripela*.
- *pingues*, fat,
  - *ſiticuloſæ*, dry,—*bolus*, bole.
  - *non ſiticuloſæ*, not dry,—
- *tenaces*, tenacious.
  - *ſaponaceæ*, ſaponaceous,—*fmectis*, or fullers earth.
  - *ſpiſſæ*, compact,—*argilla* or potters clay.
  - *fatiſcentes*, looſe,—*marga* or marl.

Dubiæ, DOUBTFUL, as,
- *macræ lineas ducentes*, barren, drawing lines,—*creta*, chalk.
- *pingues lineas ducentes*, rich, drawing lines.—*graphium*.
- *non ducentes*, not drawing,—*lithomarga*, ſtony marl.

Spuriæ, SPURIOUS, as,
- *rurales*, rural,—*humus*, moiſt earth.
- *ſalinæ*, ſaline,—*terra ſalina*, ſaline earth.
- *metallicæ*, metallic
  - *ſolutæ*, looſe, *&c.*—*ochra*, ochre.
  - *comminutæ*, ſmall,—*mineræ comminutæ*, comminuted minerals.
  - *inflammabiles*, inflammible.
    - *ſulphureæ*, ſulphureous,—*terræ ſulphuratæ*, ſulphurated earth.
    - *tinctoriæ*, dying or tinging,—*umbra*.
    - *ceſpitoſæ*, turfy,—*turfum*, turf.
  - *lapideæ*, lapideous,—
    - *comminutæ*, comminute,—*arena*, ſand.
    - *denſæ*, denſe,—*terræ lapidoſæ*, ſtony earths.

‡ 9s. 4d. ſterling.

which muſt have been as big as a calf, both petrified: the feet and ſpine of the latter may be very plainly diſtinguiſhed. This piece was brought from *Wurtzburg*, and was purchaſed by the king for five hundred dollars. Here are to be ſeen ſeveral kinds of marble, not quite indurated but ſoft, dug up in *Saxony*, with a collection of various ſorts of *terræ ſigillatæ*. Among the petrefactions are to be ſeen ſome reſembling confections, ſweetmeets, *&c.* the *Ancona Datali del mare* deſcribed in volume III. have found a place here; together with a red kind of marble, the veins of which very naturally repreſent the *Weſtphalia* or *Gottingen* ſauſages; alſo the following curioſities, *viz.* ſeveral petrefactions found in a *tophus* near *Pirna*, others taken out of the river *Weiſſeritz* near *Dreſden*, a petrefied head of a buffalo, ſeveral petrefied fiſhes brought from the *Ilmenau* and the *Eichſtadt* ſlate quarries, a variety of *Dendrites* found both in earth and ſlate quarries, and incruſtations, among which are ſeveral from *Pappenheim*; and the upper and lower jaw of an elephant, both petrefied. The former was brought from *Lithau*, and the latter from *Amſterdam:* in the upper jaw are the round holes or ſockets in which the long ivory tuſks grew; and in both jaws are ſtill remaining two large *dentes maxillares*, or grinders: theſe are commonly ſuppoſed to be giants teeth. Here is alſo a great variety of petrefied cray-fiſh, crabs, ramifications of the *ſtellæ marinæ*, or ſtar-fiſh, from *Wirtemberg*; *echni*, *cornua ammonis*, *Florentine* marble, leaves and branches of trees, together with birds-neſts, incruſted with a lapideous ſubſtance, like that obſerved in a ſpring near *Jena*.

Elephant or giant's teeth.

Among the *cornua ammonis* there is one which is two feet in diameter. Here are alſo ſhewn ſeveral pieces of wood full of all kinds of minerals, which by degrees filled the interſtices of the former; a piece of wood converted to agate, and another piece of wood petrefied, which was brought from *Poland*, with the circular *ſtriæ* cauſed by the annual growth of the ſtock plainly diſtinguiſhable. Among the petrefactions brought from *Pirna* is a very curious one exhibiting a pentagonal *ſtella marina* or ſtar-fiſh, of the ſame kind with thoſe thrown up by the ſea on the ſhore near *Scheveling*, and other maritime parts of *Europe*. The curioſity of this piece does not conſiſt only in the impreſſion ſo exactly made in a kind of *tophus* or ſand-ſtone; but it ſeems more ſurpriſing how a creature, which is extremely ſoft and tender, could impreſs its form on any ſubſtance whatever.

Cabinet of exotic plants, &c.

In the repoſitory of exotics, adjoining to this, are a great many uncommon roots, which, but with as little ſkill as propriety, by the addition of a face or ſome limb, are made to repreſent human figures, *&c.*

Leaves anatomiſed.

Here are alſo a great number of leaves anatomiſed, where the ramifications of the fibres, like veins and arteries, are ſeparated from the pulpous

A Remarkable roe Buckshorn

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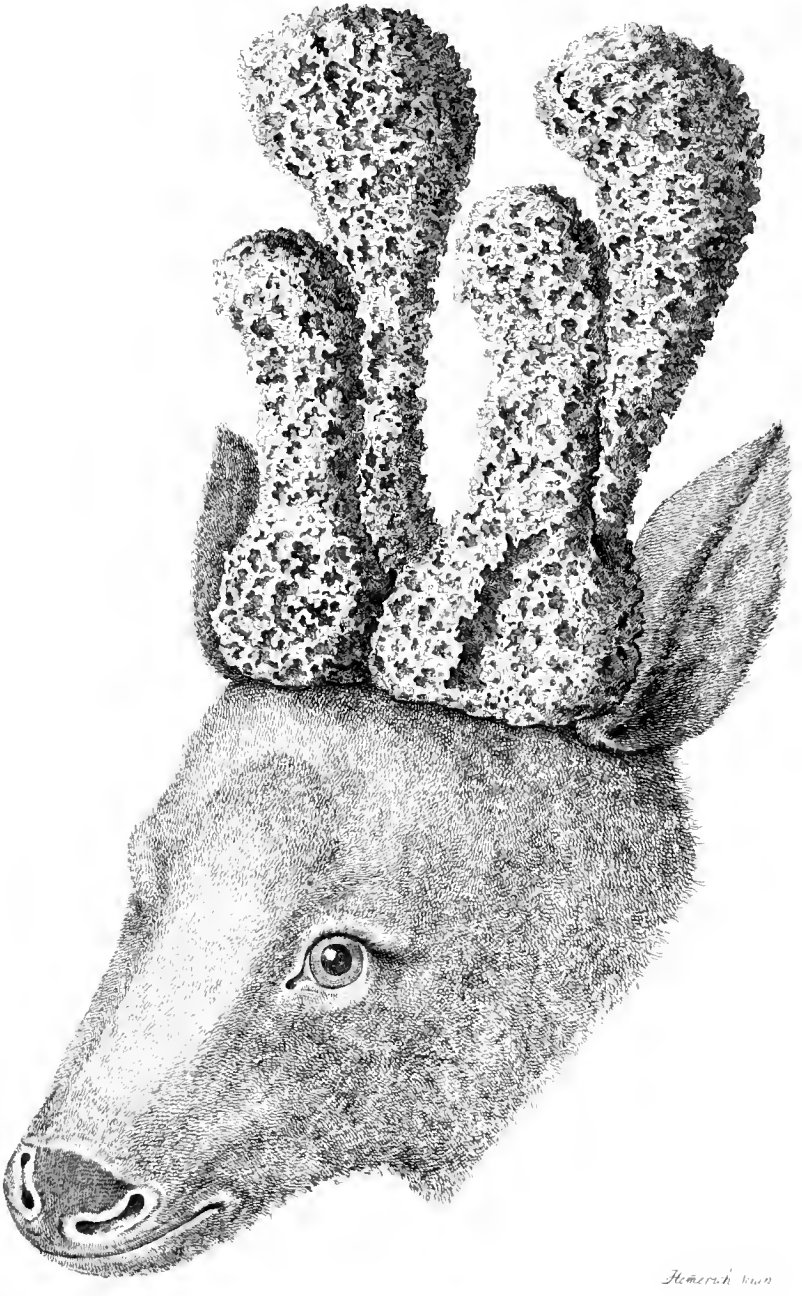


Hemerich Wien

pulpous ſubſtance, which is as it were the carneous part of the leaves, and their arrangement exactly preſerved; ſo that one leaf ſeems to form three, conſiſting of the two external membranes, and the reticular fibres in the middle. This is a work of very great labour and delicacy, as the leaf muſt be ſteeped a long time in water, and, when putrified, be carefully waſhed, ſo as to leave its pulpous ſubſtance in the water. Here alſo are ſhewn ſome curious flowers preſerved in ſpirits, two ſhips built with cloves, ſome branches and twigs of the ſame tree, and four gigantic ſtatues of cypreſs wood, brought hither from *Venice* at the expence of a thouſand dollars each; eight large folio's full of paintings of inſects and animals, each valued at a hundred dollars; and another collection of painted flowers on parchment, in which it is a pity that the plants have been omitted. A lover of natural curioſities will be entertained here with a variety of *herbaria viva*, and three hundred and fifty ſorts of wood; all formed like ſo many little drawers for medals, and making a complete cabinet. On every drawer is inſcribed the name of the wood. His majeſty bought this piece of M. *Clodius*, an inhabitant of *Dreſden*, for five hundred rix-dollars. There was ſuch another collection here before, which ſtill remains, and conſiſts of thirty-two kinds of wood, among which is a piece of the camphire-tree, which is not to be found in *Clodius*'s collection; but this is not ſo curious as the latter. Here is alſo a cup of *lignum nephriticum*, which, beſides its virtues againſt the ſtone, communicates a blue tinge to any liquor poured into it: this cup is valued at two hundred ducats.

Collection of woods.

Next to this is the *cabinet d'ignorance*, in which are kept ſuch products of nature as have no proper appellation, and belong to no known ſpecies or claſs. Theſe chiefly conſiſt of petrefactions. I obſerved among them however ſeveral of the *Lapides polymorphi*, hones, *&c.* *Quantum eſt! quod neſcimus*, 'How many things are we ignorant of,' is a true maxim; but ſome of the inſtances of it here might very well be removed and ranked among the *cognita*; as the *Baden* dice, which are now commonly ſold, and may be placed among the deceptions of art; as alſo the little filaments on flints, which appear like fine white worms, *&c.*

Cabinet d'ignorance.

Baden *dice.*

In the gallery of animal curioſities are ſeveral heads of ſtags of an uncommon kind, and roe-bucks horns. Among the latter is a horn of which no ſatisfactory account is given; but it very much reſembles another in my poſſeſſion, the hiſtory of which is as follows: About ten years ago a young roe-buck or fawn, being taken on the eſtate of baron *W*——, was brought home and kept tame. But in time he became very untractable; and particularly uſed to run at the women, tearing their clothes, *&c.* till at laſt it was found neceſſary to have him cut. Four weeks after this he ſhed his firſt horns; but, contrary to the nature of

Gallery of animal curioſities.

Obſervations on a remarkable roe-buck's horn.

a gelt roe-buck, his horns grew again, and with this circumſtance, that inſtead of dropping at the time of the annual change, they remained on the animal's head as long as he lived. The ſubſtance of theſe horns wanted a great deal of the uſual hardneſs, but was dilated without forming a point at the ends; and as he never uſed to whet them againſt a tree, the rough ſkin continued on them, and in ſeveral parts hung down looſe, ſo that at laſt the branches of them had ſomething of the appearance of a crown. Whether it was owing to the debilitation which the animal had ſuffered, that the new horn it produced was not as hard and compact as ſuch ſubſtances generally are, I ſhall not pretend to determine: but this to me appeared ſomething remarkable, that by the caſtration the very contexture of the animal ſhould be ſo altered as not to be known by its own ſpecies. For, before that operation, he uſed in rutting-time to run away into the foreſts after the does; now, on the contrary, he never returned from the woods at that ſeaſon without three or four roe-bucks at his heels, which followed him even into the very court, where they were generally ſhot,

Hares horns. But to return from this digreſſion. In this gallery are ſeveral horns that grew on the heads of hares, that of a rhinoceros, ſome elephants teeth, one of which is eight feet in length, and a piece of ivory with a braſs bullet incloſed in it, tho' one cannot diſcern where the ball entered, the ivory being cloſed again; bezoar ſtones, and an oriental bezoar, ſo large, that if it was applied to medical uſes, it might be ſold for above a thouſand dollars. The many *calculi* extracted from the bladder, kidneys, and gall-bladders of human ſubjects, on account of their largeneſs and angular ſhape thought worthy to be preſerved here, afford but a melancholy ſight. The two largeſt of theſe were extracted from Dr. *Seligmann* and the famous civilian *Ziegler:* the latter was afflicted with the ſtone in the bladder, gall, and kidneys. Here are likewiſe ſeveral calculi extracted out of dogs, horſes, *&c.* Next to theſe are ſeveral ſnakes, one of which has a frog, and another a bat in its ſtomach. Among other venomous creatures here are different kinds of ſcorpions and tarantula's. The next are, a hare with eight legs, the embryo of an *armadillo*, a crocodile crawling out of its egg, equal in ſize to a gooſe, and a ſpecies of toads call'd *piwal*, or *pipal*, the female of which depoſits her egs in *valvulæ* or little cells on the back of the male, ſo that when the young are hatched they ſeem to grow out of the body of the male. Others ſuppoſe that to be the female that ſeems to produce the young; and tho' it has no *penis*, it ſeems to have two round teſticles.

Bezoar.

Human calculi.

Snakes.

Piwal.

Here are alſo ſhewn an *Indian* bat, a baboon, an hyæna, a pelican, and all ſorts of birds which could poſſibly be collected. Among theſe is a *Tomenejo*, with feathers beautifully variegated with all ſorts of colours, and

and ſo called by the *Spaniards* from its ſmallneſs, or rather its lightneſs; for both the bird and its neſt hardly weigh but two ſuch peas as the *Spaniards* call *tominos*. The hen of this ſpecies is not ſo beautiful as the cock. The collection of eggs ſhewn here is very large, among which are ſome of the monſtrous kind. That of birds-neſts is little ſhort of it, and has a kind of appendix of thoſe of waſps, hornets, *&c.* where the ſpeculative mind often meets with more viſible traces of the care and wiſdom of the creator, than one would imagine in things ſo apparently contemptible. The inſects and butterflies take up a great number of drawers. Among the latter is one of a very large ſpecies, which only flies in the night, and from a kind of radiancy towards the extremity of its tail is called in *French le Lanternier*. As theſe inſects are very ſubject to corruption, the drawers are waſhed every month with a mixture of turpentine, ſpike oil, and camphire. Some of the other animals, after being kill'd in ſpirits of wine, are preſerved in an inferior ſort of brandy; it being ſuppoſed that the ſharpneſs of the ſpirit of wine muſt in time erode the fleſhy parts. In the paſſage leading from this wing of the *Zwinger* gallery to the other, are the ribs and head of a whale. The ſecond part of the gallery is a continuation of the preceding. Accordingly the objects one meets with here, are crocodiles, *Ichneumones*, the genitals of whales, a great number of tortoiſes, a *carcarita* or ſhark of the ſize of a man, with double rows of teeth, like the viper-tongues found in *Malta*; a ſtuff'd ſea-dog, which was taken in the *Elbe*; a ſtuff'd white beaver, a polypus, the horn or rather tooth of a fiſh call'd the *narval* or unicorn fiſh, ſword-fiſhes, flying-fiſhes, baſiliſcs, *&c.* Here is alſo a kind of ſtar-fiſh found near *Scheveling*, curiouſly anatomiſed, which was preſented to his majeſty by ſecretary *Klein* of *Dantzick*. A kind of crabs which is eatable, and diſtinguiſhed by the name of *ſoldier*, from the hard ſhell with which it is armed up to the head, and its courage in defending itſelf upon the firſt apprehenſion of danger, is likewiſe to be ſeen here. If it happens to be on the ſhore, it immediately buries its head in the ſand, and brandiſhes its two claws to keep off the enemy; and no ſooner has it diſcharged itſelf from the ſand, but it goes in queſt of the firſt empty ſhell, which it makes uſe of for placing its head in ſecurity. This property of accommodating itſelf with what belongs to another, is agreeable to its name. The claws of this fiſh being its offenſive weapons remain without the ſhell; and it is obſerved to make ſeveral aſſaults upon the enemy, if it be not greatly overmatched. Sometimes nothing will fetch him out of his new intrenchment but fire, to which he at laſt yields with great reluctancy.

Collection of eggs. Birds-Neſts.

LeLanternier.

Whale's ribs.

Here is a collection of all kinds of natural curioſities, preſented by the late czarina *Catherine*. Among theſe is an ermine kept in ſpirits of wine, *Ermine* without

without any black ſpots, only the tip of the tail being of that colour, which might be taken for a white weazle. Here is alſo the female of the *Indian* bag-rat, which has a bag or purſe on the belly. This creature, when her young ones are crept into it, can in ſome meaſure draw it together; and this ſhe does either to keep them warm, or to ſecure them from danger: but this bag is very different from the womb of the animal, as it is ſuppoſed to be by ſome naturaliſts. It goes by the names of *Philander*, *Opaſſom* and *Carigueja*, in *Brazile*. Among theſe is to be ſeen the *Puranez*, which is a vegetable, ſaid to grow in the figure of a ſheep near the river *Wolga*; but this is only a fungous or ſpungy ſubſtance, about ſix or eight inches in length, ſqueezed into that ſhape, with the addition of a head and legs made by art. Next to theſe is a great variety of corals, coralines, and ſea vegetables, which are divided into claſſes, as *Lythophyta*. *Spongophyta*, *Keratophita* and *Potanophyta*.* Among the *conchylia* or curious ſhells in this collection is the *high admiral*, as it is called, and the *orange admiral*; for the former of which his majeſty paid five hundred, and for the latter a thouſand *guldens*. But it ſtill wants that rare ſhell called *Cedo nulli*, the *Weſt-Indian* and *Eaſt-Indian*, and alſo the *vice-admiral*.

Puranez.

Amber.

Among the amber curioſities are, a moſt beautiful little coffer and a draught board, *&c.* which was a preſent from the king of *Pruſſia*. Here are likewiſe ſome pieces of amber, in which animals or leaves with their ſtalks have been naturally incloſed; and few of theſe coſt leſs than fifty ducats a piece. Here are alſo ſome ſpecimens of Mr. *Pezold*'s art of incloſing any ſubſtance in amber.

Creatures and leaves incloſed in it.

From this room one enters a large grotto, which, with the coral-arbour in it, is ſplendidly decorated with an infinite variety of beautiful ſhells, water-works, *&c.* Adjoining to this is a gallery, where the ſkins of the moſt uncommon beaſts that die in the *managerie* are ſtuffed and preſerved. The moſt remarkable among theſe are, a horſe with a tail thirteen ells longs, and the mane five; a dog without any fore legs, ſuch a one as is to be ſeen alive in prince *Eugene*'s *menagerie*; ſeveral lions, tygers, bears, wolves, an hyæna; a calf with two heads, with a kind of coif growing over one of them; an *American* wild aſs, with beautiful white and black ſtripes; a large *Babyloniun* ſheep, and a bear which weighed above ſix hundred weight.

* Upon the return of Dr. *Hebenſtreit*, who, together with five other perſons, was ſent in the year 1731, by the way of *Frankfort*, *Lyons* and *Marſeilles*, to *Africa*, in order to ſearch into the natural hiſtory and other curioſities of that country, this collection has been greatly augmented with ſeveral valuable pieces, particularly a very white *Porus matronalis* or *corallium ramoſum*, found in the *Mediterranean*, near *Marſeilles*; and likewiſe a moſt curious branch of black coral, inveſted with a ſort of rind, as are alſo the red corals brought hither by the above-mentioned indefatigable naturaliſt.

In

In the anatomy room * are the ſkeletons of all the above-mentioned ſtuff'd wild beaſts, &c. A large collection of ancient and modern chirurgical inſtruments, portraits of perſons who lived above a hundred and ſeventy five years; ſeveral embryo's, a man's ſkull, near an inch thick, a cock with four legs, two children with only one head, a human ſkeleton with the nerves preſerved, and the embryo of an elephant not above a ſpan long, but all the parts plainly diſtinguiſhable. Among the human embryo's, are thoſe of negroes, which unqueſtionably prove, that even from the time of conception, they incline to black. The ſeveral parts of the human body, as the head, entrails, *pia mater*, *dura mater*, *pericranium*, even the fineſt arteries, veins, &c. which are filled by the injection of coloured wax, cannot be ſufficiently admired: ſome of theſe injections were done by the great *Ruyſch*. *Blackneſs of the Negroes.*

Next to this is an apartment full of fine prints, containing ſeveral thouſands of prints, repreſenting eminent perſons, landſcapes, buildings, civil and eccleſiaſtical hiſtory pieces, emblems, &c. Thoſe of the celebrated painters only, take up ſeveral volumes. And it may be ſuppoſed that the number of celebrated courteſans is not ſmall. The hiſtorical and other pieces are to be found with the heads of the ſeveral artiſts whoſe works they are. *Prints.*

The mineral gallery contains every thing relating to metallurgy, aſſay weights, furnaces, ores of all kinds of metal, and a model of a mine exhibiting the moſt conſiderable operations in mining. Here is a kind of ſilver ore, brought from *Annaberg* called *Hornertz*, which is ſo rich that a medal may be ſtruck on it, as it comes out of the mine; alſo a topaz brought from the diſtrict of *Zitto*, weighing two or three hundred pounds, but opaque and very impure. About a year ago an inhabitant of *Averbach*, about two miles from *Dreſden*, diſcovered a topaz-quarry in a wood; it was in a large rugged rock, ſeventy ells high, which was formerly called the *Sneckenſtein*, *i. e.* the ſnail-ſtone, but at preſent the *koningſcrone*, *i. e.* the king's crown. This rock is two hundred and forty paces in circumference. The topazes found here cut glaſs like the beſt diamond, exceed the *Bohemian* and *Spaniſh* in hardneſs, and are not much inferior to the oriental in luſtre and a fine gold colour. Theſe ſtones however differ much in luſtre and goodneſs. The moſt valuable are thoſe of a gold colour, which ſome naturaliſts think they derive from a kind of a ſubtile *ſulphur martis*, with which they become impregnated from the ferrugi- *Mineral gallery.* *Saxon Topaz.*

* Since the death of *Auguſtus* II. the anatomy room has undergone great alterations; the ſkeletons of the beaſts being removed into the afore-mentioned gallery, where the ſtuffed ſkins and other curioſities are differently arranged. As for the anatomical pieces, and chirurgical inſtruments, they have been ſent to the univerſity of *Wittenberg*, where indeed they will be of more uſe.

neous rock where they are found. Some have a greeniſh hue; but the greateſt part of them are pale, ſo that they are not unlike yellow diamonds. About *Freyberg* and *Zwickaw* are found the *Hæmatites* or blood ſtone, ſerpentine, agate, chalcedony, white cornelian and opal. In this gallery alſo is ſhewn a collection of all kinds of ſalts, ſpecimens of ſeveral kinds of foreign marble, and ſome beautiful pearls of the bigneſs of a cherry-ſtone, found in the *Elſter*.

Mathematical room. Geometrical inſtruments. The mathematical room is over the main entrance of the *Zwinger* gallery. Among the geometrical apparatus is an old inſtrument uſed by the elector *Auguſtus* in ſurveying lands. Here are alſo ſeveral plans taken and drawn by his electoral highneſs, who ſeems to have been a complete penman. Thoſe who are fond of northern antiquities will here find ſome *Runic* calendars, on which they may exerciſe their talents.* Here is alſo ſhewn a celeſtial globe brought from *Mocha* inſcribed with *Arabic* letters, and ſtudded with ſtars of ſilver inlaid in braſs; but does not exhibit one ſtar in the antarctick circle. Near this are ſeveral *Viatoria* or perambulators. The large aſtronomical clock, begun in the year 1563, and not finiſhed till the year 1568, was bought by the elector *Auguſtus* for ſixteen thouſand dollars; and may even at preſent be ranked among the maſter-pieces of that kind. Among the gnomonic curioſities, are ſeveral kinds of ſun dials, inſtruments of navigation, mine and ſea compaſſes; and among the latter is a *Chineſe* compaſs. The moſt remarkable of the aſtronomical inſtruments is a repreſentation of the *Copernican* ſyſtem, which moves by clock-work, and is an ingenious piece, but not without many imperfections. Here is alſo a great variety of optical inſtruments, among which are multiplying glaſſes, like thoſe uſed laſt ſummer in the ſplendid encampment of the *ſaxon* troops. They conſiſt of a great number of ſmall ſquare glaſſes in a concave diſpoſition, and faſtened together with tacks of poliſhed ſteel; ſo that the lamps thro' thoſe glaſſes appear innumerable by an infinite variety of reflections and refractions of the rays of light. It is now well known that burning concave *ſpecula* are made even of gilt paper; but the effect chiefly depends on the goodneſs of the gilding and poliſhing. *Gartner*, who made the *automaton* of the *Copernican* ſyſtem mentioned above, has acquired great reputation here by his invention of a burning *ſpeculum* of wood, which is near twelve feet, or ſix *Dreſden* ells, in diameter. The focal diſtance of this mirrour is two ells eleven inches and five lines; but another concave braſs mirrour, that ſtands near it, burns much more intenſely. The

Runic *calendar.* *Arabic globe.*

Dialing.

Mine and ſea compaſſes.

Optics. Multiplying glaſſes.

Concave mirrors.

Of paper. Of wood.

* The ridiculous ſuperſtitions with which the *Runic* calendars abound beyond all others, are judiciouſly expoſed by the following writers: *Worm. in litter. Run.* and *in monum. Dan. l. III. p.* 147. *Rud'beck Atlant. tom. II. p.* 165. *Lackmann de comput. temp. per hiemes*, and *Sperling de nomine & feſto Yuel*, §. 24.

burning

burning glaſs * made in the year 1690 by the famous baron *Tſchirnhauſen*, is ſmaller than that at *Caſſel*; and yet, the ſums of money which the king expended for tools and inſtruments to complete it being included, it coſt his Majeſty thirty thouſand dollars: The diameter of it is two *Dreſden* ells and eighteen inches; and the focal diſtance, one ell twenty inches and two lines. Here is alſo to be ſeen a new invented machine, by which ſeven ploughs may be moved forward in a direct line by the wind from what quarter ſoever it blows: But I am inclined to think the model ſucceeds better on a ſmooth table, than a large machine would in a rugged ſtony ſoil. This collection in the laſt place exhibits ſeveral optical pictures, one of which repreſents a battle; but viewed thro' a glaſs is the portrait of the elector *John George* III.† Beſides the galleries and apartments already deſcribed, the *Zwinger* houſe contains ſeveral ſaloons and other apartments which belong to the electoral family. The moſt elegant of theſe is that called the ball-room. And indeed the gilding, painting and fine marble ornaments to be ſeen in this room, are very ſuitable to a place of feſtivity. In the pavement are two large oval pieces of marble, about ſix *Dreſden* ells in the longeſt diameter; and between theſe is another piece of red and white marble cut out of a ſingle block, which is four ells broad and eleven ells or ten common paces in length. This extraordinary piece of marble was brought from *Wildenfels* in *Voigtlande*, and coſt fourteen thouſand dollars. This ſaloon opens into fine walks made on the ramparts; from whence one has a view of ſeveral boats, and the royal yacht called the *Bucentaurus*, in which her royal highneſs the electoral princeſs in the year 1719, ſailed up the *Elbe* from *Pirna* to *Dreſden*. On each ſide of this ball-room are ſeveral fine water-works, caſcades, grotto's, and baths.

Ball-room.

Bucentaurus.

The preſent king of *Poland* is a great encourager of arts and ſciences; and has ſhewn a great deſire for improving and bringing into higher eſteem architecture and ſculpture, by generouſly rewarding all good ſpecimens in either art exhibited in his dominions, and by procuring ſuch ſtatues and antiquities as are univerſally allowed to be maſter-pieces. A convincing proof of this may be ſeen in the royal gardens, which are adorned with above fifteen hundred ſtatues. The modern pieces are of white marble, and diſpoſed in every part of the gardens; but the ancient and more valuable ſtatues ſtand together, with other remains of antiquity, and are kept in the palace, which is built exactly in the centre of the garden.

Statues.

* This, and the other burning glaſſes, as they are called in the original, of paper, wood, *&c.* mentioned above, muſt be concave mirrours, as I have rendered them.

† A little before his death, King *Auguſtus* II. purchaſed the model of the temple of *Solomon*, which was formerly ſhewn at *Hamburg* and *London*. This piece, which is thirteen feet high, and eighty in circumference, coſt his majeſty above ten thouſand dollars, and is now placed in the centre of the *Zwinger* gallery.

Some idea may be formed of the value of this collection from this circumſtance, namely, that the king within theſe few years laid out ten thouſand dollars * only for ancient pieces of ſculpture purchaſed in *Italy*.† Among theſe antiques are ſome heads of porphyry, ſeveral ſtatues of *Venus*, urns, four pillars of *giallo antico*, two of which formerly ſtood in the *Palazzo di Chigi*; a large vaſe of oriental alabaſter which coſt twelve hundred ducats, an antique marble *ſarcophagus* adorned with *baſſo relievo*'s; ſeveral antique idols, among which is a figure about two feet in height, which is naked and hairy from the head to the *pudenda*, with this dedicatory inſcription under it:

Ancient idol.

Greek inſcription

ΤΩ ΤΗΣ
ΓΕΝΕΣΕΩΣ
ΠΟΙΜΕΝΙ.

'To the deity that preſides over generation.'

Among a great variety of remains of antiquity, here are ſeveral daggers or poignards, a large pagan ſacrificatory veſſel,* and three ancient *Congii*, on the largeſt of which are theſe words:

Congii.

IMP. CAESARE
VESPAS. VI.
T. CAES. AVG. F. IIII.
MENSVRAE
EXACTAE, IN
CAPITOLIO
P. X.

Trajan's urn.

Here alſo is an ancient glaſs urn, which ſeems to have been gilt, and as appears by a written account near it, formerly ſtood on *Trajan*'s pillar at *Rome*, till by order of pope *Sixtus* V. it was taken down to make room for an image of St. *Peter*. But that *Trajan*'s aſhes were depoſited in this urn is abſolutely denied by ſeveral antiquarians, who maintain that they lie in the globe ſhewn in the capitol at *Rome*, with an appoſite inſcription on it.

* About 1500*l.* ſterling.

† In the year 1733 and 1734, baron *Le Plat* publiſhed at *Dreſden* a very pompous work, entitled, *Recueil des marbres antiques, qui ſe trouvent dans la Galerie du Roy de Pologne, Electeur de Saxe à Dreſden, conſiſtant en CCXXX. taille douces en folio Royal, &c.*

* Such veſſels were made uſe of at ſacrifices for receiving the victim's blood. And all perſons preſent, together with the beaſts appointed for ſacrifice, were ſprinkled with this blood. *Vid. Strabo. Geogr. lib.* 7.

The

The curioſities in the garden belonging to this palace are under the care of baron *le Plat*. Among the modern ornaments is an inlaid table in the *Florentine* taſte. The garden is laid out in a ſquare form, each ſide of which is two thouſand ſix hundred common paces in length. The ſtables, which were repaired in 1729, with the addition of a ſecond ſtory, which may be properly called the old wardrobe, are full of ſuch ornaments as are uſed to decorate the royal apartments on public days, rich habits, with the arms and furniture of foreign nations. Theſe take up no leſs than forty-two rooms. In the firſt is ſhewn the armour worn by the corps de guard on the marriage feaſts of the ancient electors of *Saxony*, which are ſo ornamented with ſilver, that a ſingle dagger weighs ten pounds; and the quantity of ſilver in the firſt room only, is computed at twelve hundred weight. In the ſecond apartment are ſhewn a giant's ſword, ſent as a preſent from *Denmark*, the blade of which is five *Dreſden* ells in length, and a horſe with its furniture, which formerly belonged to a *Cham* of *Tartary*. As I ſhall frequently have occaſion to mention the horſes to be ſeen in this place, it may be proper to obſerve that they are all made of wood, but exactly reſembling the originals, both in ſize and colour. In this apartment alſo hangs the elector *Auguſtus*'s wedding cloaths of black velvet laced with gold, and his powder flaſk made of a cocoa-nut, with ſeveral pretty figures cut on it, all by his own hand; with another powder flaſk made of a whale's eye. The elector's turning and gardening tools, and the halberds uſed on ſolemnities by the preſent guard of gentlemen are alſo ſhewn here. In the middle of the room ſtands the horſe, with the furniture, on which the preſent king of *Denmark* appeared at a tournament in *Dreſden*. The furniture is enriched with gold and ſilver, and ſet with gems produced in *Saxony*. Near this is a favourite *Turkiſh* horſe of king *Staniſlaus*, with its rich furniture. The ſeats of the chairs in this apartment are of *Serpentine*. Here are models of ſeveral mines, with mineral ore, *&c.* in them, and of the city of *Dreſden* painted in ebony, done by baron *Plug*. The *Turkiſh* horſe and furniture near the latter was the gift of the emperor *Ferdinand* I. The whole furniture is of ſilver, ſet with turquoiſes; but the rider's ſabre and dagger are a part of a complete *Turkiſh* horſe-equipage, and are ſet with pearls. The horſe furniture uſed by the preſent royal and electoral prince in the year 1719, when, at his nuptial feaſt, he repreſented the element of water, which are of ſilver gilt emboſſed with mother of pearl and enriched with rubies, and the other ornaments of blue taffety, are alſo to be ſeen here, and ſeveral *Turkiſh* horſes with rich furniture. Among the old arms depoſited here, large piſtols belonging to the elector *Maurice*'s corps de guard are ſhewn, and likewiſe the elector's own piſtols; on which ſeveral paſſages of the old

Extent of the gardens.

Stables.

Old wardrobe

Horſe furniture.

and new teſtament are inlaid in ivory, of very delicate workmanſhip. Here are alſo the following curioſities, *viz.* the firſt fire-lock that was ever made, which is the work of *Schwartz* a monk; an *Indian* hunting horn, made of an elephants tooth; *Indian* ſhoes, ſmall models of ſkates, old *Indian* habits, ſhields, &c. all made with feathers or leather; a *Japoneſe* cuiraſs, made of fiſh-bones, ſeveral birds of *Paradiſe*, *Japoneſe* knives and ſwords, ſome of which are poiſoned; an *Indian* executioner's ſword made of wood, which ſeems better adapted to break the neck than ſever the head from the body; a *Laplander*'s armour and magic drums, and ſeveral *Indian* ſhields and javelins. Here are alſo ſtatues as big as the life, dreſſed as officers of the *Turkiſh* court, and among theſe one repreſenting the grand ſignior ſitting in the ſeraglio; ſeveral muſkets formerly uſed by the *Janizaries*, which are very richly inlaid with gold; *Turkiſh* enſigns and horſe tails, *Turkiſh* bow ſtrings, and kettle drums; *Tartarian* ſpurs; a ſabre and ſcabbard enriched with ſilver wire work; targets, quivers uſed by the *Polacks* and *Heyducks*, at the public entry of the preſent electoral princeſs; ſeveral horſes, finely capariſoned and adorned with gems of the produce of this country, among which is one ſet of furniture, embelliſhed with yellow topazes; ſeveral ſabres ſet with precious ſtones, with the helmet and ſhield wore by king *Auguſtus* when he repreſented the ſun, and the canopy of the wedding coach of the preſent electoral princeſs which is of red velvet embroidered with gold. Several cuiraſſes of ſteel, gilt in the fire, are ſhewn here; and the cuiraſs which the elector *John Frederick* had on when he was taken priſoner; other cuiraſſes and armour belonging to the ſeveral electors, the armour of the horſe guards with half cuiraſſes, uſed at the laſt encampment; ſilver half cuiraſſes, and an image of the elector *Auguſtus* in the habit he wore when he went to be crowned king of *Poland*. The robe is of blue velvet flowered with gold, faced with ermine, and lined with ſilver tiſſue: the crown, ſceptre, and globe are only ſet with falſe ſtones. A ſtep lower, and on king *Auguſtus*'s left hand, ſtands *Charles* XII. king of *Sweden* in a ſilver half-cuiraſs, and the czar *Peter* on his right hand. In this apartment are alſo to be ſeen a great many lances formerly uſed for running at the ring; the iron chain, with which the *Frieſland* rebels intended to hang *Henry the pious* duke of *Saxony*; an executioner's ſword, by which fourteen hundred perſons are ſaid to have been beheaded; and the ſword with which ſecretary *Crell* was beheaded for his *Crypto-calvinianiſm*. On one ſide of it are theſe words:

Firſt fire-lock ever made.

Cuiraſſes.

Executioner's ſword.

CON-

CONRADUS POLS

CAVE CALVINIANE
D. N. K

"Beware, *Calviniſt!*"

The laſt letters unqueſtionably denote the unhappy victim's name, Dr. *Nicholas Krell.*

Rich furniture. In another apartment are to be ſeen ſeveral hunting equipages and inſtruments, moſt of them ſet with ſaphires and torquoiſes; a hunting hanger, ſome of the ſilver from the guard of which a flaſh of lightening carried off, and fixed on the blade, nothing elſe being damaged but the ſcabbard. Cloſe by it hangs a powder flaſk, the ſtring of which appears in ſeveral parts to have been ſinged by lightening, which however did not ſet fire to the powder. Here alſo is ſhewn the horſe and habit of king *Auguſtus*, when he received the homage of the nobility in *Poland*, both profuſely enriched with pearls and diamonds, and the ſword of *Peter the Great*, at the firſt viſit he paid king *Auguſtus*, when he changed ſwords and hats with him. The hilt of the *Ruſſian* monarch's ſword is of braſs with ſmall ſteel ſtuds: His hat, which is hung up in another room, is ſet off with a button in the ſame taſte. When the czar viſited this place ſome years after, he was very deſirous of preſenting another ſword and hat in lieu of theſe; but the king of *Poland* aſſured him that he ſhould always prefer theſe to any other, as they were monuments of the commencement of their friendſhip. Here alſo hangs a ſword and belt given by the heroic *Charles* XII. king of *Sweden* to a *Saxon* officer, who had been taken priſoner and ſtript of every thing. Here is likewiſe kept the electoral Sword carried at the emperor's coronation, with a great number of other remarkable ſwords, daggers, *&c.* A coſtly horſe and ſledge furniture, ſledges of all kinds, with the bells belonging to them, of immenſe value, are alſo ſhewn here, with rich habits, equipages and figures uſed at tournaments; a ſuit of armour for a man and horſe, of ſteel gilt, on which the labours of *Hercules* are engraven, made at *Auſburg* for the elector *Chriſtian* I. who preſented the artiſt with fourteen thouſand dollars. Among the other curioſities are ſhewn a hundred ſuits of old *Spaniſh* armour, ſome led horſes with their capariſons, which were part of the cavalcade at the interment of the electors; ten cuiraſſes worn by Generals at the laſt encampment, a half cuiraſs of eight and twenty doubles of red ſilk cloſely ſtitched together, which has been found

Remarkable effect of lightening.

Sledges.

muſket-proof, and a cuiraſs uſed by the elector *Auguſtus* in tournaments. This prince, in fifty-five tournaments at which he was preſent, according to the cuſtom of that age, miſcarried only in five. Among the rich ſaddles and bridles, which hang in proper order, are ſeveral of a new make, which came from *France* and *England*. The ſaddle which belonged to the elector *Chriſtian* I. is very profuſely enriched with ſmall pearls, and the horſe-furniture of *Chriſtian* II. is almoſt covered with garnets. On the pommel of the ſaddle is a topaz of the ſize of a hen's egg. Among the great number of houſings are ſixty tygers ſkins, ſeveral rich ſets of mule furniture, and an ornament for a horſe ſet with red and white ſtones, made in the year 1719 for king *Auguſtus*, when, at the tournament in honour of the electoral princeſs, he repreſented the ſun, and rode on a white horſe. Here are alſo drums, armour, *&c.* uſed by the *Moors*, a gilt ſilver cuiraſs wore by *Chriſtian* I. and a great number of coats of mail and ſmall cuiraſſes made for young princes; the portrait of the pirate *Moro*, who offered the duke of *Florence* his weight in gold for his ranſom, but did not obtain it, *&c. &c. &c.*

In this building over the ſtables there are very handſome apartments, where foreigners of diſtinction are generally entertained. The ground floor contains ſtabling for a hundred and thirty horſes. The *Doric* pillars in the centre are adorned with baſſo relievo's of braſs, and by turning a cock in theſe pillars, the ſtables are ſupplied with water for the horſes.

State coaches. Here are alſo kept the electoral ſtate coaches, moſt of which were made in *France*. The two of greateſt value are covered with blue velvet embroidered with gold. The coach in which the electoral princeſs made her public entry is covered with red velvet embroidered with gold in the ſame manner.

Arſenal. The arſenal is ſuppoſed to contain arms for a hundred thouſand men, beſides fifteen hundred braſs cannon, among which the field pieces are the ſmalleſt. Two large mortars called *Romulus* and *Remus*, which were ſent hither as a preſent from the elector of *Brandenburg*, throw bombs of five hundred pounds. Two fine pieces of ordnance caſt at *Subla*, have lately been brought to this arſenal. Here are alſo to be ſeen the models of a complete train of artillery according to the lateſt improvements. Among the organ cannons is one conſiſting of ſixty-four and another of a hundred tubes. That which was uſed before *Grimmenſtein* conſiſts of twenty ſimilar tubes, ſix of which form the loweſt row, five the ſecond, four the third, three the fourth, and two on the top; and each row turns ſeparately every way on a ſwivel. Some large *Turkiſh* cannon, and ſeveral colours and ſtandards taken from the *Swedes* in the laſt war are

ſhewn

ſhewn here, and alſo a great number of portraits of the electors of the *Albertine* line as big as the life, a large *Æolipile*, &c.

Under the arſenal are the king's cellars, conſiſting of four large and two ſmall vaults. Two of the former are a hundred and ſeventy five common paces long. The height of theſe cellars is by no means proportioned to their length. *The king's cellars.*

The *Japaneſe* palace near the white gate in old * *Dreſden*, formerly belonged to count *Flemming*, but was ſold to the king for a hundred thouſand dollars,† by which bargain the honeſt count got twenty thouſand. It is almoſt impoſſible to enumerate the multitude of pieces of fine porcelain both foreign and home-made that are to be ſeen here. The culinary porcelain veſſels only are valued at a million of dollars. In one of the upper apartments are forty eight vaſes of blue and white china, for which his *Poliſh* majeſty gave the king of *Pruſſia* a whole regiment of dragoons. One chamber is full of veſſels ſaid to have been painted by *Raphael*. The red porcelain made here, and which ſtrikes fire, is now ordered to be antiquated, *i. e.* it is prohibited to make any more of that kind of porcelain, in order to enhance the value of what is already made. In the mean time the method of making it is drawn up in writing and depoſited in a ſecure place. The manufactory of common porcelain is carried on near *Dreſden*; but the fine ſort, which bears a high price, is made with the ſtricteſt precaution and ſecrecy in a caſtle at *Meiſſen*. Within this year and a half an order has been iſſued by the king, prohibiting the ſale of the white porcelain; and, to ſecure to the country that profit which foreign artiſts uſed to acquire by gilding and painting it, forty painters are employed here, who paint in miniature with great elegance and ſkill. *Dreſden* owes the invention of its porcelain to Alchymy. *Botticher*, the firſt inventor of it, died in the year 1719. But he carried it no farther than the white ſort; and it was not till the year 1722, that the art of making brown and blue porcelain ware was found out. It receives no damage either in boiling or baking, but the intenſe heat of the fire in gilding breaks many a valuable piece. The artificers are now at work on a ſervice, which is to conſiſt of four dozen of plates, ſix and thirty diſhes, ſix ciſterns, four candleſticks, a dozen handles for knives and forks, a dozen of ſpoons, and four caſtors in a ſtand. The whole is valued at four thouſand dollars.‡ *Japaneſe palace.* *Porcelain ware.* *Invention of the* Dreſden *porcelain.*

In the *Japaneſe* palace there is a ſtate bed, with ſome chairs made of beautiful feathers of different colours, which coſt thirty thouſand dollars.

* In 1732, the king iſſued an order, ſignifying his pleaſure that the part of the city ſituated on the other ſide of the *Elbe* ſhould no longer be called *Old Dreſden*, but *Neuſtadt on the Elbe*.

† 15,000l. ſterling. ‡ 600l.

Part of this fine palace at preſent is pulled down; and it is to be entirely new built in a quadrangular form with four grand entrances. The direction of this expenſive work is committed to General *Bodt*, and three architects, namely, *Popplemann*, *Longlue* and *Knevel*. The elegance of the main entrance is a noble ſpecimen of the above-mentioned General's ſkill in architecture. The rooms on the ground floor will be twenty feet high, and all the ornaments are to be of *Indian* porcelain. In the apartments of the ſecond floor, the height of which is to be no leſs than thirty eight feet, nothing will be admitted but *Meiſſen* porcelain. In this ſtory is to be a gallery of a hundred and ſeventy feet in length; which will be ornamented with all kinds of birds and beaſts, both wild and tame, made entirely of porcelain, and in their natural colours and ſize. Some of theſe pieces are already finiſhed, and cannot be ſufficiently admired. Among the figures of animals, will be placed a great number of vaſes and jarrs of different ſorts and colours; and that the former may be the more valuable, the moulds in which they are made are to be immediately broken.*

The *Japaneſe* palace yields a very delightful proſpect over the *Elbe* to *Dreſden* and the adjacent hills; and probably this palace is pulled down and rebuilt on account of its fine ſituation.

The gardens are likewiſe to be enlarged two hundred feet farther towards the *Elbe*. The baſon is lined with marble, and the great number of ſtatues deſigned for its ornaments are to be of marble and porcelain. Even the court of the palace is to be paved with marble, and large marble urns are to be placed in the walls.

Turkiſh gardens.

The *Turkiſh* gardens and palace are ſituated in the *Plau-ſtreet*. The firſt floor of this palace exhibits a great many pieces of painting, repreſenting the ceremonies uſed in the *Turkiſh* ſeraglio, with the baths, audiences, *&c.* a proſpect of St. *Sophia*'s church, and ſeveral habits worn by the *Turks* in general, but eſpecially by the great officers of ſtate. In the ſecond ſtory are the pictures of ſeveral celebrated Beauties, who have made no little noiſe at the court of *Dreſden*, in *Turkiſh* dreſſes. The tapeſtry hangings and other furniture of this palace are either *Turkiſh* or *Perſian* manufactures; and ſeveral tables are here ſet off with oriental curioſities, as knives made in *Tartary*, a *Perſian* enamelled tea-equipage, three vaſes of *Corinthian* braſs inlaid with gold, a caſe of leather embroider'd with gold, in which the *Turks* uſually deliver their credentials at foreign courts, and a large bowl of *lapis nephriticus*. This ſtone is of

* The reſt of the deſcription of this new palace is omitted, as the author gives a tedious detail of what furniture, ornaments, *&c.* were deſigned only; for, perhaps, that plan was never put in execution.

a greeniſh colour, and coſt four thouſand dollars * before it was made into a cup. This is called the *welcome*, i. e. a cup to be emptied by ladies on their arrival here; as a large bowl, made of a *Maldiva* nut, ſaid to have been uſed by the *Cham* of *Tartary*, is, on ſuch occaſions, preſented to gentlemen. Here are alſo ſhewn ſilver-cymbals, to which the *Turkiſh* women generally dance; ſeveral *Perſian* ſmelling-bottles, *Turkiſh* clocks, and a tobacco-pipe of a vaſt length, the head of which runs upon two ſmall wheels; ſo that a perſon may ſmoke with it and walk about the room without holding the pipe in his hand. This is a *Turkiſh* invention for the uſe of the ladies. In the hall is a *Turkiſh* horſe-tail, which was uſed in the late encampment, together with a kind of creſt made of the feathers of the *India* bird *Foca*: this plumage is ſaid to have coſt no leſs than a thouſand dollars.‡ *Welcome.*

The dutcheſs's garden lies near the city-moat, towards *Neuſtadt-oſtra*, and is famous for a green-houſe, which contains five hundred large laurel-trees, and three hundred orange-trees. Among other exotics here are the *Italian Azareli*, the *camphire*-tree, dragon's-blood, ſtrawberry-trees, (the fruit of which is much larger than the common ſort) the coffee-tree, and the tulip-tree. The two laſt were brought hither from baron *Munckhauſen*'s famous garden at *Schwebber*. Here is alſo ſhewn a fig-tree of that kind, with the leaves of which it is ſuppoſed *Adam* and *Eve* covered their nudity. *The dutcheſs's garden. Green houſe.*

The *menagerie*, or lion-houſe, is in old *Dreſden*; and in it are kept lions, tygers, porcupines, lynx's, a civet cat, a *corax*, ſeveral monkeys, and the ichneumon. This creature has a long tail and ſnout, and is ſaid to be the crocodile's irreconcileable enemy. Here are likewiſe two leopards, each of which coſt two thouſand dollars, which, like mules, never propagate, being of a heterogeneous breed: the ſire of this animal is a lion, and the dam a tygreſs; and from the latter it derives its ſwiftneſs. The baiting-place is ſo contrived, that the doors of all the dens of the wild-beaſts open into it. It was looked upon at *Vienna* as a very ſtrange phænomenon, that ſome apes kept in the menagerie there brought forth young ones this year. It muſt be owned that this very rarely happens in *Europe*; but the menagerie at *Dreſden* affords ſimilar inſtances. In this part of the city alſo are the magazines for proviſions, and a very handſome building for the company of cadets. *Menagerie. Young apes. Cadets.*

At the king's country-ſeat at *Neuſtadt-oſtra* are kept fourteen tame ſtags, which draw in a carriage, and one is uſed for the ſaddle. They generally ſet out with great ſpirit, but ſoon flag. Here are alſo to be ſeen a large white ſtag, another with two branched horns growing on the right ſide of the head, and ſeveral *Indian* ſtags. *Draught ſtags.*

* 600l. ‡ 150l.

Libraries. Beſides the king's library, that of count *Bunaw* is alſo worth ſeeing.

M. Schonberg. Many foreign books of great value are to be found in M. *Schonberg*'s, a gentleman no leſs eſteemed for his politeneſs and learning, than famous for his travels; which perhaps have been equall'd by few.

Jaſper mill. Not far from the city of *Dreſden*, towards *Plawen*, ſtands a mill for cutting and poliſhing jaſper, which was firſt built by the celebrated M. *Tſchirnhauſen*, and afterwards greatly improved by *Bottichern*. Near this mill ſome cart-loads of *Saxon* jaſper are ſtill to be ſeen; but the work is now totally diſcontinued, and the mill is made uſe of to poliſh looking-glaſs. The glaſſes are ground in the firſt ſtory, and poliſhed in the ſecond. The water puts eight-and-thirty machines in motion; and two or three ſmall glaſſes are placed under ſeveral of them. The whole management of it requires but few hands; and it is in every reſpect better contrived than the looking-glaſs manufacture at *Paris*, where ſeveral hands are taken up in poliſhing one ſingle plate of glaſs of any largeneſs. As wood for fuel is ſomething ſcarce at *Dreſden*, the glaſſes are blown, &c. at *Seuftenberg*, about five miles from that city. Looking-glaſſes of ninety or a hundred inches in length are now often made. At commiſſary *Zurner*'s are to be ſeen, deſigns of maps of the electoral dominions for the *Atlas Auguſti*, which would have been one of the moſt pompous geographical works in the whole world, had his majeſty been pleaſed to have permitted the publication of it. The ſcheme of the whole undertaking has been inſerted by Mr. *Hauber*, in his appendix to the *hiſtory of maps*, p. 12 and ſeq.

Poliſhing of looking-glaſſes.

Largeneſs of looking glaſſes.

Atlas Auguſti.

Dinglinger. *John Melchior Dinglinger*, who has immortalized his name by ſeveral works in the royal *muſeum*, is one of the moſt ingenious artiſts in this city. He had ſix-and-twenty children by five wives; and among the eleven who are ſtill living he had one ſon, a youth of great hopes, who excelled in his father's art; but he died a few years ago. Another of his ſons is at preſent on his travels, in order to perfect himſelf in the knowledge of gems, enamel, and chaſing. When the czar *Peter the Great* was at *Dreſden* in 1712, his majeſty choſe to lodge with *Dinglinger*; with whoſe ingenious contrivances in his little box, he was ſo pleaſed that he ordered a model of it in wood to be made, and ſent it to *Ruſſia*, as a perfect ſpecimen of a commodious dwelling houſe. On the top of it is a ciſtern, which one man, by means of a machine placed below in the yard, fills with water in a very ſhort time; and from this reſervoir the water is diſtributed all over the houſe. On the ſtair-caſe at every landing there is a braſs cock with two leathern buckets, ſo that in caſe of fire there is water at hand to be carried into any part of the houſe where it may be wanted. The leads on the top of the houſe ſerve alſo for an obſervatory; and a complete collection of teleſcopes and mathematical inſtruments

ſtruments is kept near it, and arranged in the exacteſt order. Among other curioſities to be ſeen here, are a water-work which chimes a ſet of glaſs bells, a cabinet of ſhell work, and a machine for forcing a loaded waggon up hill by the help of water. *Dinglinger* has two curious pieces now in hand, which, when finiſhed will be of infinite value. One of theſe repreſents *Egyptian* religious ceremonies, in which moſt of the figures are of oriental jaſper, enamelled in the moſt beautiful manner, and ſet with gems; the other is a bacchanal on a *ſardonyx*, eighteen inches long, and eight inches broad, in the middle of which is a *baſſo relievo*, repreſenting *Bacchus*'s triumph, and on each ſide maſk'd ladies, harlequins and groteſque figures, revelling, *&c.* In this piece are alſo ſome *baſſo relievo*'s on pieces of agate of the ſize of a large ſnuff box; the whole is enamelled and ſet with pearls, rubies, amethyſts, emeralds, turquoiſes and diamonds.* The curious are indebted to Mr. *Ferrand*, painter to the king of *France*, for an ingenious treatiſe on the art of enamelling. This kind of painting it ſeems is ſo extremely precarious, eſpecially in the third burning, that, as *Dinglinger* informed me, the leaſt miſtake or accident will cauſe a piece to fly or crack, and ſo deſtroy the labour of ſeveral years, beſides all the expences. The ancients enamelled only ſmall pieces; but three years before the death of the emperor *Leopold*, *Boet*, a *Swede*, enamelled a tablet of gold, with the pictures of the whole imperial family then living. After the piece was finiſhed, and extremely approved of by the emperor, it was unluckily laid in a chair, where he happened inadvertently to ſet; and by that accident it was cracked thro'. The flaw may ſtill be perceived, notwithſtanding all the endeavours of the artiſt to mend it. This piece, which is now in the imperial treaſury at *Vienna*, coſt twenty thouſand *guldens*,† tho' it be but eighteen inches in length and twelve in breadth. It was there accounted the largeſt piece of enamel in the world. But the picture of *Mary Magdalene*, in the royal muſeum deſcribed above, greatly exceeds it in dimenſions, and was made by a brother of the famous *Dinglinger*, who is now dead.

Repreſentation of Egyptian *rites.*

M. *Potſchild* has a fine collection of pictures; and M. *Panthaleon Hebenſtreit*, never refuſes to gratify ſtrangers with a ſight of the *Panthaleon*, a muſical inſtrument called by his own name, who was the inventor of it. At preſent there is another at *Vienna*; the emperor having ſent a perſon to *Dreſden* on purpoſe to learn to play on it. This inſtrument is hollow, and is ſtrung and played on both ſides with two wooden *plectra* like a double pſaltery. The length of it is thirteen ſpans and a half, and

The Panthaleon, *a muſical inſtrument.*

* This curious piece was purchaſed for the green room or muſeum; and ſoon after, namely, on the 6th of *May* 1731, died the incomparable artiſt, from whoſe hands it came. He was born on the 24th of *December* 1664, at *Liberach*, four miles from *Ulm*.

† About 2300 *l.* ſterling.

the

the breadth three and a half. The ſtrings on one ſide of the inſtrument are of cat-gut, and on the other of ſteel wire. The expence of keeping it in repair amounts to near a hundred dollars * a year, for it has no leſs than a hundred and eighty five ſtrings; and the ſound of it is ſo loud that it is fit only for very large rooms.

Bridge. The bridge over the *Elbe*, which joins the old to new *Dreſden*, has been lately enlarged and repaired, with ſo many additional ornaments that it may be ſaid to be the fineſt in all *Europe*. I ſpeak of bridges over large rivers; and indeed many elegant ſmall bridges, as that over the *Tiber* near the caſtle of St. *Angelo* at *Rome*, cannot come in competition with it. The length of this bridge is ſix hundred and eighty five common paces, and the breadth ſixteen or ſeventeen ſuch paces, including the raiſed foot-way on both ſides.† There are ſeveral round projections with ſeats in them on each ſide of the bridge, and a fine iron balaſtrade all along. On the fifth pilaſter on the right hand, in coming from the new city to the old, the arms of *Poland* and *Saxony* are neatly cut in ſtone; they are ſupported by two ſtatues repreſenting *Poland* and *Saxony*. Oppoſite to theſe a bronze equeſtrian ſtatue of the preſent king is to be erected, which at preſent ſtands under cover in the *Zwinger* gallery.

Braſs crucifix. Under a braſs crucifix erected on this bridge, in the year 1679, by the elector *John George* II. is the following inſcription: *Joh. Georg. II. Dux & Elector Saxoniæ, S. R. I. Princeps, hanc Chriſti Servatoris Patientis ſtatuam remoto omni ſuperſtit. Adorationis cultu, & æternæ memoriæ gratitudiniſque prætereuntium in redemtorem generis humani provocandæ cauſâ P. C. Anno Sal. MDCLXXIX.* 'This ſtatue of our crucified Saviour was 'erected by *John George* II. duke and elector of *Saxony*, not as an object 'of ſuperſtitious worſhip, but in order to excite in thoſe who paſs by an 'eternal and grateful remembrance of the merciful redeemer of man-'kind, in the year 1679.'‡

For

* 15l. ſterling.

† This bridge by the late alteration has loſt in length what it has acquired in beauty and elegance. It formerly conſiſted of four and twenty pilaſters or peers, on which the arches reſted; and the length of it was eight hundred paces. At that time it was juſtly obſerved, that *Ratiſbon* bridge was the fineſt, that of *Prague* the ſtrongeſt, but that of *Dreſden* the longeſt bridge in *Germany*; whereas now, that of *Prague* is the longeſt, and that of *Dreſden* the fineſt. It reaches to *Georgenburg*, and is adorned with a piece of painting called death's prince, in which duke *George* permitted himſelf to be repreſented. On this bridge is a chapel dedicated to St. *Alexis*, whoſe canonization is founded on no other grounds, than that from an excels of chaſtity he privately ſtole away from his bride without ever returning to her. The words *remoto omni ſuperſtitioſæ adorationis cultu*, in the inſcription under the braſs crucifix, were inſerted at the repeated ſolicitation of Mr. *Gories* chaplain to the king.

‡ This crucifix, which is nine ells in height, was in the year 1732 removed to the place appointed for the above-mentioned equeſtrian ſtatue of king *Auguſtus* II. Inſtead of the old inſcription, all that is now legible on it are the following words cut in the rock on which the crucifix ſtands:

Joh.

For the more convenient intercourſe between the towns, a new bridge has been built on the new *Dreſden* ſide, near the old one; and carriages going towards the old town paſs through the old gate, keeping on the right-hand ſide of the bridge; and all that come towards new *Dreſden* keep on the other ſide, and paſs thro' the new gate. By obſerving this rule all ſtoppages and quarrels are prevented. This bridge conſiſts of nineteen arches; and over every pier are four pedeſtals, with a ſtone urn on every pedeſtal. It is alſo very beautifully illuminated at night.

Encampment.

The court of *Dreſden*, in his preſent majeſty's time, has always been diſtinguiſhed for its ſplendor. Repreſentations of all the ſolemnities, tournaments, public entries, *&c.* where the king has diſplayed his magnificence, are to be engraved on copper-plates; the expence of which will come but little ſhort of two hundred thouſand dollars.* But theſe fine prints are intended only for preſents to ſovereign princes, and perſons of the higheſt rank. It may eaſily be imagined, that the encampment which was made this year at *Muhlberg* will not be omitted, as the expence of it is ſaid to have exceeded five millions of dollars.† And that, from ſmall articles, ſome idea may be formed of the expences of the encampment, it is ſaid that no leſs than five hundred new beds, with taffety curtains, were made up on that occaſion. If to this magnificence, which carried a great deal of money out of the country, be added the calamities of the *Poliſh* war, when the *Swedes* raiſed above twenty-four millions of dollars by contributions on the inhabitants of *Courland*, it may be eaſily conceived how great this prince would be, if by peace, moderation in his expences, and eaſy taxes, he would ſtudy to relieve his ſubjects; that they might chearfully apply themſelves to the promotion of trade and manufactures, for which *Saxony* wants neither a ſituation nor proper materials.

Opulence of the country.

Mines.

Beſides the great increaſe of all kinds of grain, hops, and other fruits of the earth, in this country, the mines have for a long time brought in a conſiderable revenue to the ſovereign. This is paid in kind, or certain proportions of tin, lead, copper, iron, ſilver, and ſeveral ſorts

Joh. Georg. II.
Elector.
Ære fudit,
Frider. Auguſt.
Rex
Ornavit &
Lapide
ſubſtituxit.

' Firſt caſt in braſs by order of the elector *John George* II. decorated and placed on a ſtone ' pedeſtal by his preſent majeſty king *Frederick Auguſtus.*'

* 30,000 l. ſterling. † 700,000 l. ſterling. ‡ 3,600,000 l. ſterling.

of

of minerals, which might have been a foundation for very beneficial manufactures. Tin and latten are made in ſeveral parts of *Saxony*, and ſent to *Hamburg*, and braſs at *Auerbach*. Sulphur is found at *Freyberg* and *Grunhayn*; allum at *Belgern*, *Schwemſal*, *Schmiedeberg* and near *Muſcaw*; and vitriol at *Wieſenbade*. A fine blue colour is made of cobolt, with a mixture of arſenic, *quartz*, or a kind of flint and potaſh at *Schneeberg*, *Waldkirchen*, *Niederſchemma* and *Zſchopenthal*. *Leipſick* is noted for gold and ſilver lace, and rich ſtuffs. A cinnabar-mine has been diſcovered near *Zittau*. Mention has already been made of the pearls gather'd in the *Elſter*. According to *Peter Albinus*, in his *Erzgeburg*, Chron. tit. 16. §. 124, *John Frederick*, elector of *Saxony*, had a chain of gold made out of gold duſt that was gathered out of the *Elbe* near *Torgau*. It weighed fifteen marks and a half.* Gold duſt has alſo been found in the *Muldaw*. Veins of cornelian have been lately diſcovered at *Meiſſen*; and the hyacinth, agate, amethyſt, porphyry, topaz; and a kind of ſtone in which is to be found jaſper, chalcedony and amethyſt, dug up here, might be turned to better account than they have been hitherto. Here I muſt take notice of a kind of agate, with veins of ſilver in it, found in a rock near *Georgen-ſtadt*, a ſpecimen of which may be ſeen in counſellor *Trier*'s collection of ſhells and minerals at *Dreſden*. The diſtricts of *Annaberg*, *Zoblitz*, *Stolpen*, *Freyberg*, *Crotendorf*, *Kalchgrun*, *Schneeberg*, *Maxen*, *Plauen*, *Keichenbach*, *Buſſendorff*, *Wiederau*, and *Zwickau* abound in various kinds of fine marble. Blood-ſtone is found in the *Irrgang* mines near *Auerbach*, and magnet or load-ſtone near *Ehrenfriederſdorff*, *Schwartzenberg*, *Eibenſtock* and *Breitenbrunnen*. Serpentine ſtone is dug up at *Zoblitz*, and fine ſlate at *Maxen*, *Weſenſtein*, *Schonberg* and *Zwonitz*. Out of the quarry of the laſt-mentioned place, not many years ſince, was dug up a ſlate two-and-twenty ells long, and one ell broad, of which a handſome table was made.

Minerals, &c. found in Saxony.

Gold duſt.

Precious ſtones.

Stone quarries.

The quarries of *Chemnitz*, *Zwickau*, *Rochlitz*, *Liebethal* and *Pirna* afford ſuch excellent free-ſtone, that great quantities are exported down the *Elbe*, and even as far as *Copenhagen*, and uſed for the royal buildings there. The glaſs manufactories at *Dreſden*, *Pretſch* and *Porſchenſtein* are in a very flouriſhing condition.

Porcelain. The *Dreſden*, or rather *Meiſſen*, porcelain is famous all over *Europe*.

Timber. A great trade is carried on in wood and timber at *Grimma*, from whence a vaſt quantity of boards, cheſts, boxes, *&c.* are exported down the *Elbe* to *Hamburg*.

Paper. A great quantity of paper is alſo made in *Saxony*, eſpecially at *Dreſden*, *Zwickau*, *Pforta*, *Freyberg*, *Kirchberg*, *Tannenberg* and *Luntzenau*, and exported the ſame way. *Liebenwerda*, *Dippoldiſ-*

* A mark is 9 oz. 12 dwts. Troy weight.

walda,

walda, *Waldenburg* and *Wurtzen* carry on a conſiderable trade in earthen ware; and this, as well as other branches, might be improved to the great benefit of the country, were not all the veſſels ſailing on the *Elbe* obliged to pay toll at three-and-thirty places betwixt *Pirna* and *Hamburg*, which is a great clog to trade. *Tolls on the* Elbe.

Muſcaw, *Torgaw*, *Wurtzen*, *Eulenburg* and *Merſeburg* are noted for very good bear. *Beer.*

Meiſſen, *Torgaw*, *Grimma*, *Hayn*, *Pirna*, *Chemnitz*, *Zwickau*, *Leiſning*, *Dobeln*, *Roſſwein*, *Waldhayn*, *Gorlitz*, *Zittau*, *Reichenbach*, *Camentz*, *Bauzen*, *Oederan*, *Stolberg*, &c. have their linnen manufactures. Good ticking is made at *Zchopaw*, *Zittaw* and *Hirſchfeld*; and *Borna*, *Frankenberg* and *Gera* are noted for ſtuffs. *Linnen.*

An advantageous branch of trade is carried on with *Hamburg* in canvaſs and ſail-cloth; and the returns from thence are drugs, wine, butter, herrings, dried fiſh, *&c.* *Trade to* Hamburg.

The fine linen manufactories are at *Geringſwalda*, *Konigſbruck*, *Steinigt-Wolmſdorff*, and eſpecially in ſeveral places of *Upper-Lauſſitz*; where they alſo begin to make cloth, ſtockings, and hats. Flax grows to great perfection in *Lower Lauſſitz*, and the diſtricts of *Lengefeld*, *Pretzch* and *Hartmanſdorff*. At *Grimma* and *Laubegaſt* are ſpun great quantities of thread; but this is far ſurpaſſed by that of *Annaberg*. The latter is alſo famous for laces of all kinds.

Pluſh, velvet, and ſilky ſtuffs are made at *Leipſick*, *Borna*, *Biſcoffwerda* *Stolpe*, *Mitweyda* and *Oſchatz*. *Reichenbach* is famous for dying. Salt is the only neceſſary commodity wanting in *Saxony*, with which it is chiefly ſupplied from *Halle*, a city belonging to the king of *Pruſſia*. Poſſibly this inconveniency might alſo be remedied, if proper care was taken of the ſalt ſprings, of which there are ſeveral in the diſtricts of *Mansfeld*, *Merſeburg*, and other parts of *Saxony*. Theſe ſprings, under the management of ſkilful perſons, would yield a ſufficient qaantity of ſalt, both as good, and at as cheap a rate, as that imported from *Halle*, &c. *Salt wanting.*

Dreſden, *October* 23, 1730.

LETTER LXXXVII.

Deſcription of the king's country ſeat or palace at *Pillnitz*, the fort *Konigſtein*, and his majeſty's hunting ſeat at *Hubertſburg*.

SIR,

FORT *Konigſtein* is ſo famous for its uncommon ſituation, that when I was at *Dreſden* I could not forbear making an excurſion thither. The royal palace of *Pillnitz*, which is a *German* mile * from *Dreſden*, on the other ſide of the *Elbe*, lies but a little way out of the direct road to it. This palace ſtands in a pleaſant country; and when the electoral family are there, *Treck-ſchuyts*, or boats drawn by horſes, daily paſs and repaſs from *Dreſden* to *Pillnitz*. In the new built part of this palace are a great number of portraits of the celebrated beauties of the court of *Saxony*; among whom the counteſs of *Orzelſka* is not omitted; but is drawn in a man's habit in ſeveral pieces.

Pillnitz.

About a *German* mile from *Pillnitz* lies *Pirna*. The caſtle of *Sonnenſtein* in that town is a kind of ſtate priſon for perſons of diſtinction, but is not remarkable either for its architecture or fortifications. The neighbouring country affords a very fine ſort of white ſand and free-ſtone, which are carried down the *Elbe* to *Dreſden*, *Torgau*, &c.

Pirna.

Sonnenſtein.

Quarry near Pirna.

The diſtance from *Pirna* to *Konigſtein* is a long *German* mile *; and without a written order from the governor of *Dreſden*, no perſon is admitted into this fort. It ſtands on a rock, which is cut ſo ſteep that it appears quite perpendicular; and the fort in many places has projections or baſtions, which command the ſides of the rock. The aſcent towards *Dreſden* is the leaſt difficult; but it is well fortified and planted with three batteries of cannon. Wood and other neceſſaries are lifted up to the fort by the help of cranes. The garriſon conſiſts only of a hundred and fifty men; but, on the firſt alarm from the governor, the neighbouring villages are obliged to furniſh ſome hundreds more. This place, however ſtrong, is not ſufficient for covering the country, or annoying the enemy: this was evident in the irruption of the *Swedes*, who over-ran all *Saxony* without ever being in poſſeſſion of *Konigſtein*. It may be indeed of great ſervice for ſecuring the archives and other things of value in any dangerous emergency, like the caſtle of *Hohentwiel* in

Konigſtein.

* About four *Engliſh* miles. † About five *Engliſh* miles.

the

the dutchy of *Wurtemberg*, which ſtands on a much higher rock, but is quite ſeparated from the reſt of the duke's territories. *Konigſtein* is always ſtocked with proviſions for ſix-and-twenty years; and on the top of it is a large green area, a wood, and ſeveral gardens, in which there are eight-and-thirty different kinds of foreſt and fruit trees. It takes up half an hour to walk round the ramparts; and travellers are always ſhewn the place from which a ſhoe-maker, now living in *Dreſden*, when a child, fell down the rock without receiving any hurt. In another place is an inſcription on a ſtone, dated the 1ſt of *March* 1720, in commemoration of one *Clettenberg*'s execution, who was beheaded on that ſpot for a murder he had committed at *Franckfort*, and for ſome alchymiſtical frauds. The fortreſs is provided with fine ciſterns or ſmall ponds, as reſervoirs for the ſnow and rain-water; and in them are ſeveral kinds of fiſh for the governor's uſe. The water which the garriſon drinks is drawn up by a wheel from a well nine hundred *Dreſden* ells deep. The ſinking of this well was a work of forty years, before a ſufficient quantity of water could be obtained, which is at preſent eighteen ells deep. I obſerved, that when a pitcher of water was poured down the well, it was exactly forty-five ſeconds before it reached the ſurface of the water in the well. It is always kept very clean, and in good repair: for this end general *Kyaw*,* tho' he was no water-drinker, contrived a machine for letting down workmen to the bottom of the well. The General has alſo perpetuated his memory by the large wine caſk, which was begun at *Konigſtein* in the year 1722, while he was governor there, and finiſhed in the year 1725. The length of this caſk is ſeventeen *Dreſden* ells, and its diameter at the bung is twelve ells. It conſiſts of a hundred and fifty-ſeven ſtaves, which are eight inches thick, and fifty-four boards for the heads, ſix-and-twenty for one, and twenty-eight for the other. Each head weighs above ſeventy-ſeven hundred weight and a half. This caſk was filled with ſix thouſand quintals of good *Meiſſen* wine, which coſt above forty thouſand dollars †, reckoning the quart of wine only at four *groſchens*.‡ It holds three thouſand ſeven hundred and nine hogſheads of *Dreſden* meaſure, being ſix hundred and nine hogſheads more than filled the former veſſel. Till this was made, the tun of *Heidelberg* was reckon'd the largeſt in the world; but, according to the computation current here, this of *Konigſtein* contains ſix hundred and forty-nine hogſheads more than that of *Heidelberg*. Upon one head of this caſk is the folllowing inſcription:

An extraordinary large wine caſk.

* *Kyaw*, lieutenant-general of foot, was every where known for his jeſts at court, and the uncontrolable licentiouſneſs of his tongue. He died in the beginning of the year 1731, a little before king *Auguſtus* II.

† 6000 l. ſterling. ‡ 3 d. ½ ſterling.

Inſcription on it

SALVE VIATOR
ATQUE MIRARE
MONVMENTVM
BONO GENIO
AD RECREANDAM
MODICE MENTEM
POSITVM A. R. S. MDCCXXV.
A PATRE PATRIAE
NOSTRAE AETATIS TITO VESPASIANO
DELICIIS GENERIS HVMANI
FRIDERICO AUGUSTO
POL. REGE ET ELECTORE SAX.
BIBE ERGO IN HONOREM ET PATRIS
ET PATRIAE ET DOMVS AVGVSTAE
ET KOENIGST. PRAEFECTI
LIB. BAR. DE KYAV
ET SI PRO DIGNITATE VASIS
DOLIORVM OMNIVM
FACILE PRINCIPIS VALES
IN PROSPERITATEM
TOTIVS VNIVERSI
VALE.

'Welcome, traveller, and admire this monument, dedicated to feſtivity, in order to exhilarate the mind with a chearful glaſs, in the year 1725, by *Frederick Auguſtus*, king of *Poland* and elector of *Saxony*, the father of his country, the *Titus* of his age, the delight of mankind. Therefore drink to the health of the ſovereign, the country, the electoral family, and baron *Kyaw*, governor of *Konigſtein*; and if thou art able, according to the dignity of this caſk, the moſt capacious of all caſks, drink to the proſperity of the whole univerſe: and ſo farewel.'

The top of the caſk is railed in, and affords room for fifteen or twenty perſons to regale themſelves. There are alſo ſeveral kinds of *welcome* cups, which are offer'd to thoſe who delight in ſuch honours. I muſt own myſelf at a loſs what anſwer to give to a queſtion often put by foreigners, namely, Why the *Germans* ſeem to place ſuch great honour in caſks of a prodigious ſize? But this I may venture to ſay, that exceſſive drinking is in a great meaſure left off in ſeveral courts and other places in *Germany*; and that I have been converſant with other nations, who

whom it is impoſſible that either the ancient or modern *Germans* could exceed.*

The vault where, as in a temple of *Bacchus*, the *Konigſtein* caſk lies, is hard by and directly oppoſite to the church. In the arſenal is ſhewn the mark which was ſhot at when the emperor *Matthias* was here; and on every impreſſion is the name of the perſon who ſhot the ball that made it. Among the cannon are ſome which were ſent as a preſent by the emperor *Maximilian* II. In the hero-apartment, as it is called, beſides the old *Saxon* warriors, which the painter has drawn according to his own fancy, are to be ſeen the portraits of all the Generals employed by king *Auguſtus*, from the beginning of his reign to this time, amounting to a hundred and twenty-three. It is well known, that *Konigſtein* is the place of confinement for ſtate priſoners, whoſe unhappy ſituation is made more ſupportable than in other priſons, by the governor's humanity and politeneſs; for which baron *Kyau* has been greatly commended. The *drink-money*, as it is called, or gratuity for ſeeing this fortification, generally amounts to ten or twelve *guldens*.‡ For beſides what is given at the well, the large caſk, the arſenal, and the hero-apartment, the lieutenant and barrack-maſter, who always attend on ſtrangers, muſt alſo be gratified. A poſt-chaiſe and horſes from *Dreſden* to *Konigſtein* may be hired for nine *guldens*.* Towards the eaſt and ſouth of this fort are to be ſeen huge rocks, which, tho' at ſome diſtance, are in appearance cloſe to it. One of the higheſt of them, which is almoſt inacceſſible, is at leaſt three quarters of a mile from *Konigſtein*. Another to the eaſt, beyond the *Elbe*, is at leaſt two cannon ſhot from it: on this rock a monument is erected on the ſpot where king *Auguſtus* and *Frederick* IV. king of *Denmark* dined together.

Arſenal.

Hero-apartment.

Other rocks near it.

The diſtance from *Dreſden* to *Meiſſen* is three *German* miles; and the road lies thro' a very pleaſant country. Among other improvements which the preſent king has introduced into his electoral dominions, that of ſetting up ſtone piliars on the roads, with directions, by which a tra-

Mile pillars.

* This method of exculpating by recrimination, which our author makes uſe of, is far from excuſing his country. Mr. *Schutz*, in a note, draws a compariſon between the *Germans* and ancient *Romans* in this reſpect, and concludes, that the latter out-did the former in hard drinking; he adds however, that he does not intend to excuſe the modern times, and quotes *Cluver. German. antiq. l. I. c.* 19. *Nunc ſi reviviſceret Tacitus, proh ſumme Deus! quanto juſtius vitium ebrietatis genti noſtræ opprobaret? ut quæ ſola penè etiam humanioribus jam moribus ceteris in rebus mitigata mordicus id retinet, quod reliquæ abjectum abominantur exſecranturque.* 'Was *Tacitus* to come to life again, with how much more reaſon 'might he reproach our nation with drunkenneſs; to which, tho' exploded and abhorred 'by the reſt of the world, the *Germans*, however civilized and poliſhed in other reſpects, 'are ſtill tenaciouſly addicted?'

‡ 1 l. 8 s. ſterling. † A guinea.

veller

veller is in no danger of loſing his way, at every quarter of a mile, is a very commendable one. Theſe pillars are of ſeveral ſizes. The largeſt are erected at the gates of the cities, and ſhew the diſtances from *Dreſden* to the moſt noted towns to which that road leads. The pillars next to theſe in largeneſs indicate the whole miles or two hours journey. The mile is two thouſand rods, each rod being computed at eight *Dreſden* ells, and is the diſtance from one poſt-ſtage to another. The third ſort of pillars, which are ſtill leſs, ſhews the diſtance to the neareſt ſtage or town; and theſe are met with every half mile, or hour's journey, the hour being a thouſand rods. Laſtly, betwixt the mile and half mile pillars are placed the ſmalleſt ſort, at the diſtance of every quarter of a mile, or half hour's journey. Whether ſuch pillars, or mile-ſtones, were in uſe among the ancients, is diſcuſſed by *Schrammius*, in his *Saxonia Monumentis Viarum illuſtrata*, publiſhed in quarto in the year 1726. *Chriſtian* V. king of *Denmark*, in the year 1692, cauſed mile-ſtones to be ſet up in *Zeland* and *Finnen*, under the direction of M. *Romer*, an able engineer.

Cathedral at Meiſſen. In the cathedral at *Meiſſen* are the monuments of ſeveral biſhops. The tower of this church, and the ſpire on the top of it, is built with ſtone. On the high altar ſtand the ſtatues of three margraves of *Meiſſen*, namely, *Dedo*, *Thimo*, and *Conrad*, repreſented in the character of the eaſtern magi bringing gifts to the infant *Jeſus*; and a great number of monks, ſurrounding the brazen ſerpent in the middle choir, repreſent ſo many eccleſiaſtics who lived at that time.

Bridge a-croſs the Elbe. The bridge over the *Elbe* is ſupported by ſtone piers; but the upper part is of wood. It is obſerved, as a maſter-piece of art, that a ſingle wooden peg keeps together the middle arch, which is ſeventy-five paces wide. This bridge was built in the year 1422.

Albrechtſburg *caſtle.* At the caſtle of *Albrechtſburg*, which ſtands on an eminence, is ſhewn the chamber in which the unfortunate *John-Frederick*, duke of *Saxe-Gotha*, lodged in his way to *Vienna*, where he was carried after he was taken priſoner.

The country here abouts produces a good ſort of wine; but of all the *Meiſſen* wines, that of *Torgau* is the moſt eſteemed.

Wermſdorf. From *Meiſſen* to *Wermſdorf* are four computed *German* miles and a half. The firſt ſtage is at *Stauchitz*, a mile and a quarter from *Meiſſen*.

Hubertſberg. The hunting ſeat built at *Wermſdorf* for the electoral prince, is called *Hubertſberg*, and ſtands in a pleaſant country. Moſt of the ornaments, *&c.* of this palace relate to hunting. Betwixt each ſtall in the ſtables a ſtag's head with the horns on is nailed up. The vanes for ſhowing the

Hunting piece in a chapel. ſitting of the wind, repreſent ſtags inſtead of cocks. Even on the altar-piece of the chapel St. *Hubert* is repreſented in the chace, and met by

by a ſtag with the crucifix on his head. The original, of which this piece is a copy, was painted by *Albert Durer*, and is in the poſſeſſion of the learned baron *Schonberg*, whom I have had occaſion to mention before. Not a few families in *Picardy*, *Artois* and *Flanders*, boaſt of being the deſcendants of St. *Hubert*; and that by virtue of ſuch relation they are inveſted with the gift of curing perſons bit by a mad dog. In the year 1649, one of theſe pretenders actually obtained a patent from the king of *France*, with the approbation of ſeveral biſhops, for the exerciſe of his miraculous power; as may be ſeen in *Fiſen's Hiſtoria Eccleſiæ Leodienſ. fol.* 183. *Memoires de Madame la* Guette, *p.* 276. &c. and in *P. Le Brun's Hiſtoire Critique des Pratiques ſuperſtitieuſes, T. I.* Notwithſtanding St. *Hubert's* ſanctity, hunters are repreſented in a very bad light in the canon law: *Can. qui venator* 2, *Diſt.* 86. it is ſaid, *Qui venatoribus donant, non homini donant, ſed arti nequiſſimæ*; 'They who give alms to hunters, do 'not relieve their fellow creature, but encourage a moſt wicked pro-'feſſion.' And in *Can Eſau Diſt.* 86. *Eſau venator erat, quoniam peccator erat. Et penitus non invenimus in Scripturis Sanctis ſanctum aliquem venatorem, piſcatores invenimus ſanctos.* 'Eſau was a hunter, becauſe he 'was a ſinner; and in all the holy Scriptures we do not find one perſon 'of any piety who was a hunter; but many of the ſaints were fiſhermen.'

Severe clauſe in the canon law againſt hunters.

The diſtance from *Wermſdorf* to *Wurtzen* is two *German* miles, and three more from the latter to *Leipſick*. A little beyond *Wurtzen* we croſſed the *Muldaw*. This river by its frequent inundations cauſes great damages to the adjacent country.

I am, &c.

Leipſick, October 29, 1730.

LETTER LXXXVIII.

Account of *Leipſick* and *Halle*.

SIR,

LEIPSICK, both on account of its trade and univerſity, is deſervedly famous through all *Europe*. The civility and politeneſs of the inhabitants, its elegant buildings, and the delightful gardens with which it is ſurrounded make it appear ſuperior to many capital cities. I did not ſend you the names of the profeſſors from *Vienna*, *Prague* and other *Roman* catholic univerſities; and I ſhall, tho' from quite different motives, alſo omit them here. As to the former, I had little inclination

Beauty of the city of Leipſick.

to

to fill my letters with the names of obſcure perſons, which probably will ever continue ſo; and here I am ſcrupulous of ſwelling my letter with the names and account of the writings of perſons who are already well known throughout the learned world.

Univerſity library. The univerſity-library is in the *Collegium Paulinum*, and conſiſts of about twelve thouſand volumes, ſix thouſand of which are folio's. The catalogue of the manuſcripts has long ſince been publiſhed by *Feller*. The moſt remarkable among theſe are *Geneſius*'s *Byzantine* hiſtory, from the emperor *Leo Armenus*, to the death of *Baſilius Macedo*; and *Joſephus*'s jewiſh wars, both in *Greek*; alſo the *Greek* epiſtles of *Hermogenes*, *Aphthonius* and *Syneſius*. Here alſo is Dr. *Meyer*'s collection of all the writings relating to *Jewiſh* ſynagogues. Under a portrait in this library, I obſerved theſe words: *Chriſtophorus Preibiſius, Sprota-Sileſius — Hic mortales eſſe Rectores Lipſienſes primus exemplo ſuo docuit. Ergo memento quiſquis es, quòd ſis homo.* 'Chriſtopher Preibis, a native of *Sileſia*;—who by his 'own example firſt demonſtrated that the profeſſors of the univerſity of 'Leipſick were mortal: Therefore reader, whoever thou art, remember 'that thou art a man.'

Among the old printed books are the *conſtitutions of St. Clement*, in two volumes in folio, printed by *John Fauſt* and *Peter Schoiffher* of *Gernſheim* in 1460, and *Juſtinian*'s Inſtitutions in folio, printed in the year 1468. This library is open, for the uſe of the public, from ten to twelve, on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*.

Magiſtrates library. On the ſame days, but in the afternoon, free acceſs is allowed to the magiſtrates library, which conſiſts of above twenty five thouſand volumes. In this library are many valuable printed books, as the *Vulgate* printed at *Venice* in 1483, an *Italian* verſion of the bible, at *Venice* in 1477; a *German* tranſlation of the ſame at *Nurenberg*, 1483, and another in *Low Dutch*, at *Halberſtadt* 1523; the new teſtament printed on parchment in 1523, St. *Matthew* and *John*'s goſpels in the *Formoſan* language, and St. *Luke* in the *Malayan*, and many other valuable oriental books. Here is alſo a conſiderable number of manuſcripts; among which I muſt not omit the *Onomaſticum Hiſtoricum* written by a *Dominican* monk of *Pirna*, about the beginning of the ſixteenth century; the *Chronicon Schwarzahenſe* from *Procas* king of the *Albanians* to the year 1126, and *Petri de vineis Epiſtolæ*; *Krenzheimii Opus Chronologicum*, to the year 1596; a *Hebrew* MSS. containing the *Pentateuch*, the book of *Ruth*, the ſong of *Solomon*, and the beginning of the book of *Eſther*, which is allowed by the *Jews* themſelves to be ſix hundred years old; a *Latin* bible written on vellum in the year 1273, and ſeveral copies of the *Alcoran*, very curiouſly written. Here is alſo ſhewn a *Turkiſh* ſhirt inſcribed with *Arabic* ſentences, prayers and benedictions, beſides ſeveral mathematical

mathematical diagrams delineated all over it. The *Turks* imagine that such a shirt is a sort of charm to secure the wearer from being wounded; so that when the grand *Vizir* takes the field, the *Mufti* generally makes him such a valuable present. The *magical* sword kept here, which not long since was falsely given out to be that used by the great *Gustavus Adolphus* in his wars, has been treated of in three elaborate dissertations by Dr. *Wallin*, librarian of *Upsal*, published in the years 1728 and 1729.* This is not the only sword which is pretended to be that of *Gustavus Adolphus*. The cabinets of urns, antiques, and medals are kept in very good order. Here are also several volumes of copper-plate prints, and designings, by the most celebrated masters; an *Herbarium vivum*; the *hortus Aichstetensis* finely illuminated; an *Egyptian* mummy entire, with its coffin and hieroglyphical characters, which has been described by *Kettler* in his *Schediasma Historicum de Mumiis Ægyptiacis*; four globes, the two largest made by father *Coronelli* of *Venice*, and twelve feet in circumference. Here are likewise shewn petrefactions, fossils, minerals, and other curiosities of nature and art; mathematical instruments; a *Clepsydra* and two *Antliæ*, used by the ancients; the horn of a sea-unicorn four ells in length, on which is a very delicate *basso relievo*, representing the metamorphosis of *Daphne*; and several pictures and portraits. Four of these last, namely, *Martin Luther*, his wife *Catherine von Bohren*, *Philip Melancthon* and *John Bugenhagen*, otherwise called *Pomerani*, are done by the celebrated *Luke Mullern*, of *Cranach*.

Cabinets of urns, antiquities, and medals.

Cabinet of curiosities.

Among so many respectable personages, is to be seen the portrait of a peasant of the village of *Sommerfeld*, within the district of *Leipsick*, who by mere dint of natural genius attained to such a skill in astronomy, that he made some very judicious observations in that science, which are kept in this library in manuscript. This extraordinary person was honoured with the correspondence of several eminent mathematicians.

Picture of a learned peasant.

His name was *Christopher Arnold:* He died in the year 1695, and in the forty fifth of his age.‡ Over the library door is the following inscription:

* The learned Doctor, however, is out in maintaining, that the sword, which *Gustavus* used at the battle of *Lutzen*, was carried to *Sweden*, and that is still kept in the arsenal at *Stockholm*. See *Glaffey diss. de gladio, quocum Gustavus Adolphus rex Sueciæ in prælio Lützenensi occubuit*, ‘ or a dissertation on the sword of *Gustavus Adolphus* at the battle of *Lutzen*, in ‘ which he was slain, printed at *Leipsick*, 1749.’

‡ For farther particulars see Mr. *Weitzen*'s brief account of the magistrates library at *Leipsick*.

Auſpiciis
Sereniſſimi. & Potentiſſimi. Principis. ac. Domini
Dn. FRIDERICI. AUGUSTI
Poloniarum. Regis. ac. Electoris. Saxoniæ. S. R. Imperii
Vicarii
Patris. Patriæ. Pii. Clementis. Fortis. Magnanimi
Bibliothecam. hanc
Ab. Hulderico. Groſſio. pro. ſingulari. quo. ferebatur
ad. juvandas
Literas. amore. ultimo. elogio. primùm fundatam
Poſt. æmulâ. aliorum. liberalitate. quin. &. ſuâ. haud. mediocri
Impenſâ. auctam. &. inſtructam. ne quid. urbis
Honori. deeſſet
Bonæ. Menti. Lubens. dedicavit. Publicis. que
Uſibus. aperuit
Senatus. Lipſienſis
Abrahamo. Chriſtophoro. Plazio. JCTO. Tertium. Conſule
Ipſis. Nonis. Aug. A. R. S. MDCCXI.

'Under the auſpices of the moſt ſerene prince our ſovereign *Frederick* '*Auguſtus*, king of *Poland* and elector of *Saxony*, vicar of the holy '*Roman* empire, father of his country, the pious, the merciful, the 'brave, the magnanimous, this library, which was firſt founded by '*Hulderick Groſs*, out of a generous diſpoſition to promote learning and 'knowledge, and afterwards increaſed by the emulous liberality of others, 'at no ſmall expence, was with the higheſt pleaſure dedicated to litera-'ture, and opened for the uſe of the Public by the citizens of '*Leipſick*, on the 5th day of *Auguſt* 1711, that nothing might be 'wanting to the honour of the city.'

Dr. *Pezold*, profeſſor of chymiſtry, has a collection of ſeveral ſkins of ſmall animals ſtuffed, and dried birds and inſects inveſted with fuſed amber, but the latter is not comparable in hardneſs or tranſparency to the natural: For it has a large addition of an oily menſtruum, half of which boils away, and requires five days, or longer, to indurate. Dr. *Kerkering* of *Hamburg*, affirmed that

that he could incloſe a whole fœtus in amber which ſhould retain its colour, ſhape, *&c.* I have often wondered that no attempt has been made to incloſe the bodies of adults in this factitious amber, as ſuch tranſparent tombs would be very proper for perſons eminent for their ſtation or beauty.

Mr. *Richter* the banker has a very curious collection, eſpecially of minerals. But Mr. *Linck*'s excellent collection of the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms deſerves particular notice The owner has been at the pains of writing an accurate deſcription of it, which is inſerted in Dr. *Kanold*'s appendix to his *Muſeographia*; but this treaſure of natural curioſities is greatly increaſed ſince that account was publiſhed, and daily additions are made to it. The animal claſs takes up eight hundred glaſſes filled with all kind of creatures preſerved in a balſamick ſpirit: And among theſe are *American* ſerpents; *Tonquineſe* flying cats and rats; a ſmall *Guinea* roebuck, crocodiles; ſix ſpecies of apes; a great number of lizzards and ſcorpions; a camcleon; tortoiſes, *Eaſt-India* fiſhes, *&c.* *Mr. Richter's collection of minerals*

Here is a ſpecies of *Surinam* frogs called *pipal*, from the back of one of which its young are plainly ſeen partly excluded; but on the others the *cellulæ* or *ovula* are cloſed. Here are alſo human embryo's of different ſizes, a child with a face reſembling that of a lion, born at *Leipſick*; and the ſkeleton of a child of ſix months. The *conchylia* and ſhells take up betwixt ninety and a hundred glaſs caſes; among theſe are thirty ſorts of ſea ſtars, in an exact deſcription, of which Mr. *Linck* has been ſome time engaged, and for that end has cauſed ſeveral copper-plates to be engraved. Fifteen glaſs caſes are full of all kinds of ſea-crabs. Forty five are taken up by gnats, flies, waſps, butterflies and other inſects, and four caſes of all kinds of *echinæ marinæ*. A rat with five heads, and a *caput Meduſæ*, were both brought from *Muſcow*.

The mineral claſs, conſiſting of petrefied ſhells, fiſhes, plants, *dendrites*, crabs, *ſtellæ marinæ*, &c. which may alſo be partly claſſed among the animal and partly among the vegetable petrefactions, takes up a hundred and thirty glaſs caſes. *Curious petrefactions.*

Among theſe are the following curioſities, *viz.* a petrefied bird's neſt;* half the head of an elephant petrefied, which was dug up in *Siberia*, with a very large tooth in it; and a block of ſlate ſtone weighing ninety four pounds, (deſcribed in the *Acta Eruditorum Lipſ.* 1718, *Menſ. April.*)

* A like curious petrefaction, in which are five white eggs alſo petrefied, was found near *Kindenbruck*, in *Thuringen*; and near *Landſpreitz*, in the dutchy of *Carniola*.

Valvaſal found among a great number of ſea-ſhells, a little bird ſitting upon eggs, all petrefied and adhering together. *Vide Valvaſor*'s Honour of the dutchy of *Carniola*. Lib. IV. c. 2. p. 478.

in which is incloſed the complete ſkeleton of a crocodile, excepting a piece of the head which is wanting. This extraordinary petrefaction was brought from *Subla*. In the year 1718, another much reſembling it was found in *England*, and is now kept in the Royal Society's *muſeum* at *London*. But in both theſe ſkeletons the bones of the legs appear to me, much too long for ſuch an animal as a crocodile. In the tranſactions of the Royal Society at *Berlin* is a copper-plate repreſenting a petrefied crocodile kept in the cabinet of Dr. *Spiner*, phyſician to his *Pruſſian* majeſty.

Mr. *Linck* has alſo a hundred caſes full of ores, glebes, ſalt, alum, amber, *terra ſigillata*, talc, *amianthus*, *tophus*, quartz, (a kind of flint in which ſometimes are found veins of gold) cryſtal, alabaſter, marble, calcedony, agate, jaſper, and oriental gems. Among the laſt are three pearls, valued at twelve thouſand dollars.† Among the vegetable claſs are the following: A very large *herbarum vivum*, and exotic roots; foreign and domeſtick ſpecies of wood, with barks and ſeeds of trees; fruits, ſpices, gums, corals, ſea weeds, *&c.*

Among the artificial curioſities are microſcopes, burning glaſſes, and concave mirrours; curious goblets caſt by the celebrated chymiſt *Kunckel*, being a mixture of ſeveral metals, *&c.*

Exchange. The exchange is an elegant building, and the cieling of the great hall is very well painted. *Appel garden.* The *Appel* gardens are planted with a great number of yew-trees, and adorned with ſtatues, water-works, and canals. In a ſtructure in this garden is carried on a manufactory of gold and ſilver tiſſue, velvet, *&c.*

Boſen *gardens.* The *Boſen* gardens are very large, but are not laid out with that ſymmetry and beauty which appears in the *Appel* gardens. However, here is a fine orangerie; and in a pavilion, adorned with ſome paintings, are to be ſeen a numerous collection of curioſities in the animal and botanic kingdoms. In an incloſure within the garden are kept ſome ſmall white ſtags of a different ſpecies from the common deer, as appears by their horns.

Country about Leipſick. *Leipſick* ſignifies a grove of linden trees, being derived from the ancient word *Leipo* a linden tree. All the neighbouring country is very pleaſant and well cultivated. *Larks.* Its fertility draws hither multitudes of larks, which are very fat, and have a delicate flavour; ſo that the *Leipſick* larks are famous all over *Germany*. The exciſe on theſe birds produces ſix thouſand dollars § a year to the city. But it is not only here that they are taken in

† 1800 *l.* ſterling.
§ About 900 l. ſterling.

ſuch

ſuch numbers, but alſo in the country about *Naumburg*, *Merſeburg* and *Halle*. The revenue accruing to the ſovereign from the city of *Leipſick* is computed at four hundred thouſand rix dollars † a year. In the ſand-pits about *Leipſick*, corals, *aſteriæ* or ſtar-ſtones, ſhells, and other marine productions are dug up, which ſeem to confirm the account of the univerſal deluge. For tho' the land be moſtly level, yet it lies pretty high: The *Pleiſſe*, *Elſter* and *Bahra* are never known to overflow this country, and the *Muldaw* and the *Elbe* are at too great a diſtance; nor are the marine productions dug up here to be found in thoſe rivers. *Petrefactions.*

The diſtance from *Leipſick* to *Halle* is five *German* miles. This town was originally a village, called *Dobreſol*, or, as the country people to this day pronounce it, *Diebreſuli*, which ſignifies good ſalt. In all probability theſe are the ſalt ſprings mentioned by *Tacitus*, when he ſays, that a bloody war was kindled between the *Catti* and the *Hermenduri*, chiefly from a ſuperſtitious notion, that the gods were more propitious in ſuch places than elſewhere.‡ And this conjecture is not at all confuted by the following words of *Tacitus*:—*Amnis & fluminis gignendo ſale fœcundi.* 'A ſtream and river which produces a great quantity of ſalt.' For that hiſtorian is evidently miſtaken, there being not a ſingle ſalt-water river in all *Germany*; ſo that he could not even mean the *Saaldre*. Halle. *Salt-works.*

The method of making ſalt, practiſed by our anceſtors [the antient *Germans*] according to *Tacitus* and other hiſtorians,** was very troubleſome: for they poured the ſalt-water, or *ſulze*, on burning wood, and afterwards extracted the ſalt, with which the aſhes and charcoal were impregnated, by boiling them. Even ſo late as the end of the ſixteenth century, the only method known in *Zeland* and *Walkern* for preparing ſalt, *Method of making ſalt practiſed by the ancient* Germans.

† 70,000 ſterling.

‡ *Tacit. Annal. lib. XIII. c.* 57. *Super libidinem cuncta armis agendi, religione inſita, eos maximè locos popinquare cœlo, preceſque mortalium à Diis nuſquam propius audiri. Inde indulgentia numinum illo in amne illiſque ſilvis ſalem provenire, non ut alias apud Gentes cluvie maris areſcente unda, ſed ſuper ardentem arborum ſtruem fuſa, ex contrariis inter ſe elementis, igne atque aquis concretum.* 'Their paſſion for deciding all diſputes by the ſword, was further animated by a ſuperſtitious notion, that thoſe places had a kind of affinity with the ſeats of the gods, and that ſupplications offered to heaven from thence were always favourably received. Hence, as a ſingular mark of the complacency of the gods, that river and thoſe woods were known to yield ſalt; which was not produced here as in other countries by a deſication of the ſurf of the ſea, but by throwing water on a pile of burning wood; and thus was the ſalt concreted by the oppoſition of two contrary elements, namely, fire and water.' How the *Burgundians* and the *Allemanni* went to war about ſalt ſprings, is related by *Ammian. Marcell. lib. XXVIII. c.* 5.

** *Pliny*, ſpeaking of ſalt, and the manner of making it, ſays, *Galliæ Germaniæque ardentibus lignis aquam ſalſam infundunt.* 'In *Gaul* and *Germany* they make it by pouring ſalt water upon burning wood.' *Varro de Re ruſtica, lib. I. In Gallia Tranſalpina intus Rhenum, cùm exercitum ducerem, aliquot regiones acceſſi, ubi nec vitis, nec olea, nec poma naſcerentur, ubi agros*

ſalt, was to dig up a kind of black ſaline earth near the ſea-ſhore, and burn it to a coal; which being well waſhed by throwing water upon it, produced good white ſalt. What was thus prepared from the above-mentioned ſaline earth was called *zilt-zout*.‡ The whole proceſs is repreſented in a piece of painting, which is about nine feet by three, of which I met with ſeveral copies in the *Netherlands*, and particularly at the celebrated Mr. *Reland*'s at *Utrecht*. This tedious method of making ſalt has been wholly laid aſide, ſince ſuch plenty of *Spaniſh* and *Portugueſe* ſea-ſalt has been imported, which is boiled and refined at a ſmall expence.

There are four rich ſalt ſprings at *Halle*, from which the water is taken and boiled about ſix hours; and for this purpoſe pit-coal wetted is very ſerviceable, as wood is ſcarce in this country. The new regulations made in the ſalt-works at *Halle* within this century, and his *Pruſſian* majeſty's order for boiling the *ſulze* in a particular ſort of pans, are well known.

Magiſtrates library. The magiſtrates library at *Halle* is kept in very good order, and is open ſeveral days in the week for the uſe of the profeſſors and ſtudents of the univerſity. Here is to be ſeen a book, entitled *Leonardi de Vtino Sermones aurei de Sanctis*, publiſhed in the year 1446, without the name of the place where it was printed.

Orphan-houſe. The noble foundation of the orphan-houſe in this city has been the ſubject of many juſt encomiums: and it is certainly an inſtitution which does honour to the preſent age in general, and to the Proteſtant religion in particular. It were to be wiſhed, however, that in regard to the doctrines of Chriſtianity, the ſcholars might be allowed to diſſent; and that all religious compulſion, or making them Chriſtians by conſtraint, and againſt their will, were exploded, as it tends only to promote hypo-

Library. criſy, and a prophanation of the moſt ſacred truths. In the univerſity library are to be ſeen a great number of *Greek* and *Ruſſian* books; and more *Malabar*

ægros ſtercorarent candida foſſicia creta: ubi ſalem nec foſſicium nec maritimum haberent, ſed ex quibuſdam lignis combuſtis, carbonibus falſis pro eo uterentur. 'When I led the army into 'Tranſalpine Gaul, on this ſide the *Rhine*, I paſſed thro' ſome countries which produced 'neither vines, olives, nor apples: where they manured the lands with white foſſile chalk, 'and where, having neither ſea nor rock ſalt, they make uſe of the ſaline charcoal of cer-'tain kinds of wood, which they burn for that purpoſe.' But I very much queſtion, whether the nations *Varro* ſpeaks of did not boil the ſaline charcoal, inſtead of uſing it without any farther preparation.

‡ *Vide Lemnius Medicus Zirizæi in occultis nat. mir. L.* 3. *c.* 9, *p.* 340. *Hadr. Jun. Batav. p.* 278. In ſeveral parts on the ſea-coaſt of *England*, it was likewiſe uſual to throw up great heaps of ſand, which were continually wetted with the ſea-water. The latter being exhaled by the ſun, left the ſand impregnated with a great quantity of ſalt, which was afterwards refined by boiling.

labar manuſcripts, written on palm-leaves, than any library in *Europe* can ſhow. It is ſome years ſince a collection has been begun here of various curioſities, among which are many of the natural kind, peculiar to the ſea-coaſts; as alſo all kinds of *minerals*, the materia medica, ſhells, a ſorcerer's drum, *&c.* In a particular cloſet are ſeen a repreſentation of the two ſolar ſyſtems of *Tycho* and *Copernicus*, with all the viſible ſtars. Each of theſe armillary ſpheres is ten feet in diameter: the whole is of ſteel and wire, and is gilt in ſome parts. The maker is M. *Semler*, miniſter of St. *Ulrich*'s church in this city; who alſo made the fine tabernacle to be ſeen here, and the repreſentation of the city of *Jeruſalem*, with the adjacent country.

Cabinet of curioſities.

Large armillary ſpheres.

The fronts of all the houſes in *Halle* are, by the king's orders, painted yellow; which, by reaſon of the cheapneſs of the oker, is done at a ſmall expence; but this is no great ornament to the city.

Yellow colour of the houſes.

Halle, Nov. 4, 1730. I am, *&c.*

LETTER LXXXIX.

Journey from *Halle* to *Eiſleben*, and from thence through *Merſeburg*, *Jena*, *Weymar*, *Erfurt*, *Gotha* and the foreſt of *Thuringen* to *Coburg*.

SIR,

THE deſire of acquiring ſome further knowledge in metals induced me to go from *Halle* to *Eiſleben*, where the copper-works, before the late war which laſted thirty years, were in ſuch good condition, that in the country between *Eiſleben* and *Mansfeld* there were at leaſt thirty ſmelting-houſes; which generally produced above a thouſand tons of copper in a year; and every ton contained near two hundred ounces of ſilver. And tho' at preſent there are ſeveral good ſhafts overflow'd with water, and the ore is not ſo rich in copper, nor does the latter yield

Eiſleben.

yield ſo much ſilver as it did formerly, yet theſe mines turn to good account.* On the ore dug out of the *Eiſleben* mines are often found the figures of fiſhes, eſpecially herrings, perches, and pikes, impreſſed. But ſome fanciful perſons have gone ſo far, as to diſcover the portrait of *Luther* on ſeveral ſtones found there; which certainly no more confirms the truth of his doctrine, than the image of the pope or ſome other figure, agreeable to the *Romiſh* tenets, pretended to be found on marble or gems, conduces to the eſtabliſhment of Popery. *Eiſleben* is *Luther*'s native place; and among ſome other relicks of that famous Reformer, the wooden bedſtead on which he lay is ſhewn there. This is ſaid to be of ſuch extraordinary virtue, that whoever carries a bit of it about him, will never be troubled with the head-ach; and a tooth-picker made of it infallibly ſecures a perſon from the tooth-ach. The *Swedes*, who are very fond of being thought the genuine ſons of *Luther*, carried away as many pieces, ſaid to be cut from this bedſtead and a table that belonged to *Luther*, as would have made ſeveral tables and bedſteads. As this afforded great ſatisfaction, ſo it yielded no ſmall profit to thoſe who ſhewed theſe relicks; for a very ſmall part of the gratuities they got on this occaſion was ſufficient to buy ſuch another lucrative bedſtead.

Superſtitious practice among the Lutherans.

Reliques preſerved by moſt ſects.

Not only the *Pagans*, but moſt other religious ſects, have their reliques; and, by the veneration they entertain for them, they have often been carried to a ſuperſtitious adoration of ſuch trompery. However, this difference is obſervable, that in ſome ſyſtems of religion this undue veneration for reliques has been approved of, preached up, and enjoined by the ſpiritual guides; whereas the clergy of other ſects have ridiculed and inveighed againſt ſuch practices, and uſed all their endeavours to bring their flocks from theſe errors.

In the conſiſtorial chamber at *Eiſleben* is ſhewn a print of *Luther*, which is ſaid to have been wonderfully preſerved in a fire that happened at *Artern*.† On one ſide of it are theſe verſes:

Baumichii

* We have no certain account of the origin of mines in *Germany*. They ſeem to have been firſt known in the reign of the emperor *Henry the fowler*, or rather of *Otho the great*, as appears by M. *Meibom*'s *Diſſ. de metallifodinarum Harzicarum prima origine & progreſſu*. Even *Albinus*, in his chronicle of the *Miſſen* mines, and *Matheſius*, in his *Sarepta*, allow that the mine-works in *Upper* and *Lower Hartz* are of a much longer ſtanding than thoſe in *Saxony*. Among the late writers M. *Rohr* has enrich'd his deſcription of upper *Hartz* with ſome ingenious hiſtorical and phyſical annotations. The learned Mr. *Calvor*, miniſter of the mine-town of *Altena*, has promiſed a complete account of theſe mines.

† The people of *Magdeburg* boaſt of another relique of *Luther*'s, *viz.* they ſhew the cell and bedſtead which belonged to *Luther*, when in the year 1497 he viſited that univerſity. *John George*, elector of *Saxony*, came thither to ſee it in the year 1636, after it had eſcaped the conflagration of the city of *Magdeburg* in the year 1631. *Tenzel*, in his *Bibliotheque curieuſe*,

Baumichii flagrante domo in cinereſque redacto
Omnibus effigies ſalva, Luthere, Tua eſt.
Quamlibet in mediis ſit conſepulta favillis,
Non tamen hic aliquid flamma nocere poteſt.
Janua quippe perit rapidæ dans pabula flammæ,
Non tamen affixa huic diſperit effigies.
Scilicet hinc omen deprominus haud fore quicquam,
Perdere quod poſſit quæ docuiſſe ſoles.
F. M. Bartholomæus Beck.

'Amidſt the flames which reduced *Baumich-houſe* to aſhes, thy picture, '*Luther*, remained unhurt; and tho' it was buried in the hot embers, the 'fire had no power over it. 'Tis true, the door on which thy picture 'hung was conſumed by the devouring flames; however, the latter 'eſcaped the general ruin. Hence this happy omen may be deduced, 'namely, that thy ſalutary doctrines will ever flouriſh in ſpite of all the 'fraud and violence of its enemies.'

On the other ſide is a hymn, which is publiſhed, and well known in *Germany*.

Underneath are theſe words:

Regiſtravit Felix Bauer, aſſerente eam Hiſtoriam Superintendente Arterenſi.

'Recorded by *Felix Bauer*, on the atteſtation of the ſuperintendant 'of *Artern*.'

Such accounts may indeed ſerve for *argumenta ad hominem*, againſt thoſe who are continually alledging ſuch miracles as inconteſtible proofs of the truth of their religion. But if the fire at *Artern* ſpared *Luther*'s picture, it ſhewed no reſpect of perſons at *Eiſleben*, where it totally burnt down and conſumed the houſe in which *Luther* was born. *Houſe in which Luther was born burnt.*

However, that the memory of *Luther*'s houſe might not be loſt, a ſchool has been built on the ſpot, and a ſtone buſto of *Luther* placed over the door without. In the ſtove-room alſo ſtands a ſtatue of *Luther*, with a crucifix in his hand; and theſe words in high *Dutch* under it:

curieuſe, ſays, 'That very great honours were ſhewn at *Magdeburg* to *Pomarius* in 1659; 'and that this cell was fitted up for his lodging, on which he was congratulated by ſeveral 'perſons.' *Edward Brown*, in his Travels, mentions an inſcription in *Luther*'s cell in *German* verſe to this purpoſe: 'This was the cell of *Luther*, and this his bed, when he gra- 'ciouſly condeſcended to viſit this convent: and they are both preſerved in memory of that 'faithful ſervant of God.'

Anno 1483. *iſt D. M. Luther in dieſem Hauſe gebohren und zu S. Peter getaufft.*

'In this houſe Dr. *Martin Luther* was born, in the year 1483, and 'was baptiſed in St. *Peter*'s church.'

And lower down this *Latin* diſtich:

Hoſtis eram Papæ ſociorum peſtis & hujus:
Vox mea cum ſcriptis nil niſi Chriſtus erat.
Anno poſt O. R. 1594. *menſe Majo renovata.*
B. X. T.

'I was an enemy to the pope, and a plague to his followers: the name 'of Chriſt continually dwelt on my tongue, and was the theme of my 'writings. This monument was repaired in the month of *May*, 1594.'

Luther's *pulpit.*

In the great church of St *Thomas* is ſhewn *Luther*'s pulpit; which, from the extreme veneration entertained for it, is only preached in three times a year, namely, on the anniverſary of *Luther*'s birth-day, the day on which he died, and at the opening of the catechetical lectures.

Seeburg.

Two remarkable lakes.

Seeburg lies half way betwixt *Halle* and *Eiſleben*, and is famous on account of its two lakes, which are almoſt contiguous; and yet the water in one is freſh and ſweet, but ſalt in the other.* Whether the latter has any communication with the ſalt ſprings of *Halle* is uncertain. Some are of opinion, that both at *Halle* and *Seeburg* little labour would be required to come at the ſalt rocks, from which theſe ſprings derive their ſaline quality. But if this were true, I don't ſee the advantage of ſuch a diſcovery, ſince, in order to make the rock ſalt fit for uſe, it muſt not only be diſſolved in water, but afterwards be refined by boiling. As to the pretence that ſalt might be prepared in greater quantities in ſuch a caſe; let it be conſidered, that already they make more ſalt in other places than they can well diſpoſe of. Salt I own to be a very neceſſary commodity in our country; however, the number of ſalt-works is daily increaſing, ſo that I could enumerate above ſixty † of them in *Germany*.

The diſtance from *Halle* to *Merſeburg* is two *German* miles. In the cathedral of the latter is ſhewn the bones of the right hand of *Rudolph* duke of *Swabia*, which he loſt in the year 1080, in a battle againſt the emperor *Henry* VI. near the river *Elſter*; after which he died at *Merſeburg*

* Mr. *Baring*, in his deſcription of *Lauenſtein*, mentions a ſpring of ſweet water which is ſcarce five paces from the ſalt ſprings.

† Mr. *Baring*, in the appendix to his deſcription of *Lauenſtein*, has given us a very long liſt of writers on this ſubject. The ſalt-works at *Hall* have been particularly treated of by *Melanchthon*, *Gulielmus*, *Schlegel*, *Struv*, *Hondorf*, *Hofmann*, *Jager*, and *Bodinus*.

of

of his wounds.* In this church are two reliques of the Popiſh times, namely, the robes of the emperor *Henry* II. and his empreſs *Cunigunda*, who are both reputed ſaints. If a man puts on the emperor's robe, he may promiſe himſelf ſucceſs among the ladies; and if a woman puts on that of the empreſs, ſhe may expect the love of the other ſex. How a virtue of this kind came to be attributed to theſe robes, is the more unaccountable, as ſuch lofty panegyricks have been beſtowed on the chaſtity of this extraordinary pair, who are ſaid to have preſerved their virginity, tho' they lived many years in the married ſtate. On the right hand at entering the cathedral, ſtands the image of a woman holding a plough-ſhare in her hand. This is ſaid to be deſigned for the empreſs *Cunigunda*, and to have been erected in memory of her having cleared herſelf from a ſuſpicion of adultery, by walking bare-foot over red hot plough-ſhares.†

From *Merſeburg* to *Naumburg*, is a ſtage and a half; and *Weiſſenfels* lies on the left hand of the road. *Jena* ſtands about three *German* miles from *Naumburg*; and a mile on this ſide *Jena*, we croſſed the *Saale* near *Dornburg*, a place famous for the deſtruction of a party of *Croatians* in the thirty years war, who in a dark night were driven by the enemy Dornburg.

* *Albericus* ſays that the unfortunate *Rudolph* received his fatal wound from the famous *Godfrey* of *Boulogne*: And if *Albert. Stadens. ad an.* 1080. *Conrad. Urſperg. fol.* 228. and *Auct. vit. Henr. p.* 783. may be credited, *Rudolph* in his dying moments expreſſed a great concern at having been ſeduced into his laſt preſumptuous meaſures. According to *Otto Friſing* and *Leon. Oſtiens.* both writers of credit, it was that incendiary, pope *Gregory*, who inſtigated him to take arms againſt the emperor, by ſending him a crown with theſe words engraved on it:

Petra dedit Petro, Petrus diadema Rudolpho.

'Chriſt gave the diſpoſal of monarchies to *Peter*, and *Peter* has given the imperial diadem 'to *Rudolph*.'

† *Cunigunda*'s extraordinary chaſtity has given riſe to a late controverſy betwixt *Schurzfleiſch in diſſ. de innocent. Cunigund.* and *Gundling* in his *Otia* part III. One aſſerts what the other denies; and both have ſome favourable appearances on their ſide, but no certainty. All hiſtorians agree that the emperor *Henry* II. loved *Cunigunda* moſt tenderly. In his publick letters he calls her *Imperatrix Auguſta*, *conjectalis*, *dilectiſſima conjux*, *i. e.* 'Auguſt 'empreſs, my beſt beloved wife, *&c.*' and in a *diploma*, he expreſsly ſays, *qui duo ſumus in carne una.* 'We, who are two in one fleſh.' In the year 1002, he cauſed her to be crowned empreſs at *Paderborn*, and to gratify her devotion he inſtituted a thouſand pious foundations; ſo ſhe might be truly ſaid to be miſtreſs of his heart. On this account the eccleſiaſtics cannot but ſpeak well of her. Tho' her marriage, from plain natural cauſes, was attended with no iſſue, yet ſhe is honoured with the appellation of *conjux virginea*, i. e. 'The virgin wife.' Pope *Innocent* promoted her to a ſaintſhip by a bull, which is to be found in *Bolland's Vita Sanctorum*. However, it cannot be denied, (even allowing that her ſuſpicious commerce with the archbiſhop of *Magdeburg* and the biſhop of *Paderborn* might be proved to be only calumny, and the ſtory of the red hot plough-ſhares to be a mere fiction) that at laſt the emperor conceived a jealouſy of her; having ſeen a very handſome man in a hunting dreſs going out in the morning from *Cunigunda*'s chamber.

Jena. down the precipices in the river. From hence to *Jena* the road lies along a pleaſant valley. The moſt remarkable things in the city of *Jena*, are compriſed in this diſtich:

Ara, Caput, Draco, Mons, Pons, Vulpecula turris,
Weigeliana Domus ſeptem miracula Jenæ.

'An Altar, a Head, a Dragon, a Mountain, a Bridge, a Tower, and 'a Houſe, are the ſeven wonders of *Jena*.'

By the *altar* in this diſtich, is meant a paſſage out of the church contrived under the altar. The *Dragon* alludes to the ſkeleton of a ſerpent with ſeveral heads, but long ſince broken to pieces; ſo that nothing of it now remains. The *Head* was a piece of clock-work in the ſhape of a head, moving its tongue in and out. The *Mountain* is the *Fuchſberg*, and the *Tower* the *Fox* tower, where in the corrupt times of popery the young ſtudents, who were obliged to be ſlaves to the others for two or three years, were, with certain ceremonies, as it were enfranchiſed. By the *Bridge* is meant the arch built over the little river which runs thro' ſeveral ſtreets in this city, or the bridge over the *Saale*; and laſtly, by the *Houſe*, that of Mr. *Weigel*, famous for ſeveral mechanical inventions, which are now utterly gone to ruin.

Braſs image of Luther. Near the altar of the church belonging to the city, *Luther* is repreſented in a braſs *baſſo relievo*; which formerly ſtood over his tomb at *Wittenberg*. The latin verſes under it are by *Oſius*.

Univerſity. Academia pauperum. Chancellor *Ludwig*, in his account of the univerſity of *Jena*, calls it *academia pauperum*, i. e. 'The academy of the poor,' But at preſent that name little ſuits it; there being among the ſtudents of this univerſity, who are no leſs than two thouſand in number, five counts, and above two hundred and fifty young gentlemen of diſtinction. The univerſity library, of which the polite and learned Mr. *Buder* has the care, exceeds any in *Jena* for philological books. It conſiſted at firſt of the books brought from the old electoral library, which formerly was kept at *Wittenberg*; but has ſince been enriched by legacies, *&c.* In ſome books which once belonged to Mr. *Gerhard*'s library, are theſe words:

D. O. S.
Bibliothecæ Gerhardinæ
Pars ſum.
Cave,
Ne macules,
Ne laceres,
Ultra menſem ne è dicta
Bibliotheca
Apud te retineas,
Furari noli.

'I belong to the *Gerhardian* library; take care not to blot or tear me, 'and do not keep me out of the library above a month; above all do not 'offer to ſteal me.'

Among the books which were brought hither from *Wittenberg* are ſix miſſals, beautifully illuminated by *Luke Cranach*, for which he was handſomely rewarded by the elector *Frederick* III. and a curious bible printed in the year 1541, which belonged to the elector *John Frederick*; but its great value is chiefly owing to its fine illuminations by the above-mentioned *Cranach*, who painted no more than two other copies in the ſame manner; one of which was preſented to the margrave *Albert*, and is ſtill extant at *Konigſberg*, the other was ſent to *Denmark*, and periſhed in the laſt dreadful fire at *Copenhagen*. On the firſt leaf, where the pope, the cardinals and other eccleſiaſtics are exhibited in hell with their miſtreſſes, is to be ſeen a ſmall dragon which was *Cranach*'s mark. Two manuſcripts of the goſpels and epiſtles for every *Sunday* in the year, ſhewn in this library, were a preſent from pope *Leo* X. in the year 1507, to the elector *Frederick the Wiſe*. It is obſervable that according to Dr. *Kanold's muſeograph.* p. 398, the pope ſtiles the elector in it, *Locum tenens S. R. I. i. e.* 'Lieutenant of the holy *Roman* empire, a title not to be met with in 'any other place except on a ſingle dollar'. Here is likewiſe a parchment manuſcript of the four evangeliſts, illuminated by the ſame maſter; another manuſcript written on parchment embelliſhed with ſeveral gilt letters and flouriſhes, which belonged to *Charles* V. king of *France*, containing all kinds of phyſical and chymical experiments from *Ariſtotle* and the modern naturaliſts. Some perſons have very induſtriouſly turned it over to find in it the art of making gold; but they may take my word for it, that all the gold they will be inſtructed to make by that book will never equal the quantity uſed in decorating it. It was written in the year 1377. The *French* tranſlation of *Boethius de conſolatione Philoſophiæ* was written on parchment by *David Albert* in the year 1476, and was dedicated

cated to an *Engliſh* princeſs who was queen to *Charles the Bold*. Here are alſo ſeveral other manuſcripts which were brought hither from *Burgundy*, when one of the dukes of *Cleves* married the princeſs *Sibylla* of the houſe of *Saxony*,

The *French* tranſlation of the whole bible, in two volumes in folio, was written in the fourteenth century, and is embelliſhed with ſeveral pictures: it formerly belonged to the *Duke de Croix*. Here is alſo a large miſſal finely illuminated, which contains a great number of portraits of eminent perſons of the royal family of *England*, and of the houſe of *Auſtria*.

In this library are alſo ſhewn the following MSS. *viz.* a very curious *German* martyrology, written in the 12th century, with paintings of the ſeveral kinds of tortures ſuffered by martyrs, and the martyrology of the venerable *Bede*, alſo written in the 12th century; *Geographus Nubienſis* in *Arabic* copied by *Velſch*, but never printed in that language; and a *German* manuſcript in rhyme, deſcribing the childhood of Chriſt, written in the 12th century. But one of the moſt curious pieces to be ſeen in this library is the manuſcript containing letters written by ſeveral popes, collected by *Ivo Carnatenſis*. Here is alſo a manuſcript of the chronicles of *Otto Friſingenſis* which is much more perfect than the copy publiſhed by *Urſtiſius*: It was written in the 12th century, and the moſt remarkable paſſages in it are illuſtrated with paintings exhibiting the ſeveral dreſſes of thoſe times. In this collection are to be ſeen likewiſe ſeveral manuſcripts of the Fathers, ſome copies of the Alcoran, *Gratian's decretal*, a manuſcript of decretals differing in ſeveral paſſages from our printed copies, a digeſt with a gloſſary of the thirteenth century, *Sophocles* with notes written about three hundred years ago, *Marcus Paulus de Venetis de conditionibus regionum Orientalium*, two manuſcripts of *Petrus de Vineis*'s Epiſtles; *Chronica Conradi Urſpergenſis*, *Anonymi Hiſtoria Principum Anhaltinorum*, which has never appeared in print. *Chronicon Schwarzacenſe*, a manuſcript of great uſe for compiling a hiſtory of *Saxony*, as it contains all the particular privileges, *&c.* belonging to that electorate; ſome muſic books, a chronicle of *Nurenberg*, in high *Dutch*, written in the year 1585; the art of preparing the philoſopher's ſtone by *Henry Cunrad*, which ſecret he picks out of the *Song of Solomon*; a chronicle of *German* orders of knighthood, *&c.*

Here is alſo a manuſcript of *Campanella*'s *Atheiſmus triumphatus*, ſaid to be written with his own hand, which treatiſe he compoſed a ſecond time during his impriſonment at *Naples*. In the moſt eſſential points it agrees with the printed copies. In paſſages of leſs conſequence there are great alterations; however, the different hand-writings in it plainly ſhew that *Campanella* did not write the whole. Thoſe who are of opinion that the *Saxon* municipal law is no longer extant in its original high *Dutch*, may have

have the pleaſure of ſeeing a manuſcript of it here, written above three hundred years ago. It is well known that in the time when *John Huſs* made his appearance, the followers and ſcholars of *Conrad Candelburg*, as it was dangerous to uſe freedom of ſpeech in detecting the errors of popery, uſed to repreſent the true and falſe religions under a variety of emblems. Theſe being afterwards improved by *Luther* in conjunction with *Cranach*, were reduced into a volume, one of which may be ſeen here: It is entitled *antitheſes Fratrum Candelburgicorum*.

Among the printed books is that copy of *Luther*'s tranſlation of the bible which he himſelf commonly made uſe of, who has in ſeveral places corrected it with his own hand, ſo as to make it come nearer the original than the other copies of that tranſlation. This may impoſe ſilence on theſe who look upon it as a *Crimen leſæ orthodoxia* to make the leaſt objection, tho' it be manifeſtly well grounded, againſt *Luther*'s *German* tranſlation of the bible, ſince he himſelf never recommended it as a perfect work, and above any amendment.*

Laſtly, here is ſhewn the ſtaff of St. *Boniface* the apoſtle of *Thuringen*, and afterwards archbiſhop of *Mentz*. It is made of a kind of black wood; but the worms, without regard to the ſanctity of its canonized owner, have made great depredations on it.†

Mr. *Boſe*'s cabinet, with which this library is enriched, contains a good collection of foreign and domeſtic medals. The phyſic garden at the anatomical college is alſo worth obſerving. Boſe's *cabinet.* *Phyſic Garden.*

Weymar lies about two *German* miles from *Jena*, in a pleaſant country, and is ſituated in a valley near the *Ilme*. As for the noble palace of Weymar.

* A retroſpect on the preceding times will ſhew the excellency of *Luther*'s tranſlation of the bible. It was in a barbarous age, at the firſt happy dawnings of literature in our country, that *Luther* undertook his tranſlation, when he was deſtitute of the moſt neceſſary aids. Beſides, he has given us the plaineſt marks of his humility and candour, in the following words: Tom. VIII. Altenb. f. 302. '*Any cenſures accompanied with inſtruction,* '*relating to the miſtakes I may have committed in the tranſlation of the bible, I ſhall moſt grate-*'*fully acknowledge.*' *Bellarmine* and *Hoſius* betray no leſs effrontery than malice in calling this tranſlation *Idolum Iſlebienſe quod omnes Lutherani adorant.* '*The idol of* Eiſleben *worſhiped* '*by all the* Lutherans:' And ſome of our own witlings might have ſpared their carpings. They ſeem to forget that an original always loſes more or leſs of its beauty and energy in a tranſlation; however, religion cannot ſuffer from *Luther*'s tranſlation. But as *Luther* himſelf wiſhed for an amendment of it, the application of learned men to that end ought to be thankfully acknowledged: But the misfortune is, that moſt of the tranſlations which have hitherto been publiſhed in *Germany*, are ſo far from ſurpaſſing that of *Luther*, that they do not even equal it.

† Writers in few things differ more than about St. *Bonniface*; ſome exalting him to the third heaven, and others caſting him into the loweſt pit of hell. And indeed it is matter of doubt whether his indefatigable zeal for the propagation of chriſtianity be more praiſe-worthy, than his fury and obſtinacy are blameable. *Gaſper Sagittarius*, who has followed the moſt impartial writers, ſpeaks thus of him in his preface to the antiquities of *Thuringen*. '*I have* '*placed* Bonniface *in a new candleſtick, but not as a very extraordinary luminary: For after all* '*that has been ſaid and written in his praiſe, it is what he does not deſerve.*'

Wilhelmſburg

Wilhelmſburg, only the *corps de Logis* and one of the wings are finiſhed. When it is completed, it will certainly make an appearance becoming the noble proprietor. It is a pity, however, that the windows want a proportionate height, and that the court is not broader. The old caſtle near it, with a wooden bridge before it, is called the red palace. At *Wilhemſburg* is an ecchoing gallery, like that of St. *Paul*'s at *London* and other places, which we have taken notice of before, where two perſons ſtanding oppoſite and whiſpering, diſtinctly hear each other, whilſt others ſtanding in the middle know not a ſyllable of what they ſay. The duke's library having been enriched with the choiceſt books that could be procured at auctions, or private ſales, is juſtly accounted one of the beſt in *Germany*, as appears from the account publiſhed of it by M. *Schurtzfleiſh*. The cabinet of medals, among which is a moſt valuable collection of *Saxon* coins, was bought of count *Haugwitz*, grand marſhal to the elector of *Saxony*. The cloſet of artificial and natural curioſities chiefly conſiſt of thoſe which were in the poſſeſſion of Mr. *Alderſhelm*, formerly burger-maſter of *Leipſick*. Among theſe are ſeveral uncommon animals, minerals, petrefactions, ſhells, curious pieces in wax-work, ivory, agate, *&c.* optical and mathematical inſtruments, exotic herbs, flowers, *&c.* in great numbers. The buſto and picture gallery abounds with valuable pieces, among which are thoſe which General *Wutgenau* brought from *Italy*, and coſt eight thouſand dollars.*

The duke's library.

Cabinet of medals.

The diſtance from *Weymur* to *Erfurt* is three *German* miles. The whole ſlip of land from *Jena* to *Gotha* is ſo pleaſant and well cultivated, that if all *Thuringen* was anſwerable to it, it might juſtly be reckoned among the fineſt provinces in *Germany*. A more convenient and delightful ſituation than that of *Erfurt* cannot be deſired; and the great number of ſteeples in this city give it ſomething of a grand appearance. The river *Gera* flows in rivulets thro' moſt of its ſtreets. The number of houſes, (moſt of which are but ſmall at *Erfurt*) is computed at twelve thouſand, tho' I am apt to think they muſt fall ſhort of this account.

Erfurt.

The gardens adjoining to moſt of the houſes greatly enlarge the extent of the city, which is far from being populous, eſpecially in the north-eaſt part of it. The governor's houſe and the *weigh-houſe* are ſtately edifices; and the *Jeſuits* convent, which they are now building over-againſt the latter, will be a great ornament to the city. The number of Papiſts in this city is about eight thouſand, and of Proteſtants not leſs than twenty-four thouſand. Each religion has eight churches, in which maſs and divine ſervice are performed, and as many churches are always

* 1200l. ſterling.

always ſhut up. The Proteſtants, indeed, could make uſe of more than eight churches, were it not for difficulties that ariſe about the ſupport of a greater number of miniſters; for their ſalaries are paid out of the elector of *Mentz*'s treaſury at *Erfurt*. The city magiſtracy conſiſts of an equal number of *Lutherans* and *Papiſts*; but four of the ſix burgo-maſters are of the *Romiſh* communion. The univerſity has profeſſors in all ſciences, *University.* who are men of abilities: but the ſmall number of ſtudents, who do not exceed two hundred and fifty, and the ſcantineſs of their ſtipends lay them under the unhappy neceſſity of having recourſe to other employments.*

All the profeſſors of divinity muſt be *Roman* catholicks, with this exception however, that they muſt not be *Jeſuits*. In other faculties are profeſſors of both religions, but theſe are not limited to any ſettled number.

There are one thouſand men in garriſon at *Erfurt*, conſiſting of five *Garriſon.* hundred of the elector of *Mentz*'s troops, and a battalion of Imperialiſts. The latter are paid by the emperor, and receive ſome gratuities from the elector. However, theſe Imperialiſts are neither quartered in the citadel, nor do duty at the gates; but are ſtationed on other poſts. About three or four furlongs from *Erfurt*, in the road to *Gotha*, is a fort called *Cyriacſburg*. The citadel of *Erfurt* or St. *Peterſberg*, is fortified in the modern *Fortreſs.* way; but is not quite regular, as ſome high turrets, formerly raiſed by the *Swedes*, are left ſtanding. Beſides, it lies too near the city; and on that ſide, by the unevenneſs of the ground, an enemy may ſafely carry on trenches, and get under the cannon of the caſtle.

In the *Benedictine* church at St. *Peterſberg* is ſhewn the tomb of one of the counts of *Gleichen*, facing the high altar. He is repreſented lying betwixt two women; but this is no direct proof of the bygamy of which that nobleman was accuſed. No writer of that age mentions any thing of it: neither are ſo much as the names of either of the wives known. In the *Benedictine* convent, adjoining to this church, is kept a ſacerdotal veſtment, enriched with pearls and other ornaments, which is ſaid to have been brought by the *Saracens* out of *Turkey*.

The cathedral has a beautiful choir, with a fine organ, and exhibits *Cathedral.* the tombs of ſeveral biſhops, with the monuments of *Eobanus* and *Adelarius*. The large bell in the tower was caſt by one *Gerhard Ivo de* *Large bell.* *Kempis*; and at its baptiſm, which was performed with great ſolemnity by *John de Laſphé Epiſcopus in partibus*, was chriſtened by the name of

* Not long ſince father *Andrew Gordon* made a great noiſe, by maintaining ſome bold *Theſes* in his lectures, which ſeemed to ſtrike at the religious ſyſtem of the prevailing ſect. Theſe *Theſes* did him great honour in the judgment of the world; but at the ſame time brought an implacable hatred againſt him from thoſe of his profeſſion. See his *Varia philoſophiæ mutationem ſpectantia*, *Erfurd* 1749.

Maria glorioſa. The clapper is three ells ‡ and a quarter in length, and weighs twelve hundred weight. The bell itſelf weighs near fourteen tuns, is five ells high, a quarter of an ell in thickneſs, and fifteen ells in circumference. Near the entrance of the cathedral hangs one of the *vertebræ* of the backbone of a whale; and in the corner on the right hand, among other embelliſhments, there is a *baſſo relievo* cut in ſtone, repreſenting a monk and a nun in mutual embraces. Hence it appears, not only from pieces of ſculpture in the cathedral of *Straſburg*, but alſo by thoſe to be ſeen here, that before the Reformation the monks and clergy were ſo notoriouſly debauched, that even the artificers could not forbear expoſing their flagrant crimes in public buildings. Near the cathedral ſtands the collegiate church of St. *Severus*, which is remarkable for a fine organ, and is adorned with three towers on the front. The font, or rather the cover of it, is a curious piece of workmanſhip; for though it conſiſts of three branches, which unite at the height of twenty feet, it is ſaid to be cut out of one block.

Satirical piece of ſculpture.

St. Severus's church.

Luther's apartment.

Miniſters library.

In the *Lutheran* orphan-houſe, near the *Auguſtine*'s church, is ſhewn an apartment in which *Luther* is ſaid to have lived. The miniſters library, founded by the *Lutheran* clergy about the cloſe of the laſt century, contains, among other valuable books, ſome very good *Hebrew* manuſcripts, purchaſed from the *Jews* at their expulſion out of this city.

Univerſity library.

The univerſity library, in the year 1718, was very much augmented by the addition of count *Boineburg*'s collection, which was preſented to the univerſity, together with three thouſand dollars, and is depoſited in the *Schola Juris* behind St. *Mary*'s church.

Over the door within the room are theſe words:

Hic mortui vivunt. i. e. 'Here live the dead.'

And oppoſite to it, under the ſtatue of count *Boineburg*, late governor of *Erfurt*, is this motto:

Hic muti loquuntur. 'Here the dumb ſpeak.'

Manuſcripts.

Among the manuſcripts of the univerſity library are the acts and decrees of the council of *Baſil*, ſeveral ſpeeches made in that council, and a collection of ſpeeches made at the council of *Conſtance*, all in *Latin*; the manual bible of the famous *John Huſs*, in the ſame language; the

‡ The author is ſomething inaccurate in meaſuring by ells, without ſpecifying what ſort of ell he means. 'Tis probable the term muſt be underſtood of half an *Engliſh* ell here, as in ſeveral other parts of this work.

pſalter

pſalter written on parchment, with notes. As for the old printed books in this library, *Kanold* gives an account of them in his *Muſeographia*, p. 393.

On the bridge built a-croſs the *Gera* there is a ſtone marked with a wheel, which is ſaid to be the centre of the city; and near it is ſhewn the houſe of the famous Dr. *Fauſtus*. *Dr. Fauſtus's houſe.*

Gotha is three *German* miles from *Erfurt*, and lies in a vale; but the ducal palace ſtands on an eminence. Its ancient name was *Grimmenſtein*, which, after the troubleſome times under duke *John Frederick*, was changed to *Friedenſtein*. Gotha.

The ducal library conſiſts of about thirty thouſand printed volumes, and two thouſand manuſcripts. The value of the latter may be in ſome meaſure known by the catalogue of them publiſhed by the celebrated *D. Cyprian*. But ſince the publication of that work, which was in 1714, the number of manuſcripts has been greatly increaſed. To travellers, whoſe time will not permit them to take a particular view of the books, *&c.* are ſhewn an old manuſcript of part of the old teſtament, which, on account of its illuminations, is a very curious piece, and ſome *Greek* and *Latin* breviaries, one of which, remarkable for its illuminations and rich binding, was made for the emperor *Charles* V. *Spolatin*'s manual bible, written in the year 1518, in a very ſmall character; letters of *Eraſmus*, *Luther*, *Melanchthon*, *Munzer*, *Carlſtad*, *Zwinglius*, *Calvin*, *Schwenkfeld*, the elector *Frederick the wiſe*, &c. an orginal letter from *Henry* VIII. king of *England*, to the duke of *Saxony* againſt *Luther*; and four volumes in folio of miſcellaneous writings by the elector *John Conſtans*. Here are alſo one-and-thirty volumes in folio, full of very neat drawings of the ancient coins and medals of the *Roman* emperors, by *Jacopo di Strada*, a native of *Mantua*, who lived in the middle of the ſixteenth century, and whoſe ſon *Ottavio Strada* alſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the polite arts. The firſt volume is taken up with the coins of *Julius Cæſar* and his wives. This work was begun in the year 1550 for count *Fugger* of *Kirkberg*, for which the artiſt was paid at the rate of a golden guilder for every piece. There are in the imperial library at *Vienna* ten volumes by the ſame hand; two of which treat of the conſular coins; three are filled with the *Latin* medals of the *Roman* emperors, from *Julius Cæſar* to *Claudius Gothicus*; three with the *Greek* coins of the ſaid emperors; and two contain the remaining coins, with ſome of thoſe of the barbarous nations. *Lambecci* makes great account of theſe books at *Vienna*, altho' *Strada*'s integrity in his ſeries of medals is not a little ſuſpected. *Ducal library.* *Manuſcripts by di Strada.*

The inſtitutes publiſhed by *Godfrey* and *John*, biſhops of *Wurtzburg*, in the middle of the fifteenth century, ſhewn here, throw a very great light on the laws relating to the duels and combats authorized among the ancient *Germans*. There is a man repreſented, by a drawing in this *Inſtitutes relating to duelling.*

work, ſtanding in a pit to his waiſt, who is engaged in a ſingle combat with a woman. In an edict, or anathema, by biſhop *Godfrey*, to be ſeen among theſe inſtitutes, any perſon, not appearing according to appointment at the time of combat, is declared infamous, his body ſentenced to be thrown to the wild beaſts, &c. and all this *in the name of the devil*; which ſounds a little harſh from the mouth of a Chriſtian biſhop. Here are alſo, a book of tournaments, held by *William* duke of *Bavaria*, which conſiſts entirely of drawings and paintings, and another manuſcript, or rather book of paintings, exhibiting the liveries worn by the officers and ſervants of the ancient dukes and electors of *Saxony*. In the title page are theſe words: *Friderici Electoris Saxoniæ & Johannis Ducis Saxoniæ Fratrum veſtitus hyemalis An.* 1522. 'The winter dreſs 'of the two brothers *Frederick* elector of *Saxony*, and *John* duke of 'Saxony, in the year 1552.' This ſhews what is confirmed by ſeveral medals, namely, that it was in that year when theſe two princes firſt ordered the letters *V. D. M. I. Æ.* to be embroider'd on their liveries, and particularly on the ermine. The meaning of theſe letters is, *Verbum Domini Manet In Æternum*, i. e. 'The word of the Lord endureth for 'ever.' The copy of the Golden Bull, which is to be ſeen here, is one of the firſt, and by ſome thought to be that which was ſent to the elector of *Saxony*. Here is alſo a manuſcript work of *Tycho Brahe*, entitled, *Stellarum octavi orbis inerrantium reſtitutio*. Among the manuſcripts which belonged to the library of *Philip* duke of *Cleves*, now in this library, are, the life of *Alexander the Great* in *French*, which is more romantic than that by *Quintus Curtius*, and a great number of the claſſics, as *Juſtin*, *Quintilian*, &c. Within theſe few years the princes of *Sax-Gotha* have brought from *France* ſeven volumes of *French ſtate memoirs* of a late date, which were communicated to them by the princes of the blood, and for the copying of which they paid two hundred dollars.*

Letters on the Elector's livery.

Among the old printed books ſhewn here, the moſt remarkable are the *new Digeſt*, or the latter part of the *Pandects*, beginning at the 39th book, printed at *Venice* on parchment in 1477; the *Jus Canonicum*, or canon law, in three volumes, of the ſame date and place; the *Florentine* edition of the *Pandects*, printed in the year 1553, by *Lorenzo Torrentini*, the oldeſt impreſſion of *Theuerdanks*, &c.

In the apartments belonging to this library are the portraits of ſeveral perſons eminent for their birth, high ſtation, or learning.

A liſt of the dukes.

The cabinet of medals is under the direction of ſecretary *Liebe*, who has lately given a ſpecimen of his great ſkill in antiquities, and at the ſame time of the value of this collection, in his *Gotha nummaria*. The

* 30 l. ſterling.

addition

addition of the *Arnſtadt* cabinet, for which the duke of *Sax-Gotha* paid near a hundred thouſand dollars,* has rendered the *Gotha* collection, next to thoſe of the emperor, the king of *France*, the dukes of *Florence* and *Parma*, one of the moſt valuable in the whole world. It is alſo kept in complete order both with regard to the medals and the books. The number of the *numiſmata Bracteata* amount to about eight or nine hundred; and the ancient gold medals are not much ſhort of the latter number. That of the moſt ancient date in this collection is one of *Philip* king of *Macedon* father of *Alexander the Great*. Among the current coins is a ſilver piece of *Aurengzebe* weighing ſeven marks.† The largeſt among the medals is one of the preſent king of *Pruſſia*, having on one ſide the head of that monarch, and on the reverſe a review of troops, with this legend:

Cabinet of medals.

Number of them.

Pruſſian *medal.*

Pro Deo & Milite. 'For God and the ſoldiery.'

The next to this in largeneſs is one of *Chriſtian* V. king of *Denmark*. The new gold medals lately ſtruck in *Ruſſia* were bought of General *Wutgenau* for fifteen hundred dollars. Here is a medal ſtruck by *Hamerani* at *Rome*, which on one ſide repreſents the Pretender to the *Britiſh* crown with his imaginary royal titles on the exergue, and on the reverſe the head of his lady with this legend round it: CLEMENTINA MAGNAE BRITANNIAE E. T. C. REGINA. Some imagine that there is a latent myſtery couched under the letters E. T. C. which have been variouſly interpreted. But I am inclined to think that the points by which the letters are ſeparated were made by miſtake, and that they are no more than an abbreviation of *et cætera*. Among the ſcarce dollars are, one of *Denmark*, a large *Sickingen* dollar, and a *Heſſian* dollar of *Philip the magnanimous*; but it is too evident that this dollar is no more than a fraudulent invention of an ingenious goldſmith; who, not a great many years ſince, thus ſcandalouſly impoſed on the antiquarians, many of whom thought themſelves very happy in purchaſing ſuch a piece for a hundred current dollars.

Ruſſian *medals.*

Medal of the Pretender.

Scarce dollar of Philip *the magnanimous.*

There are two medaliſts now living at *Gotha*: *Koch* is certainly the beſt; but is ſomething extravagant in his price. *Wermuth* is apt to ſlight his work, and diverts his mind from his buſineſs by the ſtudy of phyſic, *&c.* A collection of all the ſilver medals ſtruck by order of *Lewis* XIV. in 1700 (the ſubſequent years having produced few occaſions for ſuch compliments to that prince) are to be had of him for three thouſand dollars‡; and thoſe of *England* are to be diſpoſed of for eighteen hundred dollars. Moſt of thoſe of his own invention, which are not a few, would admit of great amendments: And indeed it were to be wiſhed that every

Medaliſts at Gotha.

Abuſe of medals.

* 6,000 l. ſterling. † A mark is nine ounces twelve Penny-weights. ‡ About 450 l.

perſon

perſon who can cut a die were not permitted to ſtrike a medal in commemoration of hiſtorical events, without being under the inſpection of perſons of capacity and genius, appointed by the ſovereign previouſly to examine the deſign. The chief uſe of medals is to illuſtrate and aſcertain paſſages in hiſtory; but if the preſent method of proceeding is ſuffered to go on, it will in time throw hiſtory into an inextricable confuſion. The accuracy of the medals lately ſtruck in honour of the ducal family of *Sax-Gotha* is not to be queſtioned, as they are all of the invention of the celebrated *Cyprian*; who not only obſerves hiſtorical preciſion, but always chuſes the legends out of ſome claſſic author, which are extremely well adapted to the ſubject of the medal. The laſt medal of this kind ſtruck by *Koch* on one ſide repreſents the heads of the ſeven princes of *Sax-Gotha* now living, and on the reverſe the preſent duke, with this legend:

Cari genitoris imago. 'The image of the dear Parent.'

Muſeum at Gotha.

The *muſeum* at *Gotha* is alſo very far from being contemptible. It contains ſuch a number of onyx's ſet in different kinds of work, that at a moderate computation they are valued at ſixty thouſand dollars.* Among theſe is one of admirable beauty, repreſenting a man ſitting with a ſpear in his hand, and a woman ſtanding by him; and another is joined to a ſardonyx. Here are alſo ſhewn the four large bowls, one of which is of red, and the ſecond of green jaſper, the third of white agate, and the fourth of *lapis nephriticus*, which is very famous for its virtue as an alexipharmic, and powerful remedy in nephritic diſorders. Theſe bowls are each of a ſingle piece. The image of *Lewis* XIV. to be ſeen here, was cut out of a ſingle amethyſt. The ſilver elephant on a pedeſtal of agate, with a capariſon of gold ſet with emeralds and diamonds, is the work of the famous *Dinglinger* of *Dreſden*; and a ſtandiſh enamelled and ſet with gems was made by the ſame hand. The original price of the latter was eight hundred dollars †; but it was afterwards bought of a certain princeſs for thirty. Eight fine *cameo*'s, to be ſeen here, together with a crucifix made of a piece of the wood of the croſs, as is pretended, were formerly in the cabinet of *Chriſtina* queen of *Sweden*, to whom they were preſented by pope *Alexander* VII. This *muſeum* exhibits a great number both of ancient and modern *cameo*'s and *intaglio*'s, and the following curioſities: The emperor *Matthias*'s drinking-glaſs enriched with curious chaſed work in gold; that of *Erneſt the pious*, one of the dukes of *Sax-Gotha*, of rock cryſtal ſet with diamonds; ſeven large tankards of curious workmanſhip in ivory, one of which, made by *Baltaſar* of *Dreſden*, is deſervedly admired; and two or three earthen vaſes, painted by *Raphael*,

Onyx's.

Artificial curioſities of gems.

* 9000 l. ſterling. † 120 l. ſterling.

together

together with a large copper bowl enamelled with black and white, aſcribed to the ſame artiſt, which coſt the duke ten thouſand dollars.* Several *Indian* idols were brought hither from the *Arnſtadt* cabinet, which are made of a kind of ſpotted ſtone. Here is alſo a good collection of pictures, the moſt remarkable among which are the portraits of *Paul Rubens*, his miſtreſs and his *diſciple Vandyk*, all painted in one piece by *Rubens* himſelf, with ſome good pieces in miniature and night pieces; a book, in which *Brugel* the elder has exquiſitely painted ſixty one portraits of perſons of diſtinction, the firſt of which in order is that of the emperor *Rudolph* II. alſo a ſcreen conſiſting of ſeven large leaves, on which is painted the moſt remarkable paſſages in the hiſtory of the new teſtament, by the ſame *Brugel*, which coſt the duke eight thouſand dollars.† Here is a ring of the elector *John Frederick*, which, inſtead of a ſtone, is ſet with a moſt curious little watch. Among the amber works ſhewn here is a very curious cheſs-board, and a ſmall altar. Here is alſo a great number of cryſtal veſſels. The chalice carved with figures is reckoned a great curioſity on account of its large ſize, as it is made out of one piece of elder tree. Among the curious wax works to be ſeen in this *muſeum*, are the images of ſeveral perſons of the ducal family of *Sax-Gotha*, made by a young woman called *Braun*, who lived in the late duke's time; the father, mother and grand-mother of the preſent duke, together with four other curious pieces of fine white wax, by *Abraham Drentwet*, a native of this place, who finiſhed the laſt pieces in 1724, when he was ſeventy-ſeven years of age. *Adam* and *Eve* in the garden of *Eden*, by *Albrecht Durer*, coſt a thouſand ducats: And indeed this piece is in every part admirable, eſpecially in the foliage. *Pictures.*

Among the curious pieces in ivory are fourteen hollow balls turned one within another; *Auguſtus* king of *Poland* on horſeback, done by the famous *Kreuger* of *Dantzick*; and a beggar ornamented with roſe diamonds, which is ſtrangely out of character, made at *Nurenberg*. Here are alſo ſhewn the following curioſities, *viz.* a battle beautifully painted on marble, ſome pieces of curious inlaid *Florentine* work, the electoral ſword of prince *Frederick William*, and two *Japaneſe* ſabres with varniſhed ſcabbards; another ſabre with a ſcabbard, richly ſet with rubies, turquoiſes and *lapis nephriticus*, which was worn by king *John Sobieſki*, at the interview with the emperor *Leopold*, after the ſiege of *Vienna* had been raiſed; ſeveral *Turkiſh* ſabres; a *Janizarie's* muſket and ſword, both inlaid with ſilver, and ſome *Turkiſh* arrows; a marſhal's ſtaff made of the cinnamon tree, a flagealet of the ſame; and a ſtaff, on the head of which the paſſion of Chriſt is engraved with ſurpriſing minuteneſs; this ſtaff is the horn of an unicorn, or rather of a fiſh caught in the north ſeas. The mineral *Ivory work.* *Cabinet of minerals.*

* 1500l. ſterling. † 1200l. ſterling.

cabinet,

cabinet, which consists of above a hundred glass cases, contains above thirty quintals of different kinds of ore, the greatest part of which belonged to the collection made by Mr. *Schonberg*, out of the mines in *Saxony*, and was bought by the duke of *Gotha* for sixteen thousand dollars. Among the rest there is no small quantity of pure gold and silver dug out of the mine, with very beautiful pieces of jasper, granate, amethyst, *&c.* The mathematical instruments are not yet arranged in proper order: Among these are the following curiosities, *viz.* a perpetual calendar of silver finely engraven and weighing thirty pounds; a burning glass and a concave mirrour of metal for the same purpose, both made by Mr. *Tschirnhausen*, who received three thousand dollars * for them; some optical paintings; several pagan idols; a small mandrake†; and ancient urns of bronze, clay, and glass, for which the late prince of *Schwaztzburg-arnstadt* paid a hundred ducats.‡ The model of the *Toro Farnese*, to be seen here, was made in the year 1614 by *Adrian Vries* a native of the *Hague*. It is a beautiful piece; but the artist has taken the liberty to deviate in several particulars from the original in the *Farnesian* palace at *Rome*. The marble slab, on which is a map of *Germany* with all its names in *relievo*, in my opinion shews the author to have been possessed of the secret of etching in marble, not the least trace of the Engraver being seen on it; but the whole appears as if it was cast. This art, which was supposed to be lost, has within these few years, to the great advantage of the sculptors and all who work in marble, been again discovered; for by an equal mixture of spirit of salt and distilled vinegar, the marble may be etched to any depth in a very short time: The embossed part of the work by means of a certain varnish laid on it, receives no damage. Here is a great variety of figured *Florentine* marble, and several *calculi* taken out of human bodies; one is as big as a man's fist, and proved fatal to the celebrated *Nurenburg* Divine Dr. *Saubert*. Here is another

Mathematical instruments.

* 450 l.

† For an account of this we must look back into remote antiquity. Our credulous [*German*] ancestors suffered themselves to be confirmed in their superstitious opinion by ridiculous artificial figures, which were generally pretended to be the natural shape of the *mandragora* or *mandrakes*; and the possession of one of those figures was supposed to place a person beyond the reach of any misfortune. If the vulgar opinion were to be credited, *Laban*'s daughters, in that early age, were not unacquainted with the mandrake and its virtues. The celebrated maid of *Orleans*, it is pretended, owed all her successes to the mandrake. If a counsellor [in *Germany*] comes into repute for gaining of causes, he generally falls under a suspicion of having a secret intelligence with the mandrake. See *Thomas de Mandragora*, *Frommann de fascinat.* p. 669. *Roth. de imagunculis Germ. magicis. Joh. Sam. Schmid de Abrunis*, and *Keysler. antiqu. Sept. p.* 504.

‡ Urns are well known to be the remains of antiquity; and as a great number of them have been dug up in *Germany*, one cannot sufficiently wonder at *Munster*'s ignorance, who, in *cosmogr. l. IV. c.* 49, *p.* 698, reckons them among the *lusus naturæ*, or natural curiosities.

not

not much ſmaller taken from one Mr. *Stange*, an officer of the houſhold to the duke of *Sax-Gotha*; ſeventy ſmaller ſtones were alſo found in his gall bladder. Seven other large ſtones, which were found in the gall of a corpulent lady belonging to the court, are to be ſeen here, who lived above eighty years. Her gall bladder was as large as that of an ox, and what was contained in it, was of a greeniſh white, like curdled milk. It is obſervable that the body of duke *William Lewis* of *Wurtemberg*, who died in the year 1677, in the ſixtieth year of his age, was opened, his liver appeared quite black and waſted, the lungs extremely decayed, and in his gall bladder were found four hundred and eighty four ſtones of the ſize of lin-ſeeds, and fifteen of the bigneſs of a pea. I paſs over ſeveral ſtones extracted from different animals, and ſhall only mention one found in the gall bladder of a horſe, which weighed four pounds and three quarters. *Bezoar* is ſuppoſed to be ſuch a ſtone or *Calculus* taken from a ſpecies of the *Eaſt* and *Weſt Indian* goats. The *pietra del porco* or *Swine-ſtone*, which was in ſuch high repute about thirty years ago that one of them was ſold for a hundred or two hundred dollars, is taken out of the gall bladder of a ſpecies of porcupines in *Malacca*. The virtue of this ſtone conſiſts in its alcaline volatile ſalts, which abſorb the acid humours and promote perſpiration.

Among the artificial curioſities are the following, *viz.* a landſcape made entirely of coralines, which coſt a thouſand dollars; the elevation of a palace all of garden ſeeds arranged with the niceſt art; a *gondala* and a crown both made with cloves. Among the *Luſus naturæ*, as they are called, though poſſibly they may have a reſemblance with things unknown to us, is a large ſponge, in the form of a grenadier's cap, and a white coral root repreſenting a monkey. Here are alſo ſhoes and houſhold furniture uſed by the *Aſiatics*, *Chineſe* books, and ſome beautiful ſhells. Among the latter I obſerved the *Oſtrea imbricata & rugata*, or the *concha bivalvis dentata & inciſa*, a very rare ſhell, and by ſome called the *cocks-comb*. A collection of fine prints and another of chirurgical inſtruments have been begun here; above three hundred dollars have already been laid out for the latter, and more are daily expected from *France*. All the natives or other ſurgeons ſettled here have the free uſe of them. Here is alſo kept the coat in which the brother of the preſent duke was ſhot before *Toulon*, with his gloves and ſword. Here are alſo not a few anatomical curioſities, among which are embryo's from one month to eight months after conception. A body with the nerves and arteries moſt curiouſly injected, a mummy, *&c.* In the cabinet of rare animals dried are ſeen an eaſtern ſea cat, with a kind of entrails or ſtrong filaments, which it makes uſe of for catching fiſh, and a frog with long ears known by the name of *aurelio*; a *Weſt-Indian* ſea mouſe without feet, which reflects a variety of

Artificial curioſities.

Shells.

Anatomy.

Animals.

colours like the rainbow; a ſea horſe; the *orbis*, a fiſh which reſembles a round ball; the king of the paradiſe birds, in colour reſembling the fineſt red velvet, with two feathers in his tail of a remarkable length, turning inwards; a *hulva* or ant-catcher, a flying fiſh; with uncommon ſpiders, ſerpents, ſcorpions, ſalamanders, frogs, crocodiles, tortoiſes, and a very remarkable large ſummer bird, which flies only in the night time. This happened to fly into the chamber of the late counſellor *Weitzen* of *Gotha*, and is very remarkable on account of the figure of a death's head plainly viſible on its back.

Frederick-ſthal. Beſides the ducal palace, *Frederickſthal* or the pleaſure houſe for feaſts and aſſemblies is alſo worth ſeeing. In this palace is a large piece of painting repreſenting the czar *Peter* on horſeback, conducted by *Mercury*, *Neptune*, *Fame*, *Courage* and *Plenty*, with ſeveral other figures offering him gifts. Here are alſo the following pieces, *viz.* the judgment of *Paris*; the four parts of the world with their uſual ſymbols; ſeveral ſmall portraits of the royal family of *France*; a family hiſtory-piece in four compartments, the firſt repreſenting the carrying off of the *Saxon* princes *Erneſt* and *Albert*, the ſecond, their reſcue, the third, their magnificent reception, and the fourth the execution of the robbers. The garden of this palace is indeed ſmall, but well laid out in walks, water-works, graſs parterres, and adorned with buſto's and ſtatues. Among the latter are ſome good copies of the moſt celebrated pieces of antiquity. At the end of the garden is a delightful *grotto* with a flat roof. The pavement is of a variegated marble dug near *Coburg*; and the cieling and walls are embelliſhed with ſhells, ores and figures in glaſs work. On one ſide of it among ſeveral ſmall Jetteaus is the image of *Neptune*, and on the other that of *Thetis*. There are ſome curious paintings of rare flowers and vegetables in the apartment of the ſecond ſtory.

Orangery. Betwixt *Frederickſthal* and the palace is a fine orangery or green-houſe, which is kept in very good order. Here among a great number of exotics are to be ſeen coffee and ſtraw-berry trees.

The country hereabouts, which belongs to the *Landgravate* of *Thuringia*, ſwarms with field-mice, which commit great ravages amongſt the corn; for they not only devour a great quantity in autumn, but alſo lay up large winter ſtores in their holes; ſo that the government, in order, as far as poſſible, to extirpate theſe noxious animals, gives for every full grown mouſe ſix *pfennings*,* and three for a young one. One may imagine what vaſt ſwarms of them infeſt this country from the number of theſe vermin taken only within the dutchy of *Gotha* in the year 1721, which amounted to eighty thouſand one hundred and thirty ſix.

* About three farthings.

Three

Three *German* miles from *Gotha* lies *Arnſtadt* in a level and very fruitful country. Near this place the river *Gera* puts a very complicated machine in motion: it is a mill conſiſting of ſixteen mill ſtones for grinding wheat and two for oats, *&c.* This mill is at preſent farmed for two thouſand guldens a year. Arnſtadt.

Both the copper and ſilver mines of *Ilmenauer* have ſuffered great damages from the water; ſo that the mint, in which were formerly ſtruck very beautiful dollars impreſſed with a brood hen, is entirely at a ſtand. Ilmenauer *mines.*

In the ſlate quarries of this country are found ſeveral petrefied plants, ſhells, crabs and other fiſhes. Here are alſo great numbers of *Dendrites* and ſtones, repreſenting natural landſcapes, which may be diſcerned by the help of imagination. Some have gone ſo far as to imagine they can diſtinguiſh in ſuch ſtones the figure of a fowl, *Noah*'s ark, a crucifix, *Moſes*'s face, a death's head, *Luther*'s portrait, and the like; which may be urged on occaſion, as *argumenta ad hominem*,* but have no other uſe or foundation in nature. Beautiful petrefied fiſhes are alſo found in the black ſlates dug out of the copper mines lying in the county of *Henneberg*; and I ſaw at *Dreſden*, the ſkeleton of a ſea cat impreſſed on ſuch a piece of ſlate, which had been found in one of theſe mines. *Petrefactions.*

Betwixt *Ilmenaw* and *Schleuſſingen* the road lies through part of the foreſt of *Thuringia*, and travellers take freſh horſes for *Frauenwalda*, on the top of the mountain. This country affords no other grain but a few oats, ſo that the inhabitants are obliged to buy corn from their neighbours; but this is in ſome meaſure compenſated by the great plenty of wood growing in theſe parts, which is ſold at a very low rate. The mountains are very ſteep and the roads bad, eſpecially for carriages; but are ſomething better between *Jena* and *Coburg* by the way of *Grafenthal* and *Saalfeld*. However, this rugged coarſe tract of land included in the *Thuringen* foreſt, affords the inhabitants many of the neceſſaries of life, and enables them to carry on a traffic with their neighbours, to the reciprocal advantage of both parties. Here are many iron works; and the great plenty of wood which grows here is very ſerviceable to carry them on. A great quantity of diſtilled waters are likewiſe exported from hence; and the other commodities of the country are, pitch, tar, roſin, pine-ſoot, and ſlate; ſhingles, ſieves, ſhovels, and other utenſils made of wood. Here are alſo ſome ſulphur mines, and ſeveral glaſs-houſes. Neither are curioſities for the entertainment of naturaliſts wanting in theſe parts. At *Mannebach*, a village of *Sax-Gotha*, in the diſtrict of *Schwartzwald*, nor far from *Ilmenau*, fragments of ſlate are often dug Thuringen *foreſt.* *Food of the inhabitants.* *Petrefactions.*

* In order to confute Papiſts, who produce ſuch natural repreſentations as proofs of the Virgin *Mary*'s aſſumption, and other tenets of the *Romiſh* church.

Plants among the Mannebach *flates.*

up, on which the impreſſions of ſeveral known plants are to be ſeen, eſpecially *angelica* and fern.

Thoſe ſlate quarries were firſt diſcovered in 1691, and have ever ſince proved of conſiderable profit to the country. Near *Subla*, which belongs to the duke of *Meynungen*, are found beautiful *Dendrites*, whoſe properties and colours differ, according as they derive their origin from copper or iron. Hence the repreſentation of little trees on ſome are red, on others yellow or black, on others brown; and on a few they are of a lively green. In one quarry ſeveral kinds of petrefied fiſhes have been found incloſed in the ſlate. I have already made mention of the ſkeleton of a crocodile which was found near *Subla*. In ſome parts of the dukedom of *Meynungen* there are mines of pit coal.

Petrefied fiſhes.

Elephant dug out of the earth.

In my deſcription of *Gotha* I omitted the account of a ſkeleton of an elephant, which was dug up near that city, namely, at *Burg-Tonna*, which is as follows: About the beginning of *December*, in the year 1695, four large teeth, each of which weighed twelve pounds, and two horns, each four ells in length, were dug up at the above-mentioned place (on an eminence where the beſt white ſand for hour-glaſſes is found) at the depth of eleven ells; and in *April* 1696 all the reſt of a complete ſkeleton was found in the ſame place; which Dr. *Tenzel* found to be that of an elephant, by comparing it with the deſcription of the elephant anatomized by Dr. *Moulins*, a phyſician at *Dublin*. But as this ſkeleton had laid in a *ſtratum* of ſand, it had been corroded by it, and ſeemed to be rather calcin'd than petrefied; ſo that few of the bones could be preſerved entire. Near this extraordinary ſkeleton a great quantity of long and round ſhells were alſo found. *Tenzel* communicated this diſcovery to the learned *Magliabecchi*, the Great Duke's librarian at *Florence*; but at the ſame time carried on a hot paper-war with ſome phyſicians at *Gotha*; who inſiſted that this ſkeleton was an *Unicornu foſſile*, and that it had no relation to the animal kingdom, though they themſelves could not but allow, that the horns of a ſtag had been dug up not long before near *Tonna*. *Tenzel* has farther ſhewn, beyond contradiction, that petrefactions of leaves, ears of corn, and wood have alſo been found in the ſtone quarries near *Tonna*.

Alſo at Camburg.

An elephant's tooth, three ells long, and proportionally thick, was found on the banks of the river *Saal*, at *Camburg* in *Thuringia*, which occaſioned further ſearch; and, by digging deeper, ſix *dentes molares* and other large bones of an elephant * were found.

Dr. *Wedel*, in his *Exercitationes Med. Philolog. Dec. X. Exerc. I. p.* 10. gives a particular account of the elephant's tooth that was dug up entire,

* *Vid. Büttneri Rudera diluvii teſtes* §. 128.

in

in the year 1685, near *Hildburghauſen*. The Doctor, at firſt ſight, knew it to be the tooth of that animal; and it alſo proved good ivory when it was tried in the turner's lathe. *Agricola de natur. foſſil. l. V. c. 5.* informs us, that the ſkeleton of a human body was found near *Saalfeld* in digging a mine. *At* Hildburghauſen.

At *Schleuſſingen* there is a celebrated college maintain'd by the joint contributions of the dukes of *Eiſenach*, *Gotha*, *Weymar*, *Meynungen*, and the elector of *Saxony*. The preſident of it is choſen annually; and he has the diſpoſal of all places which fall vacant within his year. Here are about thirty ſtudents on the foundation, and the whole number of them is between ſeventy and eighty. Schleuſſingen.

The celebrated *Homann* has publiſhed a copper-plate, in two ſheets, of the ducal palace of *Hildburghauſen*, together with the gardens; but inſtead of giving us the palace as it now appears, he has repreſented it according to the elegant plan deſign'd by the late duke; which has not yet been put in execution, and probably never will, unleſs affairs ſhould take a happier turn. The town is indeed ſmall, but well built. The ſtreets are broad and ſtraight, and moſt of the houſes regular and of an equal height. The preſent duke is highly to be commended for his honour and juſtice in paying off his family debts. For this purpoſe he has reduced the number of his guards, and obſerves the ſame ſimplicity and moderation in every other part of his houſhold.* Hildburghauſen.

The road leading from *Hildburghauſen* to *Rodach* lies along a plain, and is kept in good repair. Rodach.

About *Rodach* are found ſeveral pure veins of plaſter. At *Elſa*, about half a league from the town, is a hollow way, where a great number of ſtreaked ſhells or *pectines* are found; and about *Gradſtadt*, among many other ſhells, ſome beautiful *nautili* are dug up. As to the foſſiles and petrefactions found in the country about *Coburg*, good pit coal is dug up in the foreſt; at *Feckheim* petrefied *conchæ chamitæ* and *cornua ammonis* are frequently found, and at *Lauter*, *pectines cornua ammonis*, and all ſorts of *conchæ*, ſingly and in maſſes adhering together; at *Garnſtadt*, which is three ſtages from *Coburg*, and lies oppoſite to *Cronach*, *Belemnitæ*, and all kinds of ſhells are dug up; at *Unter-ſiemau* petrefied wood, and at *Sonnenberg*, *morochti* or white *dendritæ*, are found in abundance. *Petrefactions at* Rodach. *At* Coburg.

Dr. *Verpoorten* has a curious cabinet at *Coburg*, the greateſt part of which was collected by his late father-in-law Dr. *Riehm*. A conſiderable collection of petrefactions, minerals, inſects, *&c.* has alſo been made by Dr. *Albrecht* of the ſame place. *Cabinet of curioſities at* Coburg.

* The preſent duke *Erneſt Frederick Charles*, in 1749, married the princeſs *Louiſa* of *Denmark*. Some account of the foundation of the *Hildburghauſen* college in 1706 are to be found in Mr. *Burchard*'s hiſtory of his own times.

Coburg

Coburg is a pretty town, and has a very flouriſhing trade and ſeveral manufactures. The *Caſimire* college has ſuſtained a great loſs in the removal of that prodigy of literature and model of virtue Dr. *Cyprian*, and no longer enjoys the reputation it formerly had.*

I am, *&c.*

Coburg, *Nov*, 13, 1730.

LETTER XC.

An Account of *Bareith* and *Bamberg*.

SIR,

THE diſtance from *Coberg* to *Bamberg* is ſix *German* miles: the road lies thro' a delightful valley, which is watered by the *Iſſe* or *Itch*. I ſhall firſt make ſome obſervations on the margravate of *Bareith*, and then proceed to deſcribe the difficult rugged road over the mountains.

The alterations which within theſe thirty years have happened in the margrave of *Bareith*'s court, the ſituation of affairs at the laſt *margrave*'s death, and ſome other occurrences are ſufficiently known to you, Sir; but it is to be hoped the country, under the preſent government, will be *Revenue.* reſtored to its former flouriſhing ſtate. Its revenues at preſent ſcarce amount to five hundred and fifty thouſand *guldens*‡; but they may be very much increaſed, if the people have but time and opportunity al- *Trade.* lowed them to recover themſelves. *Chriſtian-Erlang* is a place of conſiderable trade; and the *French* Refugees ſettled there have ſet up ſeveral *Mines.* manufactures, to the great profit of the country. Formerly the mines produced a great quantity of copper and ſilver, and ſome gold; but the ſmelting houſes and other works have gradually declined, and are now almoſt at a ſtand. However, good green vitriol is ſtill dug up at *Wurtſberg*, near *Gold-Cronach*. There is in St. *Georgenſtadt* a manufacture of

* A particular account of this celebrated college has been publiſhed by *Godfrey Ludwig*. The emperor *Leopold*, in 1677, conferred ſuch extraordinary privileges on it, that it might be ſaid to rival ſome univerſities. As *Luther* reſided ſome months at *Coburg* in the year 1530, the archives here may be looked upon as a treaſury of authentic papers relating to the Reformation.

‡ 64,166 l. ſterling.

brown

brown and white porcelain, great quantities of which are ſold in the neighbouring provinces. They have got the art of burning in the ſilver and gold on the brown porcelain, ſo as not to wear off. A ſet, conſiſting of half a dozen cups and ſaucers, a ſmall tea-pot, a ſlop-baſon, a ſugar-diſh, and tea-caniſter, is ſold for twenty dollars. The art of poliſhing marble, which this country abounds with of all colours, has likewiſe been ſet on foot at St. *Georgenſtadt*; and, among other things, they make ſnuff-boxes of yellow and white plaſter, ſo as to reſemble the fineſt *Lumachella*: theſe are ſold for two *guldens* a-piece, without any garniture. The marble is poliſhed here by a new invented engine, ſet in motion by horſes or criminals taken out of the houſe of correction; and this machine is ſo well contrived as to poliſh nineteen or twenty marble veſſels of different ſhapes at the ſame time. This country abounds with all the neceſſaries of life; but produces no good wine. All ſorts of game is in greater plenty here than the peaſants could wiſh. Freſh-water fiſh of all kinds are here in great abundance, particularly trout and carp; for, beſides ſeveral brooks, there are two lakes in this country well ſtock'd with pike and carp, which are drained alternately once a year. One of theſe is the *Neuſtadt Weyher* or wear, as it is called by the peaſants; and the other the *Brandenburg Weyher*. The latter is only a quarter of a league from *Bareith*: this induced the late *margrave* to build the town and caſtle of St. *Georgenſtadt* on this lake. Every time this lake is drained it yields about a hundred and eighty quintals of fiſh. It is ſaid that it formerly covered fifteen hundred acres of land; but its preſent extent is not above eight or nine hundred acres; and in many parts it is over-run with weeds, which muſt needs occaſion unhealthy exhalations. In my account of *Ambras* * I mentioned the fatal conſequences attending the neglect of ſuch a lake, and the effects its noxious *effluvia* had on the air; and probably the many fevers that rage every year in *Bareith* are chiefly owing to the vicinity of this lake, and the want of proper care in clearing it of weeds, &c. About the beginning of this century malignant and continual fevers prevailed every year at *Stutgard*, ſo that the phyſicians were at a loſs what to do with ſuch a number of patients. But a large pond, or ditch, on the eaſt ſide of the city wall being drained, not with any view of preſerving the health of the inhabitants, but on another account, the fevers in *Stutgard* proved not only leſs frequent, but alſo leſs fatal than before; ſo that what *Pliny*, lib. XVII. c. 4. ſays of *Philippi*, may be juſtly applied to that city: *Et circa Philippos culturâ ſiccata regio mutavit cœli habitum*; i. e. 'The draining of 'the moraſſes about *Philippi*, by cultivating the ſoil, cauſed an agreeable

Porcelain manufacture.

Wheel for marble.

Fertility of the country.

Fiſh.

Brandenburg lake.

Why is its neighbourhood pernicious to Bareith.

* See Vol. I. p. 43.

'change

‘ change in the temperature of the air.’ There are ſtill two lakes, or l rge ponds, near *Stutgard*, the draining of which, as appears from the inſtance cited above, would evidently conduce to the ſalubrity of the air.

Fichtelberg. As for the internal and hidden riches of *Fitchtelberg*, a place on the frontiers of *Bareith* oppoſite to *Upper Pfalz*, which have been ſo much talked of; that opinion is grounded on very ridiculous, or at leaſt uncertain traditions. However, the *Fichtelberg* mountains yield good cornelians, cryſtals, *&c.* One part of them is continually covered with ſnow. What is moſt remarkable in theſe mountains is, the ſource of four famous rivers, which at firſt direct their courſe towards the four cardinal points. This circumſtance, and the names of the rivers, are ſpecified in the following lines:

Quattuor effundo fluvios Mons Piniſer, ex his
Ad terræ partem quamlibet unus abit.
Mœnus ad occaſum fertur, ſed Nabus, ad Auſtrum,
Egra Ortum, Boream denique Sala petit.

The margravate of *Bareith* abounds with marble of various colours, beyond any other province in *Germany*. From *Schwarzenbach in the wood* and the neighbourhood of *Preſeck* comes a grey marble, variegated with yellow ſpots, which ſhine like metal. Near *Hof*, in *Voigtlande*, red, black, and grey kinds of marble are dug up; ſome pieces of the laſt ſort are variegated with red ſpots, like drops of blood. Green marble is found at *Naila*, yellow at *Streitberg*, and ſeveral other kinds at *Lichtenberg*, near *Heerwagen*, and *Gold-Cronach*.

There is nothing remarkable in the city of *Bareith*, ſo as to deſerve a traveller's notice, The hermitage not far from hence, built by the late extravagant margrave, has beautiful grotto's and fine marble ornaments.

Hermitage near Bareith.

The road from *Bareith* over *Hollfeld* to *Bamberg* is very uneven, rugged, and ſtony; and yet it is not near ſo bad as that over *Streitberg* to *Erlang*. Thoſe who are fond of natural curioſities may find in theſe parts a great variety of petrefactions.

In the county of *Giech*, *cornua ammonis*, *aſteriæ*, *nautili*, *turbinites*, *lapides judaici*, *vermes marini*, *belemnitæ*, *pectines*, *eclithi*, *conchæ*, *anomiæ dentatæ*, and other ſhells, together with petrified wood, are found in great quantities. What is particularly worth notice, is a ſpring of excellent clear water, at half a league's diſtance from *Thurnau*, near the village of *Upper-Mengau*, which throws up ſand, little pieces of corals, *echini*, *belemnitæ*, muſcle ſhells, *aſteriæ*, *ſtellæ marinæ*, *cornua ammonis*, *tubuli vermiculares*, *lapides judaici*, *gloſſopetræ*, petrified teeth of ſeveral animals,

animals, &c. well preſerved, and frequently full of a concreted ſubſtance, not unlike agate. Moſt of theſe petrefactions, though entire, are very ſmall, which is undoubtedly owing to the want of ſufficient force in the ſpring to detach larger marine ſubſtances from their *ſtrata*, and to throw them up by the bubbling of the water. There is a cave near *Schurndorf* which exhibits a variety of figures, all of a ſhining white colour, formed by petrefied exſudations. *Schurndorf tit.*

In the diſtrict of *Scheſslitzer*, as alſo in the country about *Lutheran-Hallſtadt*, are found fine *alcyonia*, *cornua ammonis*, *chelonites*, which are a ſpecies of *echini*; *cochleæ*, *belemnitæ*, and coralline concretions. *Country of Scheſslitzer.*

The *echini* which are found in theſe parts bear the name of *Knopfen*, on account of their ſhape; and for the ſame reaſon they are called button-ſtones in *England*. The *Latin* names of the different kinds of them are *Brontiæ*, *ombriæ*, *lapides bufonum majores*, i. e. toadſtones, &c. They are divided into *pileati* & *galeati*. The latter are called in *Engliſh helmet-ſtones*. *Echini.*

The *pileati* again are ſubdivided into a convex ſort, terminating in a ſharp point, which, in *Engliſh*, are called *Capſtones*, and thoſe which are diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of *fibulares*. In both theſe kinds five double rows of knobs run from the *apex* in the centre to the baſe, like ſo many ſutures. Here are alſo *Echini cordati*, which have ſome diſtant reſemblance of a heart. The ſea animal, from which this petrefaction derives its origin, is of the teſtaceous kind; and from its figure is called in *High Dutch ſeeapfel*, i. e. ſea-apple, and in *Engliſh* the *button-fiſh*, or ſea-urchin,* on account of the prickles with which it is armed in every part. It is called by the *Italians Eſtrice marino*. Thoſe found in the *European* ſeas (eſpecially in the *Adriatic*, the gulph of *Genoa* and in the north ſea) have only one orifice, and that in the middle of its baſis or belly. The *echinus cordatus*, which, in ſome places, is found petrefied, is properly the *Riccio marino*, or *echino ſpatago*. A particular ſpecies of the *Echini* is called *cardo marino*, which has large prickles growing on round tubercles. Theſe have an aperture both in the upper and lower part juſt at the centre. The neighbourhood of *Chriſtian-Erlang* affords a fine white *Piſolithi*, which ſeem to be a ſpecies of the *Oclithi*. *Echinus.* *Piſolithi.*

The city of *Bamberg*, which was formerly called *Babenberg* or *Pfaffenberg*, lies in a fertile and delightful country. The monks and clergy ſeem to be good judges of the fertility, &c. of a country; for we ſeldom *Situation of Bamberg.*

* This little fiſh, I believe, is never found in the *Britiſh* ſeas, and conſequently is little known in *England*, tho' the author has given it an *Engliſh* name. It is found in the *Mediterranean*, and is called in the ſouthern parts of *France*, *Urſin*. It reſembles a hedge-hog in miniature, for it is not above two inches in diameter, including the prickles.

meet with a convent, or any religious foundation, which is not poſſeſſed of ſome of the beſt land in the whole province where it ſtands. *Bamberg* abounds in eſculent herbs and other vegetables, fruit, grain, and wine; but is more particularly remarkable for the fine liquorice it produces, which is exported to moſt parts of *Europe*. This plant grows to the height of five or ſix feet, and takes very deep root. This country alſo produces ſaffron; but this not ſo good as that of *Auſtria*.

Fertility of the country.

In the treaſury of the cathedral of *Bamberg*, beſides abundance of reliques*, are ſhewn the four goſpels written on parchment in beautiful letters of gold, curiouſly bound, and ſet with precious ſtones. This volume was a preſent of the emperor *Henry* II. as was alſo the bull of pope *Boniface* VIII. in which the credulous vulgar are aſſured that the holy nail kept here is unqueſtionably one of thoſe that faſtened our Saviour to the croſs. Here are alſo to be ſeen ſeveral large ivory trumpets formerly uſed, before bells were invented, to call the people together to divine ſervice; many valuable *oſtenſoria*, chalices, prieſts veſtments, *&c.* In this church is the monument of pope *Clement* II. who was a native of *Germany*, and died at *Bamberg* in 1047. His proper name was *Suidgerus:* He was born at *Meyendorf*, and was the ſecond biſhop of *Bamberg*. The emperor having in 1046, depoſed the three anti-popes *Benedict* IX. *Silveſter* III. and *Gregory* VI. exalted *Suidgerus* to the papal dignity. But this pontif not being able to ſuppreſs the corruptions of the court of *Rome*, and laying them extremely to heart, returned again to *Bamberg*; where, about nine months after he had been raiſed to the papal throne, he joyfully exchanged his temporary dignity for the eternal reward of the good uſe he intended to make of it.

Clement *the IId's grave.*

Angelus de Nuce in his notes on the *Chronicon Caſſineſe*, *lib. III. c. LXVI. p.* 409, and *Hahn* in his hiſtory of the empire pretend, without any probability, that the cuſtom of changing the names of the new elected popes was wholely, or in a great meaſure, owing to the harſhneſs of the ſound of the family names of ſeveral popes, who were natives of *France*, or *Germany*; as for inſtance *Gerebert*, *Suidger*, *Poppo*, *Hildebrand* muſt ſound very rough, inharmonious, and diſagreeable to a *Roman* ear. Upon this account they tell us, that theſe names were changed into others more muſical, as *Silveſter*, *Clemens*, *Damaſus* and *Gregory*. What is alledged of pope *Sergius*, and his former name *os porci*, i. e. hog's face, has too much the air of a fable to be credited.†

Change of the Pope's name.

* A long catalogue of reliques is here omitted.

† The improbability of this ſtory is demonſtrated by *Du Pin Biblioth. eccleſ. tom.* 8. *Beemann in ſyſt. dignit. illuſtr. p.* 539. and in the *Act. Erud. Lipſ. an.* 1698, *p.* 234. In all ap-

The

The emperor *Henry* II. died in the year 1024, at *Grona*, near *Gottingen*; but his remains were interred at *Bamberg*. *Marianus Scotus*, lib. III. says, that he was buried in the convent of St. *Peter*, which he himself had founded. However, the tombs of *Henry* II. and the empress *Cunigunda* are still to be seen in this cathedral. A fabulous legend acquaints us, that when *Cunigunda*'s body was brought into the church, a voice was heard which uttered these words, *Cede virgo virgini*; 'virgin, give place to a virgin;' upon which the legend says, that the body of *Henry*, which lay on the right hand, immediately moved to the left, and gave place to his imperial consort. The marble image of the empress lies on the right of her husband on the tomb; a circumstance not uncommon in such places. The *basso relievo*'s represent the most remarkable passages of *Henry* the second's life; among which the circumstance alledged in the bull for the canonisation of *Cunigunda* to be seen in *Mabillon*, *Seculum VI. Benedictinum Pars I. p.* 467. namely, that the emperor on his death-bed solemnly declared before several princes and other witnesses who were present, 'That 'he left *Cunigunda* a virgin as he received her' is not omitted.* On the upper part of the monument are these words:

Testimony of Henry II. concerning the virginity of his consort.

D. O. M.
Humani generis
Redemptori Jesu Christo,
Hujus Ecclesiæ
Fundatoribus, Tutoribus, Patronis,
Divis Henrico & Cunigundæ
Cæsareis & virgineis conjugibus,
Aram, Trophæum, Monumentum,
Sacravit, erexit, posuit.
M. O. E.

pearance the pretended vicars of Christ would have themselves looked upon as the worthy successors of St. *Peter*, who is supposed, but without foundation, to have been the first bishop of *Rome*; since our Saviour changed that apostle's name from *Simon* to *Peter*. At last, custom has established it into a law, that every pope, upon his accession to St. *Peter*'s chair, must take upon him the *nomen obedientiæ*, as the new name that he assumes is called; and for this reason even pope *Adrian* VI. is accused by the *Roman* catholic historians of obstinacy and disobedience for refusing to conform with this ancient custom. What seems very remarkable, is, that none of the popes have ventured to assume the name of *Peter*; but this proceeds from a superstitious fear, grounded on an old prophecy, which says, that *Peter* the second is to be the last of the bishops of *Rome*. See *Wolf. lect. memor. tom. I. cent.* 13. *p.* 454.

* *Beata Kunegunda sancto Henrico Imperatori fuit non matrimonialiter cognita. Unde cum dominus Imperator ageret in extremis, Principibus & parentibus inquit de illa: Qualem mihi eam adsignatis, talem vobis eam resigno. Virginem eam dedistis, & virginem reddo.*

'To God the greateſt and beſt of beings, and to Jeſus Chriſt the Redeemer of mankind; to the founders, guardians, and patrons of this church; to St. *Henry* and St. *Cunigunda*, the imperial wedded pair who were pure virgins, this altar, trophy, and monument were erected and dedicated by M. O. E.'

The three laſt letters denote *Melchior Otto*, *Epiſcopus* or biſhop of the dioceſe.

The preſent empreſs's renunciation of her religion in this cathedral.

This cathedral was the ſcene where the preſent empreſs renounced the *Lutheran*, and made a public profeſſion of the *Roman* catholick religion. This extraordinary event happened on the firſt day of *May*, 1707, as ſhe paſſed through *Bamberg* on her way to *Vienna*. As there are never wanting learned men, who beſides their other talents, have an unlimited complaiſance to great perſonages; ſo on this occaſion ſome perſons were found who laboured hard by ſophiſtry and flattery to repreſent the difference between the *Roman* catholic and *Lutheran* religion ſo inconſiderable, as ſcarce to be perceived or regarded. The ſentiments of *Thomaſius*, *Fabritius* and other celebrated perſons, publiſhed in ſupport of that poſition, are in every body's hands; ſo that I need not enlarge upon this ſubject. This extraordinary paradox, namely, that the proteſtant doctrine differs in no eſſential article of the Chriſtian faith from that of the *Romiſh* church, alſo gave occaſion to thoſe fine medals which were at that time ſtruck at *Wolfenbuttel*, by order of duke *Antony Ulrick*, repreſenting the princeſs's head with this inſcription round it, *ELIZABETHA CHRISTINA PRINCEPS BRUNSV. & LUN.* And on the reverſe is the ſame princeſs under the image of religion, with a burning cenſor between two altars, leaving the altar on the left hand, and approaching that on the right. On both altars are alſo burning cenſors irradiated by the name *Jehovah*, with this inſcription:

COETUM NON NVMINA MVTAT.

'She changes her ſect but not her God.'

Underneath are theſe words:

BAMBERGIAE MDCCVII. I. MAJ.

And round the edge

ACTOR. X. (v. 34.) In OMNI GENTE QVI TIMET DEUM ET OPERATVR JVSTITIAM ACCEPTVS EST EI.

i. e.

i. e. " In every nation, he that feareth God and worketh righteouſneſs is " accepted with him."

I queſtion whether the zealots of either religion will ſubſcribe to the legend on this medal. This however is certain, that ſoon after, another medal was ſtruck, the invention of which was attributed to a celebrated Jeſuit. On one ſide was the head of the princeſs with the following inſcription:

ELISAB. CHRISTIN. PRINC. BR. ET. LVN. AVITAE. FIDEI. REGIQ. FIDA.

' *Elizabeth Chriſtina*, princeſs of *Brunſwick* and *Luneburg*, faithful to ' the religion of her anceſtors, and to her ſovereign.'

On the reverſe is ſeen a ſea-compaſs with the needle pointing to the polar ſtar, which is ſurrounded by ſeveral other northern conſtellations. Among theſe is the figure of a ſceptre incloſed within a wreath of crowns and ſceptres interwoven: The motto,

NON SCEPTRA SED ASTRA, *i. e.* ' Not for a ſceptre but for heaven.'

Why Henry *II. was ſurnamed* Claudus.

On the eaſt ſide of the cathedral of *Bamberg* ſtands a ſtatue of *Henry* II. and under the left leg, which it ſeems was ſhorter than the other, is fixed a ſtone, about three inches thick. That the emperor was lame by reaſon of that deformity is beyond all doubt, as appears from his known ſurname of *Claudus*. Hiſtorians had for a long time diſputed about the cauſe of *Henry* the ſecond's lameneſs, and ſome ridiculouſly maintained that his hip, like that of the patriarch *Jacob*, had been touched by an angel. At laſt *Brower* put an end to the diſpute, by proving from moſt authentic records, that it was occaſioned by a hurt the emperor received from a wild boar, at the beginning of his reign.

A Maſs for which 4000 *ducats are paid.*

Not to amuſe you, Sir, any longer with fables, I ſhall paſs over the thread which St. *Cunigunda* is ſaid to have ſpun about the city of *Bamberg*, the miraculous hole ſhe made in a bell, *&c.* I ſhall only obſerve, that the biſhop of *Bamberg*, for perſonally officiating in this church once a year on St. *Cunigunda*'s day, receives four thouſand ducats.

The biſhop's new palace and the town-houſe are irregular buildings; however, they are very ſpacious, and are furniſhed with ſome good pictures.

Orangery.

The orangery in the *Geyerſwerth* is very well worth ſeeing. At one end of the garden a ſtag's head is nailed up, with two thick branches of a tree, which in the year 1683, he ſplit with his horns, in rutting time.

The

The *Benedictine* convent on the *Monchſberg* is a very magnificent edifice. The church belonging to it has an admirable frontiſpiece, a ſuperb arched roof, and three fine organs. It is alſo embelliſhed with fine ſculpture and paintings; and among the latter, the aſſumption of the Virgin *Mary*, being the altar-piece, is the moſt remarkable. The *Jeſuits* have alſo a very fine church, and an elegant library at *Bamberg*.

Bamberg, Nov. 18, 1730.*

LETTER XCI.

Account of *Pommersfeld* and *Chriſtian-Erlang*.

SIR,

Pommersfeld. ABOUT three hours journey from *Bamberg* lies the caſtle of *Weiſſenſtein Pommersfeld*, which belongs to Count *Schonborn*. It was begun by the late elector of *Mentz* and biſhop of *Bamberg*, and the preſent imperial vice-chancellor and biſhop of *Bamberg* intends to finiſh it. The elector's engineer *Salomon Kleiner* has drawn twenty perſpective views and plans of this caſtle, together with the gardens, ſtables, and menageries; which were engraven on copper-plates by *Jeremiah Wolfen Erben* of *Augſburg*. A curious traveller will not think much of the trouble and expence in ſeeing this caſtle; eſpecially as it does not lie far from the road that leads from *Bamberg* to *Erlang*. The fine hunting-ſeat of *Seehof* lies cloſe by the road, about a league from *Bamberg*. The caſtle or palace of *Pommersfeld* ſtands in a delightful country: but the *corps de logis*, or main body of the building, inſtead of a grand entrance or portico, ſuitable to ſo magnificent a palace, has three little doors; and there are two more in the wings.

The ſame number of doors are alſo to be ſeen in the garden front; but they are in a right line, like the ſeven entrances to the ſtadthouſe at *Amſterdam*.

* A long diſſertation on St. *Vitus*'s reliques and the figure of a black cock on a ſilver arm of that ſaint, containing a tedious account of a local ſuperſtition, enquiries into the origin of it, &c. is here omitted.

Oppoſite

Oppoſite to the front of the palace are the menagery and ſtables, which are built in an oval form, with a colonade. On one ſide of the middle door ſtands the ſtatue of *Julius Cæſar*, and on the other that of *Alexander the Great* with the Gordian knot at his feet. At the entrance to the prince's apartments, which are in the front, are the ſtatues of Charity and Faith on one ſide, and Fortitude and Juſtice on the other. Here is a grand double ſtair-caſe which has few equals; but it is ſaid, that the ſtair-caſe deſigned for the new palace at *Wurtzburg* will exceed it. The *Pommersfeld* ſtair-caſe indeed is but one ſtory high, but the roof is as high as the palace itſelf, and the cieling is finely painted by *Bies*, one of the preſent biſhop's gentlemen of the bed-chamber, and *Marchini* an *Italian*: the latter was alſo the architect of this noble ſtair-caſe. The ſtairs, together with the ſculpture on each ſide, are of free-ſtone; but ſome connoiſſeurs find fault with the vaſes, as much too ſmall in proportion to the pedeſtals on which they ſtand. From the court at the foot of the ſtair-caſe you deſcend down ſome ſteps into a beautiful grotto, which, though plaſter or ſtucco work, by the fine poliſh, *&c.* reſembles marble. The eight ſtatues of plaſter in this grotto repreſent the four Elements and the Seaſons; and between theſe are ſeveral elegant figures of ſhell-work, repreſenting ſea-animals, and ſome concealed water-works. The luſtres are made with glaſs of various colours. On each ſide of the grotto is a ſmall colonade, where in ſummer orange-trees, *&c.* are ſet, which, by their fragrancy and verdure, heighten the agreeableneſs of this cool retreat. In the ſtory where the grand ſtair-caſe ends, and exactly over the grotto, is a hall well worth ſeeing, which is adorned with capital pictures and family portraits: it yields a charming view of the gardens, and a delightful proſpect of the adjacent country. The cieling of this hall is curiouſly painted, and embelliſhed with gilt cornices. Moſt of the other apartments are ſmall; but the tapeſtry hangings and other furniture are very ſplendid. One room exhibits ten battles, in which prince *Eugene* ſignalized himſelf by his courage and conduct; and in the preſent biſhop of *Bamberg*'s drawing-room hangs a copy of *Corregio*'s night-piece, which repreſents the birth of Chriſt, and is commonly called *La Notte di Corregio*. In the bed-chamber a very fine picture of an old man praying to a crucifix hangs over the fire-place; and in the ſame room are three very large porcelain vaſes, and the birth of Chriſt in moſaic work which ſeems to have been done many years ſince. Adjoining to this room is a looking-glaſs cloſet, in which is a great quantity of valuable *China* ware, and ſome of the fineſt *Dreſden* porcelain. On the tables are placed cryſtal vaſes, cups made of precious ſtones, and other curioſities; among which is an exquiſite piece of workmanſhip in amber, repreſenting our Saviour ſupported by an angel in his

Menagerie.

Great ſtair-caſe.

Grotto.

Hall.

Painting.

Looking-glaſs cloſet.

agony

agony in the garden on the mount of olives. The dining parlour is hung with gilt leather, on which is *David*'s triumphant entry, after he had killed *Goliath*. In this piece, which is very old, the figures are as
Chapel. big as the life, and well executed. The chapel is not anſwerable to the magnificence which appears in every other part of this palace, and is generally affected by the *Roman* Catholicks in their churches. Before the altar are depoſited the bowels of the late elector of *Mentz*, whoſe heart lies buried at *Bamberg*, and his body at the capital of the electorate. As for the paintings in this palace, ſome of the ſmall pieces on the ſtair-caſe are by *Gebhard* of *Nurenberg*. The cieling of the large hall was painted by *Rothmeyer* of *Roſenbrunn*, who was employed a whole year in this palace; during which time, beſides a preſent of a thouſand dollars, he and his family were entertained here in a very elegant manner. The beſt pictures are to be ſeen in the gallery, which contains a hundred and forty-nine large pieces, and in a room adjoining to it, in which are eighty-four ſmaller pictures. *Bies*, whoſe paintings on the ſtair-caſe cieling (mentioned above) have not eſcaped cenſure, hung up theſe pictures in the order they now ſtand; and as one ſide of the gallery is dark, he is blamed for placing his own pieces in the beſt point of view, while many good pieces are either placed too high, or in an improper light. On the top of the palace ſtands an image of *Atlas*, with
Garden. an armillary ſphere on his ſhoulders. The garden is on a ſlope, or gentle declivity; and very much reſembles prince *Eugene*'s garden at *Vienna* in ſituation, *&c.* On each ſide of the garden is a ſmall wood of linden-trees, planted in viſta's. Eleven villages belong to this eſtate; but the rents of them are not ſufficient to defray the expence of keeping the houſe and gardens in order.

The lordſhip of *Pommersfeld* formerly belonged to the ſtewards of that name, who were ſubject to the electors of *Bavaria* as hereditary lords of the biſhoprick of *Bamberg*. The *Pommersfeld* family not long ſince becoming extinct, it devolved to the houſe of *Schonborn*.

Kerſpach. On the left-hand, between *Bamberg* and *Erlang*, not far from *Bayerſdorf*, lies a village, or country-town, called *Kerſpach*, which belongs to the margrave of *Bareith*, and is remarkable for a ſtrange cuſtom prac-
Strange cuſtom. ticed by the inhabitants, which is as follows: If a man has been married a year, or fifteen months at moſt, and his wife does not prove with child, he is carried out of the village on a wooden horſe, or pole, and plunged into a pond. As ſoon as the perſon who has undergone this diſcipline gets out of the water, he is at liberty to lay hold of any one of the by-ſtanders if he can, who is plunged into the water in the ſame manner, and this concludes the farce.

It

It happened once that the late margrave of *Bareith* paſſed thro' this town when one of theſe proceſſions was exhibited, and was deſirous of ſeeing this extraordinary ceremony; little imagining that the perſon who had been thrown into the water might, poſſibly, take his revenge on the lord of the country, as in fact it happened. The margrave at firſt only laugh'd at the odd fancy of the man who made towards him; but the whole village gathering round his poſt-chaiſe, and inſiſting on their right as founded on a very ancient cuſtom, he was obliged not only to give them a ſum of money to make them drink, but likewiſe to deliver up to them his running footman, whom, for the greater confirmation of their favourite privilege, they obliged to undergo the diſcipline of the pond. If theſe people are ſevere againſt ſuch as do not propagate their ſpecies in a lawful way, tho' probably it may not be owing to any fault of theirs, what puniſhment might old batchelors expect to ſuffer if the *Kerſpach* law ſhould prevail in the world?

Chriſtian-Erlang lies about five *German* miles from *Pommersfeld*. It is a regular well-built town; and the *French* refugees have ſet up ſeveral manufactures there.* In the gardens belonging to the caſtle are fine fountains, ſtatues, and ever-green hedges. *J. Bat. Homann* has publiſhed prints, exhibiting plans and perſpective views both of the town and the caſtle. The diſtance from *Erlang* to *Nurenberg* is three poſt-ſtages, but the journey may be eaſily performed in three hours. The ſubject of my next letter ſhall be ſome obſervations I have made on the city of *Nurenberg*. In the mean time I am,

Nurenberg, *Nov.* 23, 1730. Sir, *&c.*

* *Erlang* has acquired new luſtre by means of an academy founded there a few years ſince. Profeſſor *Delius*, in his *Erlang* Memoirs of Literature for the year 1749, has given a judicious account of the natural curioſities of this country.

LETTER XCII.

Account of the City of *Nurenberg*.

SIR,

THE republic of *Nurenberg* has under its jurisdiction, besides the capital of the same name, four other towns, namely, *Altdorf*, *Herspruck*, *Lauff* and *Graffenberg*, in the *Upper Palatinate*, together with above five hundred villages. The city of *Nurenberg* contains a hundred and twenty-eight principal streets, four hundred lanes, and is adorned with twelve large, and a hundred and thirty-three smaller fountains, besides a hundred and seventeen wells. In this famous city are also sixteen churches, forty-four religious houses, twelve bridges, ten market-places, three hundred and sixty-five towers on the city walls, and one-and-twenty thousand houses, which are inhabited by seventy-five thousand families. It takes up three hours to walk round the city and its suburbs. However, I shall not pretend to vouch for the exactness of this computation, especially with respect to the number of houses and inhabitants. The *Pegnitz*, which runs through this city, puts in motion about a hundred and sixty mills, of different sorts, within the territory of *Nurenberg*. It is the opinion of some that *Nurenberg* stands in the centre both of *Germany* and *Europe*; but this is not to be understood in mathematical strictness. The principal clocks in this city strike the hours from one to twelve progressively from the rising of the sun, and begin again after sun-set, which at first puzzles strangers; but by the table of the æquation of time, published here, this may be reduced to the common method of calculating time. The city is well built; but not one private house in it can deserve the name of a palace: so that the kings of *Scotland* must formerly have been but very indifferently lodged, since *Æneas Sylvius* could justly, and without exaggeration, say, *Cuperem Scotorum Reges tam egregiè quàm mediocres cives Norimbergenses habitare.* 'I could wish that the palaces of the kings of *Scotland* were as elegant 'as the houses of the middling citizens at *Nurenberg*.'

Extent of the city of Nurenberg.

Clocks.

Buildings.

Trade. The importance of the trade to *Italy*, carried on by the *Nurenbergers* in former times, appears not only from the privileges which the *German* house at *Venice* enjoys to this very day, but likewise from the respectful letter

letter * which the doge and ſenate of *Venice* ſent to *Nurenberg*, when the former republic was reduced to great ſtreights in the year 1509. As a proof of this I ſhall quote the following paſſage: *Cum veſtro Cæſare (Maximiliano I.) pacem perpetuam intercedere cupimus, cujus ſi poſſimus, eſſe volumus cultores obſequentiſſimi. Verùm obſtant obtrectatores, quibus vos obviam ire par eſt, dum noſtra ſimul & veſtra res agitur, quando mutua noſtra commercia viciſſim ſemper uſui ſunt. Noſtra potiſſimùm in vobis ſpes eſt, & in Deo Opt. Max. - - - Vos igitur, auctore Deo, in vobis, qui ſemper antiquâ benevolentiâ nobis conjuncti fuiſtis, noſtram, quæſo, cauſam agite apud Cæſarem, ut veſtrâ operâ illo conciliato, nobiſcum vos rebus noſtris omnibus uti poſſitis, atque conſervata dignitas & civitas noſtra, non magìs nobis quàm vobis ſemper uſui ſit.* 'We deſire nothing more heartily than a perpetual peace with your emperor (Maximilian I.) whoſe favour on all occaſions we would ſtudy to cultivate. But ſome malicious perſons would fain diſturb the harmony that ſubſiſts between us, by calumny: and theſe it becomes you, no leſs then us, to ſuppreſs, as it equally concerns both, ſince the commerce betwixt us has always been of mutual benefit. Our hope is chiefly in you, and in the divine aſſiſtance. - - - We pray God that he will inſpire you, who have been always joined to us by the ſtricteſt friendſhip, to intercede with the emperor in our behalf, that, his majeſty being reconciled to us by your means, we may both partake of all the benefits of friendſhip and commerce; and that our honour and ſtate, being thus preſerved by your good offices, may, for the future, be of no leſs advantage to you than to ourſelves.' The ſuperſcription of this letter was, *Dux & Senatus Venetorum, Reipublicæ & Communitati Noribergenſi.* 'The Doge and Senate of *Venice* to the Republic and Community of *Nurenberg*.'

Regard ſhewn to the Republic of Nurenberg *by the Senate of* Venice.

This trade is indeed at preſent much declined from its former flouriſhing condition; and is daily leſſened by that carried on by three other towns, namely, *Erlang*, *Schwobach* and *Furth*. One-third of the laſt belongs to the city of *Nurenberg*, another to the margrave of *Anſpach*, and the other to the chapter of the cathedral of *Bamberg*. However, *Nurenberg* is ſtill famous for its manufactures, which are exported to all parts of the world, according to the known phraſe, *Nurenberger kand geht durch alle Land*, i. e. *Nurenberg* ware are welcome every where.' And though the toys which go under the name of *Nurenberg*-ware ſeem of little importance, yet the annual profit accruing from them to that city amounts at leaſt to a hundred thouſand dollars ‡; and in 1728 the

Manufactures.

* *Vid. Tuſchus in Tract. de Jure Statuum Imperii Romani, Part. III. Membr.* 25, *in fin. p.* 78, *& ſeq.*

‡ About 17,500 l. ſterling.

Nurenberg company ſold ſo many toys as came to more than ſeventeen thouſand *guldens* † in *Conſtantinople* only.

Police of Nurenberg.

Bembus, lib. VII. Hiſt. Venet. Giuſeppe Mattheacci, ragionam. polit. p. 86, and other hiſtorians pretend, that the police of *Nurenberg* was modelled after that of *Venice*; but this is an aſſertion entirely groundleſs. And the very paintings in the Doge's palace at *Venice*, to which they appeal on this occaſion, do not in the leaſt countenance their opinion, as I have already obſerved at large in my account of that city. It is ſtill leſs probable, that *Nurenberg* derives its laws from *Valenciennes*, as *Bertius* aſſerts in his Geography, p. 182. The council has always two preſidents, who continue in that office four weeks, and are then ſucceeded by two others. It conſiſts of twenty-ſix burgomaſters, beſides eight elders (who, like the former, are of the Patrician order) and eight maſters of companies; but the laſt are only ſummoned when any extraordinary deliberations are on the tapis.

Method of collecting the revenue.

The burghers every year take an oath truly and faithfully to tax themſelves according to their ſtock, in conformity to the laws of the city. Any perſon that is ſuſpected of fraud in rating his ſtock, *&c.* may be compelled to produce his books to be examined by the ſenate; and if by the diviſion of his inheritance after his death, or by any other means it ſhould appear, that he has been guilty of perjury in this point, the fine in ſuch a caſe is ſo large, as to make ſufficient amends to the public treaſury for the loſs it has ſuſtained. But as few perſons chooſe that the world ſhould know the exact value of their goods and chattels, *&c.* thoſe who are not willing that the public ſhould know their circumſtances pay a certain fee to the treaſury, and receive tickets, which, on a certain day, every year, they lay under a cloth on a table in the council-houſe; ſo that the burghers do not know what tickets every one delivers in, or in other words, how much his quota of the tax amounts to, which he had already cleared by virtue of theſe tickets.

Conteſt betwixt the council and the burghers.

The heavy tax laid on capital ſums of money, which, for want of a proper opportunity to put them out at intereſt, lie as uſeleſs hoards, and ſeveral other inconveniences which the burghers look upon as great grievances, induced them ſome years ago to petition the *Aulic* council for redreſs, and that a commiſſion might be appointed to ſettle the affair. On the other hand the council or ſenate endeavours by every method in its power to elude this determination. Both parties are very ſtrenuous in proſecution of their different views; but it muſt be left to time to determine which will get the better, though, it is to be feared, the city will gain nothing by theſe litigations.

† About 1983 l. 6 s.

The

The council-houſe is a handſome edifice; and on the cieling of its upper gallery are repreſented in ſtucco the antient tournaments of the *Nurenberg Patricians*. In one of the apartments are the portraits of *John*, *Frederic the wiſe*, and *John Frederic*, electors of *Saxony*, painted by *Luke Cranach*. *Frederic the wiſe* as it were weighs the imperial crown in his hand, which ſeems to him too heavy, denoting, that the reaſon why he was not elected Emperor in 1519, was, becauſe he did not chooſe to accept of the imperial dignity, upon mature deliberation. In the other apartments are the portraits of ſeveral of the *German* emperors as big as the life; among which the emperor *Matthias* is to be ſeen in the imperial robes now uſed at the coronation of the head of the empire. Another piece of painting repreſents the homage received by the emperor *Leopold* at *Nurenberg*. Here is alſo a picture of the Virgin *Mary* with the infant *Jeſus* painted by *Cranach*: but what chiefly attracts the eye of a connoiſſeur is a picture of *Adam* and *Eve*, as big as the life, by *Albert Durer*; for which piece the famous General, *Lewis* margrave of *Baden*, offered forty-two thouſand dollars. Under it are the following words: *Council-houſe.* *A picture of Adam and Eve by* Albert Durer.

Albertus Durer Almanus faciebat poſt Virginis partum 1507.

i. e. 'Painted by *Albert Durer*, a *German*, in the year 1507 from the 'parturition of the Virgin.'

This, like all the other pieces of that excellent maſter, is painted on wood; which is a great pity, as in damp places boards are liable to warp, or to ſplit if they are kept too dry. The figure repreſenting *Eve* in this piece is damaged by two cracks running a-croſs it. In the ſame apartment, the cieling of which was painted by *Ovenel*, is to be ſeen a fine picture by one *Lange*, who is ſtill living, and has acquired great ſkill in his art, without the help of a maſter; and alſo the following pieces: a picture on wood repreſenting the evangeliſt St. *Luke* painting the portrait of the Virgin *Mary*, by *Lembe*; St. *John*, St. *Mark*, St. *Peter* and St. *Paul* by *Albert Durer*; St. *Jerom* awaked out of ſleep by an angel; the intended ſacrifice of *Iſaac*, &c. Here is alſo a large picture repreſenting a feaſt, held on account of the peace concluded in the year 1650, painted by *Sandrart*. General *Piccolomini*, the Palſgrave *Charles Guſtavus*, and all the gueſts (whoſe names are to be ſeen near them in gold letters) ſitting at table, were painted from the life; and the painter has alſo drawn his own portrait on one ſide of the piece in a conſpicuous point of view.

The homage-hall, as it is called, is a very lofty elegant room; and the entrance, which is adorned with pillars, *&c.* is of braſs. Another door is ornamented with moſt admirable ſculpture in wood, by *Albert Durer*, *The homage-hall.*

Durer. In almoſt every apartment is a beautiful iron ſtove, which are all different from each other; and ſome of them are curiouſly gilt. Every year, on *Eaſter-day*, the council-houſe and caſtle of *Nurenberg* are kept open, to be viewed by every one whoſe curioſity leads him thither.*

Imperial jewels and relicks at Nurenberg.

Nurenberg has had the honour, for many centuries paſt, of keeping the greateſt and moſt valuable part of the imperial crown-jewels, with the relicks belonging to them. The jewels are kept apart; and the whole is ſhewn only to princes, and Counts of very ancient families. But on ſuch an occaſion other perſons generally crowd in with thoſe noblemen as their friends or attendants. I ſhall not enter on a particular account of theſe jewels, that being already done by *Wagenſeil*, in his treatiſe *De Republ. Norimbergenſi*, and in M. *Herold*'s learned diſſertation, which he read in the year 1733, before ſeveral illuſtrious perſonages at *Halle*.

Medal.

I cannot however omit a curious medal, ſtruck at *Nurenberg*; on one ſide of which is the head of the emperor *Sigiſmund* who, chiefly on account of the *Huſſite* war, removed theſe jewels from *Prague* to *Nurenberg* in the year 1424, together with the imperial crown, ſceptre and globe. On the reverſe are the principal reliques which were brought hither with the jewels, namely, the ſpear that pierced our Saviour's ſide, a piece of Chriſt's croſs, and a piece of the holy manger.

The inſcription on the medal is in *Gothic* characters: the words are, *Lancea et clavus Domini*, i. e. 'The ſpear and nail of the Lord.' For to the ſpear, mentioned above, one of the nails which faſtened Chriſt to the Croſs has in proceſs of time been added. But *Nurenberg* is not the only place which boaſts of having ſuch a ſpear; for the city of *Paris*, *Le Puy*, *Andech* a convent in *Bavaria*, and *Rome* itſelf, ſince the cloſe of the fifteenth century, have pretended to be poſſeſſed of the ſacred ſpear. However, that of *Nurenberg* has been declared to be genuine by ſeveral bulls of the following popes, *viz.* of *Innocent* VI. in 1354, of *Martin* V. in 1425, of *Nicholas* V. in 1454, and of *Pius* in 1460. Pope *Innocent* VI. even inſtituted a high feſtival, to be annually obſerved throughout *Bohemia* and all *Germany*, in honour of the ſpear and the ſacred nail of the croſs of Chriſt, which were then in the poſſeſſion of *Charles* IV. And all thoſe pious perſons, who on that day viſited the chapel, where theſe relicks were kept, obtained an indulgence of three years and a hundred and twenty days. But if the *Nurenberg* lance be a counterfeit, all this, even according to the *Romiſh* principles, muſt be a profane farce. However, pope *Innocent* VI. in his bull, breaks out into the following rapturous exclamation: *O felix lancea, que tot bona vobis effecit, & ad*

* The deſcription of ſeveral medals ſtruck at *Nurenberg* in honour of the emperor are here omitted, as the legends are nothing but a ſeries of chronagrams.

tanti

tanti triumphi gloriam ſuperadditam hoc latus ipſum aperiendo ſanctiſſimum januas nobis regni cœleſtis aperuit. 'O bleſſed ſpear, which hath procured 'ſo many good things for us, and, for an augmentation of the glory of 'ſo ſignal a triumph, by opening the moſt ſacred ſide of Chriſt, hath 'opened to us the gates of the kingdom of heaven!'

The other pretended relicks at *Nurenberg* are, a tooth of *John the Baptiſt*, three links of the chain with which St. *Peter*, St. *Paul*, and St. *John* were bound; an arm of St. *Anne* the Virgin *Mary*'s mother, which is alſo ſhewn at *Rome* and *Cologne* *; a piece of the table-cloth uſed by Chriſt and his diſciples at the laſt ſupper; and five thorns of Chriſt's crown. I am apt to think that a collection of a great many hundreds of theſe thorns might be made, conſidering how many of them are ſhewn at *Cologn*, *Bremen*, *Utrecht*, *Ghent*, *Antwerp*, *Hannover*, *Bamberg*, *Louvain*, *Walkenried*, *Wittenberg*, *Prague*, *Vienna*, *Rome*, and a great many other places. The cathedral at *Halle* in *Saxony*, according to an account of the relicks kept there, publiſhed in the year 1520, had twenty of thoſe thorns; and at *Stade* a great part of the crown of thorns was formerly ſhewn. The abbey of St. *Dennis* in *France* had for many years been in poſſeſſion of the whole crown of thorns; and, as it is pretended, uſed to perform many ſalutary miracles, till *Lewis* IX. brought another from the eaſt, ſaid to be an authentic crown, which was received at *Paris* with a moſt ſplendid and ſolemn proceſſion. The *Benedictines* of St. *Dennis* were obliged to march among the other monks in that proceſſion; and ever ſince no more has been heard of their crown of thorns.†

Other relicks.

Thorns of the crown of Chriſt.

* The accounts of the life of St. *Anne* are ſo defective and mutilated, that *Luther*, tom. VII. p. 53. very juſtly ſays, 'What a deal of ſtuff has been publiſhed about St. *Anne*, 'when it is not ſo much as known whether ſuch a perſon ever exiſted. Divine Revela- 'tion does not ſo much as mention a ſyllable of her: and the credibility of her encomiaſt 'Epiphanius is not a little ſuſpicious.' *Cliſor*, an eccleſiaſtic of *Cologne*, has writ the life and panegyric of St. *Anne* and *Joachim*, the parents of the bleſſed Virgin. He inſerts in that work a very edifying litany, in which *Anne* is extoll'd even above Chriſt and the Virgin *Mary*. They who delight in fables may gratify their taſte in *Rivetus*, in his *Apol. pro Virg. Mar. l. I. c.* 2. On a bell at *Annaberg* is to be ſeen the image of St. *Anne*, with this inſcription:

Quæ potes immenſum Anna tu flectere Jovem,
Pelle mala & morbos, contortaque fulmina pelle.

i. e. 'Thou, *Anne*, who canſt prevail on the infinite God, drive hence calamity and ſick- 'neſs; and ſuffer not the forked lightning to approach this place.'

Calvin, *de Reliq. p.* 86. ſpeaks thus of the contradictions relating to St. *Anne*'s relicks: 'St. *Anne*, the mother of the Virgin *Mary*, has one body at *Apta* and another at *Leyden*; as if 'this was not enough, ſhe has one head at *Triers*, another at *Tureno*, and a third in the 'province of *Thuringia*, in a town which derives its name from her. As for particular 'parts of her body there is no end of them, as they are to be found in ſo many places, &c.'

† *Vid. P. Simon's Bibliotheque Critique.*

The

Religion at Nurenberg. The *Roman*-catholics are allowed the public exercise of their religion in the *German-house*, or factory, where they maintain a priest and two chaplains, who are always Regulars. The rest of the inhabitants of *Nurenberg* are all Protestants, except one single burgher, who had promised, that as soon as he should obtain his freedom, he would leave the *Romish* church, and embrace *Lutheranism*. He had no sooner gained his end, but he made a jest of his promise: however, as his children are brought up Protestants, his prevarication is connived at.

New church. The new church, as it is called, is the finest in the city. It is built almost in an oval form, but not of a height proportioned to its length.

St. Sebald's church. St. *Sebald*'s church is very spacious, but dark. In this church is an admirable brass monument of St. *Sebald*, a prince of the royal family of *Denmark*, finely cast, after a design of *Albert Durer*. The large picture which hangs against the wall of the church, and represents the creation of the world, is by the same masterly hand: it is valued at twenty thousand dollars. Near St. *Peter*'s altar stands a lamp, which is kept perpetually burning; a legacy having been left from time immemorial for supplying it with oil. But what chiefly contributed to make the *Nurenburgers*, who are *Lutherans*, retain in their churches the use of *Latin* hymns, surplices, anthems, canonical hours, lamps, and popish ceremonies, was their accepting the *Interim*.*

City library. There is a fine library in the *Predicant* convent, containing near sixty thousand volumes; among which are the valuable works of *Grævius*, *Gronovius*, *Marsigli*, and other learned men. This library consists of the collections of books found in five convents and two nunneries, which at the time of the Reformation were all brought to *Nurenberg*; and the original catalogue of every collection, as it came from the convent, is still very carefully preserved. The building where the books are kept was formerly a *Dominican* convent. This treasure of learning has been considerably augmented by *Pirkamer*, a learned magistrate of *Nurenberg*, whose commendable example was followed by M. *Baumgartner* and others. The Rev. M. *Dilherr*, who is the librarian, having no family, has settled a capital sum of a thousand *guilders* on this library; and forty *guilders*, which are the annual interest of it, are applied to purchase books, *&c.* and this is the only fund with which this library is endowed. But it must be owned that the council spare no cost to enrich the library with *Manuscripts.* every valuable new book that is published. The oldest manuscript in this collection is of about eight hundred years standing, and contains the gospels, the prayers, and hymns of the old *Greek* church. Here

* The contents of this famous *Interim*, and the disturbances it occasioned, are impartially related by *Hortleder*, *Du Thou*, and *Sleidan*.

are

are alſo eight large *nun-books*, as they are called, which contain the *Horæ* of the *Romiſh* church with muſical notes; all written between the years 1458 and 1470, by *Margaret Charthauſerin*, a nun of *Nurenberg*; and the original manuſcript of *Philip Melancton*'s treatiſe *de Anima*.

Among the old printed books, which are a hundred and fifty in number, are *Durand's Rationale divinorum Officiorum*, of the year 1459, and *Luther*'s bible, ſaid to have been taken out of a fire without receiving any damage, which may ſerve as an *argumentum ad hominem* to papiſts; *Haloandri Pandectæ*, the title page of which repreſents a crowded congregation, and a preacher faſtened on a high place with a chain about his neck; the *Hortus Eichſtedtenſis*, a ſcarce and valuable work, which ſhews the beauty and magnificence of the epiſcopal gardens at *Aichſtett*, above a hundred years ago; a chronological table down to the nativity of Chriſt, written by *John Regiomontanus*; a folio full of draughts and etchings, by the celebrated *Suſanna Maria*, (daughter of the famous *Jacob Sandrart*) who was firſt married to a painter of the name of *Auer*, and afterwards to one *Ender*, a bookſeller. *Printed books.*

Some antient lamps, and a lachrymatory are alſo kept in this library; and on the wall is a piece of painting, which repreſents the courſe of the comet that appeared in 1665. Here is a great number of mathematical inſtruments, among which are, two globes made by Mr. *Pratorius*, formerly profeſſor of *Mathematics* at *Altdorf*, both of braſs and moſt curiouſly gilt, likewiſe *Scyphus mathematicus* or a mathematical cup, made by *Chriſtian Heiden*; a curricle which is put in motion, by the perſon who ſits in it, by turning rouud a ſingle wheel placed in the front. Mr. *Farfler*, a clock-maker at *Altdorf*, was the inventor of this machine, and Mr. *Doppelmayer* has a model of it at his country houſe. *Other curioſities.*

Here is alſo ſhewn a curious bowl, which at firſt was made of iron, and afterwards received a caſe of copper from the vitriolic waters of *Neuſohl*.

Among the natural curioſities are ſeveral pieces of wood petrefied; particularly a moſt beautiful piece taken out of the *Maine* near *Culmbach*, and a very large branch of a tree found in a pond near *Farnbach*, about two *German* miles from *Nurenberg*, which is of an uncommon hardneſs.

The following curioſities are alſo to be ſeen in this claſs: The horn of a cow, the ſubſtance of which is like harts-horn; two human ſkulls brought from *Sweden* * of an uncommon thickneſs, one of which, being that of a *Moor*, is blackiſh and without any ſutures; a human ſkull with two little horns, or rather *tuberculi* cauſed by the venereal diſtemper, *&c. &c.*

* *Herodotus*, *in Thalia*, *cap.* 12. takes notice of the difference of the ſkulls of the *Perſians* and *Egyptians*; the former being ſoft and thin, and the latter every where compact and hard.

Here are alſo ſhewn ſome writing tables of *John* or rather *John Frederick*, elector of *Saxony*, containing ſome ſermons, which, according to his cuſtom, he took down with his own hand, whilſt *Luther* was preaching. The laſt thing ſhewn in this collection is a little *Mexican* idol of gold, which is called *fizlipuzli*, and has a face like that of a cat or monkey, with a large tail like that of the former animal. It has a pearl in each ear, and a *ſpeculum* or mirrour on its back, in which thoſe votaries who came to aſk relief or advice of this deity were to look. A further account of this library may be ſeen publiſhed by *Wagenſeil*, *Stitzel*, *Sambert* and *John Jacob Leibnitz*, a native of *Nuremberg*.

Fizlipuzli

Arſenal. The arſenal at *Nuremberg* contains two hundred and ſeventy four great guns of braſs, and two of iron, with a ſufficient number of ſmall arms to furniſh 18,000 men. The largeſt cannons are eight and forty pounders; and two pieces of ordnance which were caſt in the year 1521, carry balls weighing eighty pounds. One of the cannons in this arſenal is charged at the breech, and may be fired eight times in a minute. Here are alſo fifty field-pieces which are called by the names of the four and twenty letters of the alphabet, the twelve months, the twelve ſigns of the zodiack, and of *Mars* and *Pallas*. The ſmall arms are very beautifully diſpoſed in the form of columns, ſhields, ſuns, trophies and the arms of the city; being curiouſly arranged like thoſe in the tower of *London*. All theſe implements of war are kept in two large halls; one of which is a hundred and ſeventy, and the other two hundred and twenty common paces in length. Ten perſons are daily employed here in cleaning the arms. In a court between theſe halls is ſhewn a leaden ball weighing three hundred and eighty pounds, which king *Auguſtus* of *Poland*, lifted up with one hand.

Inſtance of the ſtrength of king Auguſtus *of* Poland.

Military forces at Nuremberg. This opulent city keeps in conſtant pay ſeven companies of foot, each company in time of war, conſiſting of a hundred and fifty, but at preſent of only a hundred; two troops of cuiraſſiers, each troop conſiſting of eighty five men; and two companies of invalids, one of which conſiſts of a hundred and thirty one, the other of ninety five men. Beſides theſe, which are regular troops, the burghers form themſelves into twenty four companies, of about three hundred and fifty men each, who are all well diſciplined, and go through the ſeveral evolutions and manual exerciſe with great exactneſs and activity. Two hundred men alſo belong to the train of artillery; and the city ſelects two troops of horſe out of the burghers, who are remarkable for their height and comelineſs. The latter on the breaking out of a fire in the city, have their particular ſtations aſſigned them to which they immediately repair; and the men belonging to the artillery ſecure the arſenal. And here I cannot omit an excellent regulation obſerved in this city, when a fire happens

Order concerning fires.

happens to break out, namely, that in order to encourage the people to be the more active and vigilant at ſuch times, a ducat is given as a reward to that perſon who brings the firſt pail of water, two *guldens* to the ſecond, one *gulden* to the third, eight *groſchens* to the fourth, and to every one of the reſt fifteen *crutzers*.

The caſtle ſtands on an eminence in the centre of the city; and on account of this advantageous ſituation, an obſervatory has been built in it: But I wiſh the mathematical inſtruments were kept in as good order, as thoſe of war in the arſenal. This obſervatory was formerly under the direction of the celebrated aſtronomer, M. *Wurtzelbauer*; but this place is now filled by M. *Doppelmayer*, who is a perſon of no mean parts. On a ſtone in the parapet of the caſtle is ſhewn the impreſſions of three horſe-ſhoes in a direct line: Theſe the credulous vulgar believe to have been made by a magician's horſe, which, according to the poſition of theſe impreſſions, muſt have had three feet before. *Obſervatory.*

A deſign was formed many years ſince of embelliſhing the city with a ſuperb fountain, for which purpoſe the moſt ſkilful artiſts have been employed; and no coſt has been ſpared. *Chriſtopher Ritter* firſt made a model of the whole work in wax; the quantity of braſs uſed for the ornaments of this fountain, amounted to upwards of two hundred quintals. The figure of *Neptune* alone, which is to ſtand on the top of the fountain, weighs thirty three quintals; and ten other ſtatues are to be placed round the principal figure. *A fine fountain.*

All theſe ſtatues have been admirably caſt by *Jerom Herold*, who alſo made the braſs ſtatue of St. *John Nepomuc*, on the bridge at *Prague*, which weighs above twenty hundred weight. Diſpoſitions have alſo been made for ſupplying the fountain with water, a hundred thouſand barrels of which, as ſome have computed, will be required for every hour; ſo that nothing is wanting now but money to defray the expence of ſetting up the ſtatues, *&c.* in order to complete this noble plan. In the mean time the braſs ſtatues are kept under cover, together with four large cubical ſtones deſigned for pedeſtals to ſupport them. Without the city near *Frauenthore*, or *Womens gate*, are nine other ſtones of a prodigious ſize, to be uſed in the ſame work. About a hundred and ſixty horſes were required to draw one of theſe ſtones, which have already lain on this ſpot near a hundred years. Some travellers are miſtaken who tell us that theſe huge ſtones are too large to be brought through the city-gates; but the bridge, indeed, muſt be well ſtrengthened before they attempt to draw them over it. The elevation of this ſuperb fountain, is to be ſeen in Mr. *Doppelmayer*'s learned 'Account of the celebrated 'mathematicians and artiſts, who for three centuries paſt have ſignalized

' themſelves by their writings, and endeavours to promote mathematical ' and mechanical knowledge in the city of *Nurenberg*.'

Other fountains. There is a ſtone fountain of *Gothic* architecture, but well executed, on the market place, near the town houſe, which reſembles a little tower. There is alſo an elegant fountain on the *Neuenbau*, which was compleated in the year 1687. The inſcription, which is to be ſeen on a medal (one ſide of which repreſents the fountain) is as follows:

A. SALUT.
M. DCLXXXVII.
QVO
LEOPOLDVS MAGNVS
PARTA DE TVRCIS
VICTORIA MAXIMA
IOSEPHVM FILIVM
REGEM HVNGARIÆ CORONARI F.
HIC FONS LÆTO OMINE EXSILIRE
COEPIT
CVRANTE SENATV POPVLOQVE
NORIMBERG.
QVI AQVAM HAVRIS
FONTEM CORONA.

' In the year of our redemption 1687, when *Leopold the Great*, after ' a moſt ſignal victory over the *Turks*, cauſed his ſon *Joſeph* to be ' crowned king of *Hungary*, this fountain began to eject water as a ſign ' of joy at thoſe happy events, by the care and at the expence of the ' ſenate and people of *Nurenberg*. Whoever drinks of the water, let ' him crown the fountain with flowers.'

The author of the *Antiquarius Curioſus* mentions a well in *Nurenberg*, which is ſixteen thouſand feet deep, and tells us that the chain to which the bucket is faſtened weighs three thouſand pounds. But this and many other exaggerated accounts I refer to his maturer conſideration. *Miſſon, Tom I.* ſays that the depth of that well is computed to be ſixteen hundred feet; but is of opinion that it is not near ſo deep.

New bridge. On the new bridge which is ſaid to have coſt the city a hundred thouſand *guldens*, are two pyramids; on the apex of one of which ſtands a dove with an olive branch in its bill, and on that of the other the imperial black eagle. On the firſt pyramid in this diſtich:

Qui

Qui pontem hunc Caroli tranſis fac vota, perennet
Cæſaris Auguſti, dum fluit unda, genus.

'In paſſing over this bridge, dedicated to *Charles*, pray that his im-
'perial race may flouriſh whilſt the waters flow under it.'*

Several companies of mechanics have their annual proceſſion on certain days through the city; in which the coopers particularly diſtinguiſh themſelves by their hoop-dances. *Proceſſion of trades.*

The council's wine-cellar is ſo ſpacious, that a coach and ſix may turn about in it; and king *Guſtavus Adolphus* uſed to ſhoot at a lighted candle in it. *Remarkable wine-cellar.*

For the improvement of painting and ſculpture an academy has been founded here lik that at *Augſburg*; where men are hired to ſtand naked, that the young painters and ſtatuaries may have the opportunity of copying from nature. *Academy of painting.*

St. *John*'s church-yard is remarkable on account of the great number of the tombs and monuments in it. The common people here have a a cuſtom of decking the graves of their relations and friends with garlands of flowers on St. *John*'s day. *St. John's church-yard.*

Here is alſo an anatomical theatre, founded at the expence of the city, in which are about a hundred ſkeletons of different animals, eſpecially of the winged ſpecies. The ſkeleton of a tortoiſe, that was diſſected here, ſhews that the outward ſhell makes a part of its body. The *Amphiſbæna* is generally ſuppoſed to have two heads; but in the ſerpent preſerved here in ſpirits, which goes under that name, the head and tail are manifeſtly diſtinguiſhable. *Theatrum anatomicum.*

This anatomical theatre is at preſent under the management of Dr. *Treu*; and is embelliſhed with ſeveral very appoſite inſcriptions.

This learned gentleman's houſe is not far from the theatre; and as I am now entering upon a deſcription of the curioſities to be met with in private houſes at *Nurenberg*, juſtice requires that I ſhould begin with his cabinet. It contains a collection of about ſix thouſand kinds of plants; ſeveral petrefactions; a *ſeminarium*, or a ſet of all kinds of ſeeds; ſome delicate and curious ſkeletons of leaves and fruit; and ſeveral pieces, ſhewing the curious mechaniſm, *&c.* of the human body. Dr. *Treu*, in his ſyſtem of generation, declares in favour of the *ovaria*; and among the many embryo's which is in his poſſeſſion, he ſhews an *ovulum* of a *Dr. Treu's cabinet.*

* The inſcription on the other pyramid is a Chronagram, and conſeqnently not worth inſerting.

very

very ſmall ſize, which he ſuppoſes to have been impregnated about a month before; however, the rudiments of the human body are very plainly diſcernable in it. The Doctor has ſet up in his *muſeum* the following moral inſcription:

Inſcription in Dr. Treu's *cabinet,*

Mortalium quiſquis es
Te ipſum & tui cauſâ procreata
Imprudenter ignorans,
Hic pedem pauliſper fige
Corporis Mentiſque oculis præditus ſanis.
Huc
Mens otioſa,
Manus Curioſa
Exuvias Hominum,
Reliquias Brutorum,
Ornatum Vegetabilium,
Luſum Mineralium
In tuam & ſuam congeſſit utilitatem.
Quot cernis horum particulas
Tot adſpicis hieroglyphicas Naturæ literas
Gratiam & gloriam Creatoris infinitam
Saniorem quàm olim Ægyptiorum Sapientiam
delineantes,
Simul atque docentes
Dei immortalis omnipotentiam celebrare imperſcrutabilem,
Rerum cunctarum fabricam admirari inimitabilem,
Athei nefandi pertinaciam vincere ineptam,
Formoſitatis vanæ mutationem rimari ſubitam,
Et inde
Vitæ hujus fragilis Prudentiam diſcere veram.

'Mortal, if ignorant of the ſtructure of thy own body, and of that 'of the animals, &c. created for thy ſake, if thy ſight be good, and 'thy mind inclined to knowledge, ſtop here a while. Hither, for 'thine and his own benefit, an abſtracted mind and curious hand have 'collected the ſkeletons of men, animals, and vegetables, with the va-'rious kinds and forms of minerals. Every particle of theſe is a kind 'of natural hieroglyphic, which delineates the infinite goodneſs, bounty, 'and glory of the Creator much more diſtinctly, than thoſe invented

'by

'by the *Egyptians*; and at the ſame time teaches thee to celebrate the 'unſearchable power of the Deity, to admire the inimitable and wonderful formation of all things, to confute the abſurdity and obſtinacy 'of the wicked atheiſt, to obſerve the ſudden change of vain beauty 'into loathſomneſs, and, from thence, and the frailty of human life, to 'learn true wiſdom.'

Dr. Thomaſius's library and cabinet. Antique coins.

The celebrated Dr. *Thomaſius* has a fine library, in which there are eight hundred volumes of epiſtles of learned men; ancient coins of gold, ſilver, and copper; *nummi bracteati*, and a very complete ſeries of dollars. Among the current coins, which are looked upon as curioſities, is a *French* crown, which in every particular correſponds with the uſual coin of that nation, except that on this piece *Lewis* XIV. has a forked beard; but this was occaſioned by a flaw in the die. Of late thoſe *French* crowns are kept as curioſities, on which is the figure of a cock, or the tail of a fox, either above or under the head of *Lewis* XIV. Theſe ſome interpret as ſatirical pieces ſtruck in *Holland*; but the figures, which have been ſuppoſed to contain ſome myſtery, are no other than marks of the maſters of the mint, or of thoſe cities which have the privilege of coining money in *France*.

In this library I alſo met with a *French* tranſlation of the firſt book of *Ceſar's Commentaries*, in folio, printed in the *Louvre* in the year 1651. The author is ſaid to be no leſs a perſon than *Lewis* XIV. of *France*, whoſe tranſlation of this *Latin* author was publiſhed in order to inſpire him with a greater fondneſs for that learned language, and to induce him to apply cloſer to his ſtudies.*

Learned lady.

Dr. *Thomaſius* has an only daughter, who has made ſuch a progreſs in foreign languages, natural philoſophy, morality, hiſtory, and other ſciences, that ſhe may be juſtly ranked among the moſt learned of her ſex. She has had ſeveral advantageous matches propoſed to her; but philoſophy has ſo far engaged her affections, that for the ſake of it ſhe has hitherto declined all overtures of that kind.

Mr. Dopplemayer's cabinet.

Profeſſor *Doſſplemayer* has a fine *apparatus* for trying experiments in natural philoſophy; in which ſcience he ſometimes reads lectures. He lately bought of Dr. *Odelem*, of *Brunſwick*, a magnet, of no great ſize, but of ſuch a force, even before it is capped, that he expects in a ſhort time to bring it to lift up and ſuſtain pendent a piece of iron weighing fourteen pounds and a half, *Nurenberg* weight.

* *Voltaire*, in his *Siecle de Louis XIV.* ſays, *On fit imprimer ſous ſon nom une traduction des Commentaires de* Ceſar, *et une de* Florus *ſous le nom de ſon frére. Mais ces princes n'y eurent d'autre part que celle d'avoir eu inutilement pour leur Theme quelques endroits de ces auteurs.*

Hitherto

Hitherto the magnet in the poſſeſſion of the late Mr. *Teyler*, a compaſs-maker at *Amſterdam*, which moves the needle of a compaſs at the diſtance of fourteen feet, has been reckoned the beſt in *Europe*. But profeſſor *Muſchenbroeck*,* of *Utrecht* (brother to the ingenious *John Muſchenbroeck* of *Leyden*, who makes ſeveral ſorts of mathematical, chirurgical, and other inſtruments, in a moſt accurate manner) aſſured me that lord *Boyle*, an *Engliſh* nobleman, is poſſeſſed of a magnet which ſuſtains a hundred and ſeventy pounds pendent, and moves the needle at the diſtance of ſixteen feet.

In profeſſor *Doppelmayer*'s cabinet is alſo to be ſeen ſome undecayed corn, extremely well preſerved, which had been laid up in the city granary in the year 1347, and conſequently is above a hundred and eighty years old. Should this ſeem a trifling curioſity, I muſt refer you, Sir, to the imperial library at *Vienna*, where corn, that has been preſerved for ſome hundred years, is ſhewn as a very great curioſity. In the year 1707 a granary, which had remained in obſcurity ſince the year 1553, when that city was beſieged by *Charles* V. was diſcovered at *Mentz*, and the corn was found under a *ſtratum* of chalk, or loam, without being in the leaſt damaged.†

* This learned profeſſor is diligently proſecuting his obſervations on the variation of the magnetic needle; for which purpoſe he has ſome curious contrivances in his garden at *Utrecht*. The needle formerly declined to the eaſt of the north pole; but within theſe ſeventy years has changed its declination to the weſt: Its occidental variation at preſent is from 14° to 16°. It appears from accurate obſervations that the variation alters not only every day, but almoſt every hour; it has not, however, been hitherto diſcovered, whether this be in any meaſure occaſioned by the wind, the denſity, humidity, or dryneſs of the air, *&c.* *Muſchenbroeck* is poſſeſſed of a piece of iron which ſtood expoſed to the air on the top of a tower for the ſpace of two hundred years, by which it has acquired a magnetic virtue. The profeſſor made me a preſent of ſome black duſt, which he aſſured me had nothing of iron in it, and yet is more ſtrongly attracted by the magnet than iron or ſteel filings. It was at firſt ſuppoſed that this duſt was to be found only in *America*; but Mr. *Muſchenbroeck* told me that it was produced alſo in many parts of *Germany*. The cauſe of this ſurprizing effect would be beſt found out by a chymical analyſis of the duſt. I have not yet had time, or opportunity, to get any knowledge of the nature of its *partes regulinæ*; but have made ſome experiments on it, with oil of vitriol, and likewiſe with *aqua fortis*. And as theſe two *menſtrua*, poured on iron filings, or any pulverized mineral impregnated with ferugineous particles, cauſes a fermentation, effervescence, ſteam, and intenſe heat. Yet on mixing oil of vitriol or *aqua fortis* with the profeſſor's duſt, not one of theſe effects appeared, which is an evident proof that it has nothing of iron in its compoſition. It would be doing a favour to thoſe who are fond of natural philoſophy, if the profeſſor would be pleaſed to communicate to the learned world an accurate account of this duſt, and the places where it is to be found. Repeated experiments might then bring us to a knowledge of ſeveral ſubſtances, which, have no affinity with iron, and yet are attracted by the magnet. Beſides, the latter does not always diſcover the iron, where it is yet actually inherent, by its attraction. This laſt circumſtance is manifeſt in pulverized iron-ore, on which the magnet has no viſible effect, unleſs the iron-ore has been previouſly purified from the ſulphur, with which it is impregnated, by ignition.

† Some corn, and even bread, is ſaid to have been found in the ruins of *Herculaneum*, which was ſwallowed up by an earthquake in *Pliny*'s time, who died about A. D. 76.

It

It is well known, how far the humour of compoſing *Rebus*'s obtained in *France* about fifteen or twenty years ſince, ſo that almoſt the whole nation gave into ſuch puerilities: Nay, they were even looked upon as a new proof of the ſtrength and extent of the human genius. Theſe idle conceits were even in high repute at Court, and are not yet totally ſunk into their deſerved contempt.* However, that they are not to be claſſed among late inventions, appears from a carved wolf's tooth (ſuch as in ſome places is given to children inſtead of a coral when they cut their teeth) to be ſeen here, which was made above a hundred years ago. On it an *Abbe* is repreſented lying dead in a meadow, with three lilies growing out of his poſteriors. The *Abbé* is deſigned to expreſs the *Latin* word *Habe*; a meadow is called *pré* in *French*, and the three lillies in the *Abbe*'s poſteriors expreſs the *French* words, *au cu lis*. Theſe repreſentations, according to the explanation annexed, are intended to compoſe this *Latin* ſentence, *Habe mortem præ oculis*, 'Let the fear of 'death be always before thine eyes.' *A rebus no new invention.*

Mr. *Holſchuer* has a very large collection of fine prints. The hiſtorical prints are placed in an exact chronological order, and make twelve volumes. The late *John Baptiſta Homann*, of *Nurenberg*, very much promoted the ſtudy of geography in *Germany*, and his ſon Dr. *John Chriſtopher Homann*, with no leſs ardour, followed ſo commendable an example; but this city was deprived of that learned man a few days ſince. He died unmarried. During his life he was greatly eſteemed by all who knew him, on account of his learning and exemplary piety; and even after his death the legacies he left by his will do him great honour. He has left all his books, *&c.* relating to phyſic to his three collegues in that profeſſion; and his geographical books, inſtruments, *&c.* he bequeathed to Dr. *Eberſperger*, his brother in law, and Mr. *Frantz*, a civilian, who for a long time had aſſiſted him in carrying on his extenſive correſpondence. From the known learning and abilities of theſe two gentlemen, and their diſpoſition to oblige the learned world, we may hope, that geographical knowledge, which, at preſent is very defective, will be greatly improved in many particulars by their united endeavours. *Mr.* Holſchuer's *Collect.* Homann's *Museum Geographicum.*

At Mr. *Laufer's*, the general aſſay maſter of the circle of *Franconia*, are ſold the beſt gold, ſilver, copper and block-tin medals that have been ſtruck at *Nurenberg*. Every gold medal, weighing above ſix ducats, is valued at fifteen crutzers † *per* ducat for the workmanſhip, *&c.* beſides the number of ducats which it weighs. The *Mint.* *Prices of Medals.*

* The author very juſtly decries this trifling kind of falſe wit; but, by the prejudice of education, does not expreſs the ſame contempt for *Chronograms*, as moſt of the public inſcriptions in *Germany* are nothing elſe.

† About 7 *d.* ſterling.

oval ſilver medals of the firſt ſize weigh five ounces *Nurenberg* weight; thoſe of the ſecond four ounces; and thoſe of the third ſize two ounces and a half. The round ſilver medals of the firſt ſize weigh three ounces; of the ſecond about two ounces and a half; thoſe of the third one ounce and ten pennyweights; the fourth an ounce; the fifth fifteen pennyweights; the ſixth about ſix pennyweights. Every ounce is valued at two dollars or five guilders. The oval copper medals of the firſt and ſecond magnitude coſt a dollar, the third a guilder. The round copper medals of the firſt magnitude are ſold for a guilder and one third; the ſecond for a guilder; the third for three fourths of a guilder, or half a dollar; the fourth for half a guilder; the fifth for the third part of a guilder, or twenty cruitzers; the ſixth, for one fourth of a guilder, or fifteen cruitzers. The block-tin medals are marked with copper to prevent all fraud, as they are little inferior to ſilver medals in beauty. The price of the oval tin medals of the firſt, ſecond and third magnitude is three quarters of a guilder, or half a dollar; of the round ones of the firſt and ſecond magnitude half a guilder, *&c.* It were to be wiſhed, that the *Theſaurus Numiſmatum modernorum hujus ſeculi*, printed in folio at *Nurenberg* by *Endter*'s heirs, were continued by ſome able hand; for we ſhould then have the deſigns and deſcription of all the medals ſtruck here of late years. Some of the devices and legends on theſe medals are by Dr. *Thomaſius*; but moſt of them by M. *Von Fuhrer*.

Obſervations on the new medals.

It muſt be owned, that there is a great deal of ingenuity and propriety in ſome of the devices and inſcriptions; yet is it wiſhed by many connoiſſeurs, that there were a greater conformity to the taſte of the ancients in this particular, without ſuch a parade of art and affectation of ſubtilty: but I ſhall not engage in examining the grounds of this opinion. However, this is undeniable, that thoſe medaliſts who do not confine themſelves to the practice of antiquity, have an opportunity of introducing a greater variety and number of figures on their medals; which gives them a more ſtriking appearance, and conſequently procures a larger vent for them. Indeed I do not know, whether ſuch inſcriptions as *Paci Publicæ*, *Felicitati temporum*, and the like, ſtrike the mind ſo forcibly, or expreſs a variety of circumſtances, like an appoſite emblem, which, when performed according to the proper rules, requires more pains and attention than moſt people imagine.* But I do not mean by this that I approve of thoſe too elaborate medals, the deſign

* This is no proof of the goodneſs of the device, or wit of the legend; for ſuch emblems and chronograms muſt be very offenſive to perſons of true taſte, though they coſt ever ſo much pains or time. It muſt be entirely owing to national prejudice that the author ſpeaks ſo favourably of them.

of

of which it is impoſſible to underſtand, without a particular knowledge of a great many trivial circumſtances or anecdotes. The three medals ſtruck, during the time of the miſunderſtanding betwixt *Antony Ulrick* duke of *Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttle*, and his brother *Rudolph Auguſtus*, are a manifeſt inſtance of what I am ſpeaking. For in order to comprehend the meaning of them, a perſon muſt not only be acquainted with the effects of the air-pump in exhauſting the air from two contiguous receivers, but likewiſe with the names of the miniſtry of *Wolfenbuttle*, (of which the initial letters only are to be ſeen on the medals) the images repreſenting the imperial and *Britiſh* courts, together with thoſe of *Brunſwick*, *Zell* and *Hanover*, and the reaſon of the eagle being under a cloud, *&c.* But I think it is beſt in every thing to obſerve a medium, and avoid the two extremes.

Among the great number of medals ſtruck at *Nurenberg*, which are remarkable for the ingenuity of the device, I am particularly pleaſed with that ſtruck on account of the long ſtay of *Charles* XII. king of *Sweden* at *Bender*. One ſide exhibits the head of that reſtleſs prince, with his uſual titles. On the reverſe is a landſcape with a fierce lion ſleeping in calm weather, and a clear moon ſhine. The protection, which the *Ottoman Porte* granted the king, is denoted by this, and the following legend, which is part of a verſe in the firſt book of the *Æneid*.

Per amica ſilentia Lunæ.

i. e. 'By the friendly ſilence of the moon.'*

In the exergue are theſe words:

Oculis dormitat apertis.†

i. e. 'He ſlumbers with his eyes open.'

This medal, in my opinion, may be accounted a maſter piece; and it were to be wiſhed, that many of the ſame kind may be made public, inſtead of ſuch as have nothing to recommend them but a punning jingle of words, on which the device is founded. The following inſcription on the medal ſtruck here, in the year 1689, on the taking of *Bonn*, is of the latter ſort.

* Alluding to the *Turkiſh Creſcent*; ſo that this is a mere pun at the bottom, and conſequently does not deſerve the encomium the author beſtows upon it.

† I could wiſh this exergue had been omitted; as the timorous hare is generally ſuppoſed to ſleep with its eyes open.

Bono redit omine Bonna:

To this may be added the following devices, *viz.* The *French* General Count *de la Motte* delivering a glove to the duke of *Marlborough*, to denote the ſurrender of the city of *Ghent* * in the year 1708; the repreſentation of *France*, on occaſion of the taking of the city of *Liſle* by the confederates in the year 1708, weeping for the loſs of a lily out of its coat of arms; the alluſion to a muſical air on the taking the city of *Aire* in the year 1710; and laſtly, the inſcription on a medal ſtruck on the taking of *Belgrade* in the year 1717,

Che bel gradò da Belgrado.

For a motto cannot be ſaid to be witty, or juſt, unleſs it retains its beauty and force when tranſlated into another language.

M. *Von Fetzer* is poſſeſſed of a fine collection of coins, and of natural and artificial curioſities Among the latter is a bowl very ingeniouſly made out of a rhinoceros's horn, which is extremely hard to work.

Widow Fetzer's cabinet.

A widow lady of the ſame name has a very pretty collection of antique gems, both *intaglio's* and *cameo's*. Among the latter is a fine head of *Didus Julianus*. She is alſo poſſeſſed of ſome curious groupes carved in ivory; as the triumph of *Neptune* and *Thetis*, of excellent emboſſed work on a boat, conſiſting of one ſingle piece of ivory which is exceeding white, *&c.* and the following curioſities, *viz.* a model of the *Mogul*'s large diamond, which, tho' it exceeds the largeſt in *Europe* in depth, comes far ſhort of Mr. *Pitt*'s diamond (which is at preſent among the crown jewels of *France*) in breadth; the *Farneſian Hercules* a foot high, copied by *Sandrart*, in black wax, from the original at *Rome*; a curious wax *baſſo relievo*, by *Breunerin* of *Franckfort*; repreſenting a female penitent, weeping, and proſtrating herſelf before a death's head; and four braſs bowls, curiouſly enamelled on both ſides with black and white, one of which is marked *P. R.* 1571. What an exorbitant price the duke of *Saxe-Gotha* paid for ſuch a piece of work, you remember, Sir, from my account of the *muſeum* at *Gotha*. I alſo ſaw two large plates of the ſame kind of work at baron *Von Roth*'s at *Vienna*; which he ſuppoſes to have been painted by *Giulio Romano*, and valued at four thouſand *guldens*. Many ſuch uncommon curioſities are, as it were, buried in private hands at *Nurenberg*; the families in whoſe poſſeſſion they are, being, for ſeveral reaſons, unwilling that it ſhould be publicly known that they are maſters of ſuch valuable things. The great trade which this city formerly carried on to *Italy* gave the *Nurenbergers* an op-

* *Gant*, in *French*, ſignifies a glove.

portunity

portunity of importing ſeveral curious pieces from thence, which a traveller would never expect to meet with at *Nurenberg*.

M. *Geyſel* has a very curious collection of petrefactions, and among them are ſome crabs and other fiſh of a moſt exquiſite beauty. *Mr. Geyſel's cabinet.*

Here is alſo a collection of three hundred original impreſſions of antique ſeals, which are very rare. Some of theſe have a ſmaller ſeal at the other end, which may be looked upon as a *contra-ſigillum*; and moſt of them have rings to hang them by. Hence it is not improbable that they were worn about the neck by ſecretaries, as a badge of their office. This collection was firſt begun by *Sartorio Urſato*, author of the treatiſe, entitled, *de notis veteribus Romanorum*. After his death they came into the poſſeſſion of Mr. *Stricker*, the *Dutch* conſul at *Venice*, who, a little before his deceaſe, ſent them as a preſent to Mr. *Geyſel*, with whom he had contracted a friendſhip in *Italy*. Mr. *Geyſel* has likewiſe a collection of one-and-twenty thouſand copper-plate prints, all portraits; five thouſand of which are thoſe of ſo many natives of *Nurenberg*; ſo that I queſtion whether any other city in the world can boaſt of the like number of eminent men. It muſt, however, be obſerved, that a perſon may have his portrait engraved on a copper-plate here for a very trifling expence; and that there is ſcarce a preacher, profeſſor, or even a ſchool-maſter, who has not this honour paid him. *Ancient ſeals.* *Prints.*

But the moſt remarkable part of Mr. *Geyſel*'s cabinet is a collection of above ſeven thouſand five hundred medals. Theſe are not indeed the gold and ſilver originals, as it would require a vaſt ſum to purchaſe them; and on account of ſeveral rare pieces, to be found only in the cabinets of princes, it would be utterly impoſſible; but they are copies in block-tin, lead, copper and plaiſter. That of *Sax-Gotha* is one of the compleateſt cabinets in *Europe*; but for number of modern medals it comes far ſhort of M. *Geyſel*'s. The following arangement of the latter may ſerve as a model for other virtuoſo's to form a complete collection of medals. *Medals.* *Judicious arrangement of a collection of medals.*

The firſt claſs conſiſts of medals ſtruck on the birth of princes, of which (and indeed of all medals that have been tranſmitted to our times) that of gold, preſented by the ſtates of *Auſtria* to the preſent empreſs on that occaſion, is the largeſt. On one ſide is the emperor's head, with this inſcription: *The largeſt medal extant.*

Cæſ. Aug. Car. VI. Gentis Habſbur. Decus & Columen.

i. e. 'The ornament and ſupport of the illuſtrious houſe of *Hapſburg*.'

On

On the reverſe is a child ſitting on a lion, with this legend:

Æternitas Auguſta:

i. e. 'The imperial line perpetuated.'

The weight of this medal is ſixteen marks * of gold; and the *Supplementum numiſmatum hiſtoricorum ab anno* 1700, *uſque ad annum* 1701, gives a large deſcription of it. Next to theſe follow:

II. Medals ſtruck on the journies or progreſſes of ſovereign princes: among which the progreſs of Charles XI. into *Lapland* is the moſt remarkable.

III. Coronation medals.

IV. Inauguration medals.

V. Medals ſtruck on account of public entries and other ſolemnities.

VI. —Inſtitutions of civil and religious Orders.

VII. —Marriages of princes.

VIII. —Alliances and leagues.

IX. —Settlement of limits or boundaries of ſtates.

X. —Sieges and battles.

XI. Coins made for current money in the extremities of a ſiege.

XII. Medals of Monuments of famous Generals.

XIII. Medals of remarkable negociations and concluſions of peace.

XIV. Medals ſtruck on account of inſtitutions of trading companies; of new canals, harbours, and other works for the improvement of commerce.

XV. —Lotteries, *&c.*

XVI. —Foundation of religious edifices, as churches, hoſpitals, *&c.*

XVII. —Building of civil edifices, as town-houſes, palaces, *&c.*

XVIII. Medals of mines and coining cities.

XIX. —Academies and learned ſocieties, univerſity-jubilees, literary præmiums, *&c.*

XX. Medals ſtruck in honour of learned men.

XXI. —Celebrated artiſts.

XXII. Medals of muſeums and cabinets of curioſities.

XXIII. —Remarkable events in eccleſiaſtical hiſtory.

XXIV. Medals illuſtrating natural hiſtory, *&c.*

XXV. Aſtronomical and mathematical medals.

XXVI. Alchymical medals.

XXVII. Amulets and ſuperſtitious coins of various kinds.

* A mark is about 9 oz. 12 dwts. Troy-weight.

XXVIII.

XXVIII. Satirical medals.
XXIX. Medals of civil ſolemnities, and jubilees on ſeveral occaſions, as
XXX. Papal jubilees.
XXXI. Nuptial jubilees.
XXXII. Medals ſtruck on account of national calamities, as inundations, plagues, famines, earthquakes, *&c.*
XXXIII. —On occaſion of the deaths of princes.
XXXIV. Memorials of princes and perſons of high rank, among which thoſe of the popes (of which there is a complete ſeries) have the preference, and are followed by thoſe of
XXXV. Cardinals.
XXXVI. Archbiſhops.
XXXVII. Biſhops.
XXXVIII. Knights of Malta; the grand maſter of the Teutonic order.
XXXIX. The *German* emperors.
XL. The electoral princes.
XLI. The *German* princes and Counts.
XLII. The knights of the empire.
XLIII. And, laſtly, medals of the imperial cities.

The foreign medals are placed in alphabetical order, according to the names of the countries belonging to thoſe princes in honour of whom they were ſtruck.

The medals invented by the *Academie des Inſcriptions*, in honour of *Lewis* XIV. make a particular claſs, conſiſting of two hundred and eighty-ſix pieces. Thoſe of the *Italian* family of *Cararra* conſtitute another claſs, of which the learned profeſſor *Kohler*, of *Altdorf*, has publiſhed a particular account. Among the medals of *Italy*, that which paſſes for the moſt ancient coin ſtruck by the modern *Italians* is to be ſeen in this cabinet, with this inſcription:

Oldeſt medal.

Krolus ſecundus de Manfredis Faven.

This medal is of the year 1368, and has an impreſſion only on one ſide. An accurate account is given of it by M. *Kohler*, in the firſt year of his medalic entertainments.

It muſt here be obſerved, that the coining cities have ſtruck medals on block tin for ſale, only ſince the peace of *Nimuegen*.

Dorſche, the celebrated engraver of ſeals, who is alſo a diamond-cutter, has ſomething remarkable in his life, having gone through ſtrange viciſſitudes of fortune. When he was a boy he was ſervant at a wine-cellar, and afterwards became a wine merchant. As that buſineſs did not turn out according to his expectations, he applied himſelf to grinding of glaſs, and

Some account of Dorſche, *a celebrated engraver.*

and ſpent two hours every day in learning to draw of the moſt eminent maſters he could procure. He continued this practice for four years, though he was then turned of thirty, and father to five children. After this he ſtudied geometry, and at the ſame time attended the academy of painting, and Dr. *Heiſter* of *Altdorf*'s lectures on anatomy. In the mean time he read the beſt authors on all the ſciences; and at laſt attained ſuch an exquiſite ſkill in engraving on gems, that he is excelled but by few. Among the latter may be reckoned his own daughter, who ſurpaſſes him in that curious art. A medal was ſtruck in the year 1728 in honour of this ingenious artiſt, with his head, on one ſide, and this inſcription:

Chriſtophorus Dorſcheus Gemmarum cælator.

'*Chriſtopher Dorſche*, engraver of gems.'

On the reverſe, *Pallas* is repreſented ſitting, with this legend:

Sola comes,

'She alone is his companion,'

probably alluding to his great ſkill in engraving, *&c.* which was not acquired by any inſtruction; but chiefly by his own induſtry and the dint of natural genius.

In the exergue are theſe words:

Arti & Artifici.

i. e. 'To art and the artiſt.'

The heads of the popes cut on cornelians, making in all a ſeries of two hundred and thirty-eight gems, which he has by him, are to be ſold for three thouſand *guldens.** He has alſo a vaſt number of intaglio's, which he values at ten or twelve dollars † a piece. This artiſt always takes particular care to engrave on good ſtones: the *Bohemian* and *Anſpach* ſtones are equal to the oriental for hardneſs; but they are apt to flaw in working, and have not ſo fine a luſtre; which makes him prefer the latter. Mr. *Dorſche* has a ſon who was bit by a mad dog, which gave him a great deal of concern; and after the boy had, by the help of a ſkilful phyſician, been cured of the terrible diſorder occaſioned by that misfortune, a ſudden guſt of paſſion threw him into the falling ſickneſs. He laboured under that diſeaſe for four years; but at

* About 350 l. ſterling. † About 2 l. ſterling.

length

length, by the conſtant uſe of the *Oleum Cajebach* (of which every morning and evening he took one drop upon a ſmall lump of double refined ſugar) he got the better of it; ſo that at preſent he is able to apply himſelf to the art of engraving gems. *A remedy againſt the epilepſy or falling ſickneſs.*

Mr. *Pellerifch* has a fine houſe at *Nureuberg*, in which are ten or twelve pictures painted by *Palma*, that are worth a curious traveller's notice. *Paintings in Mr.* Pellerifch's *houſe.*

M. *Ditſch*, the painter, has a collection of petrifactions, ſhells, coins, gems, prints, paintings, ores, inſects, ivory works, *&c.* Among the natural curioſities, the *Colibri*, a very ſmall and moſt beautiful bird, and a kind of ſpider, which ſpins a very ſtrong web and wraps itſelf up in it, are the moſt remarkable. Mr. *Ditſch* has three ſons and a daughter, who have all a good genius for painting flowers, birds, and landſcapes. *Cabinet of Mr.* Ditſch, *a painter.*

In the court before M. *Imhoff*'s houſe, in the *Leder-gaſſe*, is to be ſeen the trunk of a tree petrified. In ſome parts of it a kind of cryſtalline matter has ſo penetrated the pores, that ſome pieces of it may be ground like ſtone for rings, *&c.* This petrifaction is the more remarkable, as it ſtands entire with its roots in the earth; and it is not improbable, that there is a ſpring or ſome other petrifying fluid under it, which being imbibed by the root, has cauſed this change in the trunk of the tree. Such ſprings are not only to be met with in *Hungary*, but alſo in ſeveral parts of *Germany*, which not only incruſt the outſide of pieces of wood, laid into them, with ſtone, but fill the very pith and inward interſtices of it with a lapideous concretion. Pieces of wood have been known to undergo ſuch a change without the help of ſuch ſprings, by only lying in a damp ſoil; and I have by me ſeveral ſuch pieces found in different parts of *Germany*, which for weight and hardneſs exactly reſemble ſtone, and will even ſtrike fire; and yet by their bark, texture, the circular marks cauſed by their annual growth, knots, branches, and roots, they indubitably appear to have been originally wood. Theſe are generally found in a turfy ſoil; and in *Holland*, *Weſtphalia*, and the county of *Luneburg* whole trees are frequently found at a conſiderable depth in the earth, which appear to have been thrown down by violent ſtorms; for they all lie with their roots towards the north-weſt, and the tops the contrary way. It is natural to ſuppoſe, that thoſe countries formerly lay much lower than their preſent ſurface; but whether the poſition of the trees be the effect of the general deluge, or was cauſed by ſome partial inundation from the north-weſt, is not ſo eaſily determined. Though theſe trees, which lie in a turfy ſoil, are not petrified; yet they are found to have imbibed a great quantity of ſulphur, ſaltpetre, and reſin. All theſe minerals I found in a piece of foſſile wood, beſides vitriol, alum, iron, *&c.* As wood may thus be impregnated with ſuch a variety of *Petrified tree.* *Trees under the earth.*

ſubſtances, it is not to be wondered at, that petrifying juices, which are afterwards indurated into ſtone or cryſtal, may gradually inſinuate themſelves in ſuch quantities through the pores or interſtices of the wood, that at laſt the whole tree muſt participate more of the property of a ſtone, than of vegetative ſubſtance.

Petrified beech-tree. About two hundred years ſince a deep ſubterraneous paſſage was made at *Joachimſthal* in *Bohemia*, which runs under the whole city; and as the emperor kept it in repair, it is called the emperor's paſſage, but its original name was St. *Barbara*'s paſſage. After the pioneers had carried on the work for ſeveral fathoms, they came to a very large beech-tree, the trunk of which was then carried away. About ſixteen years ago a commiſſioner of the imperial mines, being at *Joachimſthal*, took the trouble to go to the place where the beech-tree had been formerly found, and there had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the branches of the tree ſpread out in their natural order. An ingenious friend was ſo obliging as to procure me a piece of that tree, in which green and white *Fluor Cryſtallinus* has inſinuated itſelf. This is uſed at *Joachimſthal* as a ſovereign remedy againſt convulſions in children.

Mrs. Sandrart's cabinet. There are five other large cabinets to be ſtill ſeen at *Nurenberg*. Among theſe I ſhall give the precedency to that of Mrs. *Sandrart*; not ſo much for the ſuperior value, or curioſity, of what it contains, as on account of the reſpect due to that lady, who is the worthy widow of the ingenious *Joachim Sandrart*, ſo celebrated for his paintings and deſigns. Beſides, ſhe takes a pleaſure in ſhewing ſtrangers whatever is curious in her houſe. The firſt object that ſtrikes the eye is a beaufet, inlaid with *Florentine*. Here are alſo the following curioſities: ſeveral tables of *Florence* marble, all kinds of curious works of ribbands, paper, ſilk, ſhells, *&c.* white porcelain, ſo ingeniouſly embelliſhed with ſilken threads, of various colours, that the eye is eaſily deceived, and takes them for paintings; landſcapes done on ivory in the ſame manner; with others on paper and parchment with black ſilk, which very much reſemble copper-plates; ſeveral kinds of foreign habits; abundance of gems, both intaglio's and cameo's, by ancient and modern artiſts; collections of coins, medals, ſhells, coralines, petrifactions, butterflies, inſects, birds-neſts, eggs, minerals, amulets, *&c.* Here are alſo to be ſeen five hundred and ſixty little cups incloſed in a ſingle pepper-corn; and ſeveral deſigns and pieces of paintings by her late huſband, of whoſe ſkill in that art there are many admirable ſpecimens extant. *Joachim Von Sandrart* died at *Nurenberg* in the year 1688, in the eighty-ſecond year of his age. And *Harſdorfer* compoſed the following epitaph for him:

Cum

Cum, Sandrarte, Tuas tabulas Natura videret,
Queis facies rerum perpetuare ſoles,
Obſtupuit, tinxitque genas pudibunda rubore,
Optans eſſe ſuum, quod videt Artis, opus.

'Great nature ſtood amaz'd, to ſee thy works,
'And, bluſhing, wiſh'd thy labours were her own.'

Observations on the age of Mrs. Sandrart.

Mrs. *Sandrart* herſelf is indeed one of the greateſt curioſities in her cabinet, on account of her activity and uncommon ſtrength of memory at the age of eighty years. She knows the name of every particular piece of her numerous collection, of the perſon from whom ſhe had it, and likewiſe the name of the plant or tree from which every ſpecies of butterflies and inſects derive their nouriſhment, *&c.*

The Praun *muſeum.*

That of M. *Praun* is the moſt valuable among all the cabinets at *Nurenberg*. It was firſt begun by M. *Paul Praun*, (a perſon deſcended from an eminent family of this city) who at the beginning of the laſt century reſided for ſeveral years in *Italy*, and died in the year 1619. He carried on a ſilk manufacture at *Bologna*, and collected all kinds of rare curioſities, which he ſent to *Nurenberg*; where he propoſed to end his days in eaſe and tranquility. But the ſcheme he had formed was prevented by death; for he died at *Bologna*, where he was alſo buried. Since his deceaſe no great additions have been made to his collection; which, however, has, in ſome meaſure, increaſed in value. It is very probable, that not a few curioſities, carried away from the pillage of *Rome* under *Charles* V. by different perſons, fell into his hands. The oldeſt piece among the paintings in this cabinet is a table, painted with oil colours, in the year 1318, repreſenting ſeveral women in the old *Miſnian* dreſs. Here are alſo eight pictures, by *Baſſano*, among which are the four ſeaſons. The eaſtern *Magi* coming to worſhip the infant Meſſiah, which is attributed to old *Baſſano*, is an admirable piece, and is a groupe of a vaſt multitude of people; ſome of whom are ſpectators, others riding in caravans, *&c.* The converſion of St. *Paul* is finely repreſented by *Dennys Calvart.** *Mary Magdalene* at our Saviour's feet, when he appears to her in the garden, and forbids her to touch him, with St. *Cecilia*, and the judgment of *Paris*, are alſo by the ſame hand. Here is another picture of St. *Cecilia* by *Raphael*, like that of *Bologna*, on account of

* The author makes one exception to this piece, namely, that St. *Paul* travels on horſeback; which, as I have ſhewn in a note (Vol. I.) it is very probable that he did, on account of the diſtance, and the important commiſſion he was charged with by the high prieſt, *&c.*

which a celebrated painter, who was contemporary with *Raphael*, is ſaid to have died out of envy and vexation. Here are alſo the following pieces, *viz.* a capital piece, repreſenting *Abigail* meeting *David*, by *Guido Rheni*; the ſhepherds paying their adorations to our Saviour; with the arts and ſciences aſleep in time of war by *Nicholas Juvenell*, which are all admirable pieces. The excellency of an original by *Michael Angelo*, which is about three feet high, and repreſents a man who had been flayed, chiefly conſiſts in the accurate repreſentation of the muſcles; for *Michael Angelo* had acquired a complete knowledge in anatomy. Here are two portraits of *Albert Durer*, one in his youth, and the other when he was advanced in years, and another of his wife who is repreſented naked, painted by *Albert* himſelf. Her perſon is none of the moſt beautiful; and what is worſe, ſhe is ſaid to have been of a very moroſe and impetuous temper. The old ſervant maid of the founder of this collection has the honour of appearing in the cabinet in an admirable piece painted by *Andrea del Sarto*. The portraits of *Raphael* and *Michael Angelo* are alſo to be ſeen in this cabinet. The former has a countenance full of ſweetneſs, and not unlike that which the beſt painters give our Saviour in their pieces: Indeed *Raphael* endeared himſelf to every one by his friendly diſpoſition, his good nature, and the agreeableneſs of his converſation. Here is a picture of the emperor *Charles* V. in his thirty ſecond year, by *Chriſtopher Amberger*, for which it is ſaid a thouſand dollars have been offered.

Raphael's portrait.

Of Charles V.

Near this hangs the picture of *Sebaſtian Munſter* the coſmographer, by the ſame *Amberger*, or by *Holbein*, in which *Munſter*'s grey beard is admirably repreſented. The next piece is a beautiful landſcape by *Sibeto*, which is remarkable for the figure of an owl perched on a rock. As this bird is called *Civetta* in *Italian*, I am inclined to think the painter intended it as an alluſion to his own name, in order to denote the pieces to be his. A great many pictures by the maſters already named, and likewiſe by *Franceſco Parmegiano*, *Ottavio Miſerone*, *Lorenzo Sabbatino*, *Adamo Ligaſtro*, *Luke Cranach*, *Jacob Sprengler*, *George Amberger*, *Lavinia Fontana* an *Italian* Lady, &c. I paſs over in ſilence. The names of the artiſts by whom they were painted are ſufficient to gain their works all their due value.

Here is alſo a numerous collection of deſigns; great numbers of which are ſaid to be by *Raphael*, *Michael Angelo*, *Annibal Caraggino*, *Giulio Romano*, *Antonio Coreggio*, *Ercole Procacino*, *Andrea del Sarto*, *Baſſano*, *Caravaggio*, *Perino del Vaga*, *Mantegna*, *Lorenzo Sabbatino*, *Micerino da Siena*, *Horatio Samachino*, *Bagnaccanallo Vecchio*, *J. da Pontorno*, and other celebrated maſters. A hundred and fifty nine of theſe drawings are by *Hans Hoffman*. The copper plates of *Albert Durer* alſo make an entire volume. The number of ſmall bronze antique images of heathen deities,

deities, gladiators, &c. amounts to eighty one. Among theſe, a *Pallas*, about two or three feet high, and two images of *Mercury*, of the ſame height, are repreſented ſtanding only on one foot. The twelve *Cæſars* are repreſented in a braſs *baſſo relievo* of the bigneſs of a common plate. Nine marble ſtatues, and ſeven of the *Roman* emperors in *baſſo relievo*, are all looked upon as originals. Here are farther to be ſeen, 1. A great number of braſs copies of antique *Roman* ſtatues. 2. Fifty ſix ſtatues of plaſter, &c. by eminent maſters. 3. Near two thouſand *Cameo*'s and *Intaglio*'s of agate, granate, jaſper, cornelian, chalcedony, onyx, chryſolite, amethyſt, hyacinth, ſapphire, and other precious ſtones. Seventy ſeven of theſe gems are ſet in gold rings; and the ſeries of emperors, the *Egyptian* hieroglyphicks, a pagan ſacrifice in agate, three *cameo*'s repreſenting our Saviour on a ſanguine colour jaſper, an admirable head of an old man on an amethyſt which is conſiderably larger than a walnut, and another of our Saviour led to his crucifixion, on which is a groupe of ſome hundreds of figures, though the ſtone is not too large for a ring, deſerve particular notice. 4. The angel appearing to the ſhepherds tending their flock on the night of Chriſt's nativity, is painted on a kind of white *Indian* marble with ſuch art, that the glory of the heavenly hoſt is chiefly repreſented by the colour and texture of the ſtone. 5. All the ſpecies of rough gems. 6. Ancient coins. Eleven hundred and fifty of theſe ancient coins are of copper; a hundred and twenty of ſilver, a conſiderable number of gold; and ſeventeen *Grecian* pieces.

Picture on marble.

Here are likewiſe the following curioſities, a collection of all kinds of marble in globular pieces; a table of curious variegated marble; another table of ebony inlaid with pieces of *Lumachella*, jaſper, cornelians, agate and *lapis lazuli*; ſeveral *Indian* pieces; marine productions; a large ſhell which naturally grew in the ſhape of a pitcher; ſeveral petrifactions; various minerals; pieces curiouſly cut in wood and ſtone, among which is a wooden crucifix ſaid to be done by *Michael Angelo*; ivory admirably turned; and laſtly, ſome pieces of copper enamelled on both ſides, which by ſome is reckoned among the arts the ſecret of which is loſt.

Mr. Imhoff's *cabinet.*

The *Imhoff* cabinet contains ſeveral good pieces of painting, by *Albert Durer*, *Palma*, *Paolo Veroneſe*, *Titian*, and other maſters; with Medals, ſea ſhells, petrifactions, minerals, pieces of enamel, *Turkiſh* arms and colours, curious books, &c.

M. Hebermeyer's *cabinet.*

M. *Ebermeyer*'s cabinet conſiſts of paintings, antique images of bronze, corals, painted glaſſes, agate veſſels, &c. But the moſt remarkable part of this collection is the gems, both rough and cut, as onyx, beryl, garnet, emerald, agate, ſapphire, cornelian, hyacinth, amethyſt, chalcedony, &c. A fuller account of the gems in this curious collection may be ſeen in two printed treatiſes, with the following titles: *I. Gemmarum affabrè ſculpturarum Theſaurus*,

Thesaurus, quem suis sumptibus haud exiguis nec parvo studio collegit Ioh. Mart. ab Ebermayer, Norimb. Digessit & recensuit Ioh. Iac. Baierus P. & M. V. D. hujusque in Acad. Altorff. Professor primarius, Norimb. 1720. *II. Capita Deorum & illustrium hominum gemmis incisa, quæ collegit Ioh. Martinus ab Ebermayer & illustravit Erhardus Reusch,* 1721, fol.

Mr. Volkamer's cabinet.

Mr. *Volkamer*'s cabinet of curiosities exhibits all sorts of minerals, petrifactions, marine productions, shells, uncommon animals preserved in spirits of wine, curious work in ivory and wax, burning glasses, paintings, *&c.* This collection is at present kept in Mr. *Volkamer*'s summer house in his garden, which is stocked with a great number of physical plants. Five geographical pillars are also erected in this garden, the largest of which is ten feet high, exclusive of the pedestal and capital, and seven and a half in circumference. It exhibits the most remarkable places lying within a hundred and fifty *German* miles of *Nurenberg*, together with the distance from one town to another. This pillar was set up by M. *Volkamer*, in imitation of the *Columna milliaria*, which is to be seen in the capital at *Rome*.

Columna milliaria.

The other four pillars stand in a square, and support the covering raised over the above mentioned large pillar, which stands in the middle: And on the first is seen the situation of those towns, which lie from a hundred and fifty to three hundred and twenty *German* miles from *Nurenberg*. The second exhibits such places as lye at the distance of five hundred *German* miles from that city. The third represents all *Europe*, together with the situation of its several countries, so that every kingdom represented on the pillar, points to the real one on that continent. On the fourth pillar are pointed out the several villages which lye in the neighbourhood of *Nurenberg*.

Obelisk.

In this garden also stands an obelisk, with hieroglyphical figures on its four sides, in imitation of the *Theodosian* obelisk at *Constantinople*. It is one and twenty feet and a half high, and is cut out of one block. On one side of its base is the following inscription:

ANNO SERVATI ORBIS MDCCVIIII.
EVROPA PENE VNIVERSA
BELLO, FAME, CONTAGIO, MISERE VASTATA
OBELISCVM HVNC
THEODOSIANI IN CIRCO BYZANTINO
ERECTI SIMVLACRVM
ANIMI PACEM SVSPIRANTIS SIGNVM
EX VOTO POS.
J. C. V.

' This

'This obeliſk, which reſembles that of *Theodoſius* ſtanding in the *Circus* 'at *Conſtantinople*, was erected, purſuant to a vow by *J. C. Volkamer*, as 'a ſign of his ardent deſire after peace, in the year of the Redemption 'of the world, 1709, when almoſt all *Europe* was in a moſt deplorable 'manner deſolated by war, famine, and peſtilence.'

On another ſide are theſe words:

BEATI PACIFICI,
TRANQVILLITATEM
QVI ANIMO SERVANT INTEMERATAM
BEATIORES,
II DEMVM BEATISSIMI
QVIBVS E CALAMITATE ET MISERIA EREPTIS
ÆTERNA IN PACE
FACTVS EST LOCVS.

'Bleſſed are the peace-makers: more bleſſed are they who enjoy an 'undiſturbed tranquility in their ſouls; but ſtill more bleſſed are they, 'who, being delivered from all calamities and misfortunes, are admitted 'into the manſions of eternal peace.'

On the third ſide is to be ſeen this *Greek* inſcription:

ΗΝ ΠΑΛΑΙ ΕΣΤΗΣΕΝ
ΤΕΤΡΑΠΛΕΥΡΟΝ ΑΡΟΥΡΗΣ ΟΓΚΟΝ
ΚΙΟΝΑ
ΘΕΟΔΟΣΙΟΣ ΑΛΚΙΜΑ ΚΟΙΡΑΝΕΩΝ
ΤΗΝ Δ' ΙΕΡΟΝ ΜΝΗΜ'
ΕΙΡΗΝΗΣ ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ ΤΕ
ΤΕΡΜΑ ΤΟΥ ΜΟΓΕΡΟΥ ΑΡΕΩΣ
ΕΖΟΧΑ ΒΟΛΚΑΜΕΡΟΣ!

'Such an obeliſk as the emperor *Theodoſius* raiſed, as a ſuperb monu- 'ment of his glory and ornament of the city, is here erected by *J. Vol-* '*kamer*, as the ſacred memorial of peace, and the end of the calamities 'of war.'

On the fourth ſide are the following words:

MISERI

MISERI MORTALES
QVID PACEM POSCITIS
TVRBIDIS ANIMI IMPOTENTIS MOTIBVS
MOX PROFLIGANDAM
PERPETVA PIIS MENTIBVS
DE COELO FVLGET SERENITAS
IMPII NON HABENT PACEM
NEC HABEBVNT.

'Reſtleſs mortals! why do you ſo ardently wiſh for peace, which, 'by the turbulent paſſions that tyranize over your minds, will, alas, 'too ſoon be driven away. Heaven irradiates the pious ſoul with per-'petual ſerenity, whilſt peace is not, nor ever will be, the portion of 'the wicked.'

The ſentiments in theſe four inſcriptions are full of piety, and elegantly expreſſed; and, indeed, they could not be otherwiſe, as they came from the pen of the learned and ingenious Dr. *Thomaſius*, a native of this city. In this garden are alſo a great many exotics, and a fine orangery.

Pegnitzſchafer. Some time ſince a ſociety was formed in *Nurenberg* under the name of the *Pegnitz* academy, with a view of refining and improving the *German* language and poetry. However commendable the deſign of this inſtitution was, the means were none of the beſt concerted; ſo that at preſent, though the *Pegnitz* ſociety is ſtill in being, its members are all perſons very unequal to ſuch an arduous undertaking; and even theſe meet but very ſeldom.

Maſter-ſingers. The vocal muſicians, or ſingers, who have a great affinity with the *Bardi* and *Scaldi* among the ancient *Germans*, generally hold their meetings on feſtivals, and perform even in private houſes for money.* Muſic flouriſhes greatly at *Nurenberg*, where they have muſical meetings or concerts, which they call *Krantzel*. *Fiſcher* on the violin, and *Tenner* on the *German* flute, are no mean performers.

* Let not this compariſon be conſtrued to the diſadvantage of the *Bardi* and *Scaldi*. Thoſe good men were ſo far from being flattering paraſites, that they were rigid moraliſts. *Martin de la relig. des Gaulois, Tom. I. p.* 173. ſays, *Les louanges ne faiſoient pas l'unique occupation des Bardes, ils ſe mêloient encore de cenſurer, de ſyndiquer les actions des particuliers: ſur tout ils chargeoint ceux, dont la conduite ne répondoit pas à leur devoir.* 'Praiſe was not 'the ſole buſineſs of the bards; for they took upon them to animadvert on, and cenſure 'the actions of private perſons, and were particularly ſevere on thoſe whoſe behaviour was 'not anſwerable to the duties of their ſtation.' *Vid. Torner de poeſi Scaldor. c.* 8. *Koler de Scaldis, Argent.* 1724. *Lauterbach de carmin. vet. Germ. Ien.* 1696.

Converſation

Converſation with the fair ſex is under much greater reſtraints in *Nurenberg*, than in moſt other large cities. A ſtranger is ſeldom allowed to ſee them in the aſſemblies which they hold among one another; and even the natives of the place, unleſs they are particular friends, are not admitted. And though a foreigner be recommended to a *Nurenberger* in the ſtrongeſt manner, he will very ſeldom invite him to his houſe if he has a wife or daughter; but is ſo miſtruſtful, that he rather chuſes to carry him to a tavern, and there do him the honour of a *Kauſche*, i. e. make him drunk. *Converſation with the ladies.*

It is now ſome years ſince a good porcelain manufacture has been ſet on foot in this city. *Manufacture of porcelain.*

Few things at *Nurenberg* deſerve a traveller's notice more than a machine, which is put in motion by water, where the gilt ſilver ingots are drawn through a ſucceſſion of ſmall holes, gradually leſſening into the fineſt ſilver wire imaginable. And though it be obvious to the ſenſes, yet it is difficult to form an adequate idea of the incredible extenſion of metals, as it is here performed, until it is demonſtrated by computation. A cylinder of ſilver, weighing forty-five marks,* and about two-and-twenty inches in length, in the hands of the wire-drawer becomes above nine thouſand times ſmaller in diameter, and is drawn out to a length of 1,163,520 feet, which, at the rate of twenty-four thouſand feet to a mile, are equal to forty-eight *German* miles and one-third. *of ſilver wire.*

The ſilver, which is to be ſpun on thread, is firſt flattened betwixt two wheels of poliſhed ſteel, by which means it is farther lengthened above one-ſeventh part of the whole; ſo that it may then be affirmed, that the wire, after this, becomes fifty-ſix *German* miles, or a hundred and twelve *French* leagues in length.

But the ductility and extenſion of gold, by this method of drawing it into wire, is ſtill more wonderful. As the ſilver cylinder, of two-and-twenty inches in length, is gilt before it is drawn into wire, the thickneſs of the gold laid on it diminiſhes in proportion to the length to which the cylinder, or wire, is extended. The gold, at firſt, is commonly but the ninetieth part of a line in thickneſs, and never exceeds an entire line; ſo that only ſix ounces, oftentimes two, and ſometimes but one ounce is uſed for gilding a cylinder of ſilver twenty-two inches in length. If the gilding be computed at two ounces to the above-mentioned cylinder, it may be demonſtrated by the drawing of the ſilver, that the extenſion of the gold ſurface is ſo great, that a ſingle ounce of gold, (1220 of which go to a cubic foot) is ſufficient to cover 1190 ſquare feet of ſilver. When the gold is thus extended, its thickneſs is but

* A mark is about 9 oz. 12 dwts.

75,000 part of a line. But, as I obſerved above, the gilding of a cylinder of ſilver, weighing forty-five marks, may be performed with one ounce of gold, it is evident, that the latter may be drawn to that fineneſs, that it ſhall not exceed 525,025th part of a line. The conſideration of ſuch ductility muſt abſorb the human mind, and elude its comprehenſion; eſpecially if we reflect, that even this amazing tenuity may be doubled to 1,050,050th part of a line, the latter being but the twelfth part of an inch. That the gold does not only communicate its colour to the ſilver, but that its conſtituent parts remain in their natural arrangement, is proved by the following experiment, *viz.* If you lay this gilt wire in *Aqua fortis* it will erode the ſilver, but without damaging the gold in the leaſt; for ſuch wire, or thread, becomes a hollow tube, of a fineneſs beyond imagination.*

In Mr. *Fezer*'s braſs manufactory at *Werth* (which is one of the ſuburbs of *Nurenberg*, but has its own magiſtracy and town-houſe) I obſerved a new invented method of cutting braſs plates, about half an inch thick, with a pair of ſheers, ſet in motion by water; whereas this work uſed to be performed by ſaws, and a conſiderable quantity of braſs was waſted into duſt.

Mechanics. Thoſe who are fond of mechanical arts, manufactures, *&c.* may here abundantly gratify their curioſity. It is now ſome centuries ſince the *Nurenberg* artiſts have been reckon'd among the beſt in all *Germany*; and indeed to ſet forth the whole merit of this city in promoting and improving uſeful knowledge of all kinds would afford matter for a large volume. The neighbouring country is ſandy, but yet fruitful. In ſome places it yields good marble; and a kind of grey or aſh-coloured marble, with white veins, is dug at no great diſtance from the city.

Nurenberg, Dec. 10, 1730.

* On this curious ſubject ſee *L'Hiſtoire de l'Academie des Sciences.*

LETTER

LETTER XCIII.

Account of the City of *Ratiſbon*.

SIR,

THE diſtance from *Nurenberg* to *Ratiſbon* is twelve *German* miles, and for the laſt eight miles the road is very uneven and ſtony. About a league on this ſide of *Ratiſbon* we croſſed the *Naab*, and a little further on aſcended a ſteep hill; and after deſcending from the latter we had a delightful proſpect over the vaſt plain in which *Ratiſbon* lies. This free imperial city contains five different ſtates within its circuit, *viz.* the cathedral of *Ratiſbon*, the imperial *abbey* of St. *Emmeran*, the *lower minſter*, the *upper minſter*, and the city itſelf. This See is immediately ſubject to the pope, without acknowledging any metropolitan. In the cathedral are buried ſeveral of the biſhops of *Ratiſbon*; and in the middle of the church lies cardinal *Philippus* (who died in 1598, in the twenty-ſecond year of his age) in a mauſoleum finely decorated with marble and braſs ornaments. On the left hand, as you enter the church, over the tomb of the count *Herberſtein*, one of the biſhops of *Ratiſbon*, is a marble *baſſo relievo*, repreſenting the miraculous feeding of the four thouſand men; and on the right is a wooden crucifix as big as the life, the hair of which, as the credulous vulgar imagine, is continually growing. On a tower of the church is to be ſeen the ſtone ſtatue of a little man, as it were, putting his head into a pot, and throwing himſelf down. This repreſents the architect of the cathedral, who is ſaid to have precipitated himſelf from the top of it in a rage, becauſe another architect had undertaken for a wager to build a bridge over the *Danube* before he could complete the cathedral, which he performed. But the whole affair may be claſſed among other fables of the ſame nature; for it may be eaſily ſhewn, that the cathedral and the bridge over the *Danube* were built at different times. As the aſcent to the top of this tower is without ſteps, ſo that beaſts of burden may eaſily go up and down, it is called the *Aſs's tower*. The largeſt bell in the cathedral weighs ninety-eight hundred weight.

Road from Nurenberg *to* Ratiſbon.

Epiſcopal See.

Miraculous crucifix.

Story of an architect.

Aſs's tower.

The church of St. *Emmeran** boaſts of having among its reliques the body of St. *Dionyſius*, the *Areopagite*, which even the monks of this

Diſpute about St. Dionyſius's *body.*

* The biſhop of St. *Emmeran* was a few years ago by his imperial majeſty created a prince.

abbey own to have been purloined from the abbey of St. *Denys* in *France*. The authenticity of this relique has been confirmed by pope *Leo* XI. in a particular bull, wherein he excommunicates all thoſe who diſpute the reality and genuineneſs of the *Ratiſbon* St. *Dionyſius*. But notwithſtanding this, the monks of the abbey of St. *Denys*, near *Paris*, inſiſt, that the body of that ſaint is actually in their poſſeſſion, and his head is ſhewn in the third ſhrine of their treaſury. On the other hand the monks of St. *Emmeran* maintain, that the only part wanting in their relique is the middle finger of the right hand. However, an entire hand of this ſaint, is ſhewn in a chapel at *Munich*. His head is alſo devoutly worſhiped in the cathedral of *Bamberg*, as I have already mentioned; and at *Prague* another head of that ſaint is kept in the church of St. *Vitus* in the caſtle.

Treaſury of St. Emmeran. MSS. of the Gſpels.

From the above mentioned abbey of St. *Denys*, St. *Emmeran* has alſo been enriched with a beautiful manuſcript of the goſpels, written in golden letters, in the year 870. It was preſented by *Charles the Bald* to the monks of St. *Denys*. The cover is ſet with jewels, and the title page repreſents *Charles the Bald* on his throne, with theſe words:

Francia grata Tibi, Rex inclyte, munera defert,
Gotthia te pariter cum regnis incboat altis.

'To thee, illuſtrious prince, grateful *France* brings its gifts, and *Gothia* 'places its powerful ſtates under thy auſpices.'

Here alſo is to be ſeen another manuſcript of the goſpels ſaid to be written in the year 751, by a biſhop in the ninetieth year of his age, together with many other valuable curioſities, which are kept in the treaſury.

Picture of Chriſt as big as the life.

On the wall near the entrance of the church, is a picture of Chriſt in a purple veſt and a ſcarlet robe, with a globe in his left hand: And we are informed by an inſcription under it, that our Saviour during his abode in this world, uſually wore ſuch a dreſs; and that he appeared to St. *Marina d'Eſcovare* in ſuch a garb, expreſſing his deſire that he might always be painted ſo. It is further added, that this picture had the approbation of the *ſacra Inquiſitio Valliſaletana*.

Paintings.

On the great altar is a capital piece of the martyrdom of St. *Emmeran*, by *Sandrart*, which is valued at ten thouſand guldens, and in the old chapel is ſhewn a portrait of the virgin *Mary*, as it is pretended, by St. *Luke*.

Miraculous crucifix.

On the altar of St. *Benedict*, near count *Metternich*'s tomb, behind a glaſs, ſtands a black crucifix, which, we are told, came down from the croſs, and taking two of the burning wax tapers from the altar,

altar, held them to the eyes of St. *Ramuold*, who had been totally ſtruck blind two years before, and immediately reſtored his ſight. *Ramuold* was the ſeventh biſhop of this dioceſe, and lived to the age of a hundred years. St. *Wolfgang* is interred here in a pretty ſubterraneous chapel. *Childerick*, the depoſed king of *France*, the emperor *Arnold* and his ſon *Lewis* IV. alſo lye in the church of St. *Emmeran*: But moſt of the old tombs were greatly damaged by a fire in the year 1642. In a ſmall burial place behind the church ſtands the monument of the celebrated hiſtorian *John Aventin*, with the following inſcription: Aventin's tomb.

Scio quod redemtor meus vivit, & in noviſſimo die de terra ſurrecturus ſum.
Naſcentes morimur.
Homo bulla eſt.
D. O. M.

Johannes Aventinus, Vir ſingulari eruditione, fide ac pietate præditus, patriæ ſuæ ornamentum, exteris admirationi fuit, Bojorum & Germaniæ ſtudioſiſſimus, rerum antiquarum indagator ſagaciſſ. Religionis & honeſtatis amator, cui h. m. ad poſterit. memoriam p. c. ⊙. V. Idus Jan. Ann. 1534.

i. e. 'I know that my redeemer liveth; and that at the laſt day I ſhall 'riſe from the earth. As ſoon as we are born we haſten to our latter 'end. Man is an empty bubble.

'Sacred to God the greateſt and beſt of beings, and to the memory of 'John Aventine, a perſon of ſingular learning, fidelity, and piety; the 'ornament of his country and admiration of ſtrangers; a warm patriot, 'a conſummate antiquarian, and a lover of religion and virtue, &c.'

Though *Aventin* in this inſcription is termed *Religionis & honeſtatis amator*, the *Roman* catholic clergy will never forgive his expoſing the tyranny of the popes, the vitious lives of the clergy of thoſe times, and his ſpirited complaints of thoſe abuſes. It was on that account he was thrown into priſon in the year 1529, on a ſuſpicion of hereſy*; however,

* It is but natural to ſuppoſe that *Aventin* ſhould be accounted a heretic by the papiſts, and a confeſſor of truth by the proteſtants. The pious *Jacob Faber Stapulenſis*, of *Paris*, had repreſented to him the beauty of practical chriſtianity in a quite different light, from what he conceived of it before. Indeed he was himſelf of too open a diſpoſition to be a ſilent and unconcerned ſpectator of the corruptions of chriſtianity. In the profeſſorſhips which he ſucceſſively enjoyed at *Vienna*, *Cracow*, *Ingoldſtadt*, and laſtly at *Munich*, he with a decent freedom cenſured the more than antichriſtian behaviour of the *Romiſh* clergy. But what contributed more than any thing elſe to make him ſuſpected of hereſy, was, the diſcovery of a correſpondence carried on betwixt him and *Philip Melanchthon*. *Gretſer*, *in exam. myſter. Pleſſæan. p.* 354, ſays, *Profeſſione Romanus, hoc eſt catholicus non fuit Aventinus, ſed hæreticus: cujus criminis, utut alia probamenta deeſſent, id tamen ſatis ſuperque liqueret ex epiſtola*

ever, for want of legal proof of the charge, he was releaſed. In the *Index librorum prohibitorum* the Jeſuit *Gretſer* and other writers publicly treat him as a heretic; and the papiſts here are not fond of ſhewing his epitaph. Several of them even go ſo far as to ſay, that ſatan ſcourges *Aventin* round the church yard every night with iron-chains. *Aventin*'s proper ſurname was *Thurnmayer*, which he altered to *Duromarus*. The former name he derives from *Abenſperg* (in *Latin Aventinium* or *Abuſina*) a town in upper *Bavaria*, where he was born in the year 1466.

The ladies in the upper and lower *Minſter* live in a free manner, and are under little or no reſtraint in theſe two abbeys. They go abroad when they pleaſe; receive viſits from gentlemen; appear at balls in the city, and generally ſtay to the laſt dance; and that no liberty may be wanting of indulging their deſires, they have always the privilege of quitting the abbey by marrying. The abbeſſes avoid public aſſemblies, as if they were princeſſes, becauſe the envoys ladies will not allow them the honour of precedence. Indeed they are not without diſturbances on this account among themſelves, one abbeſs diſputing precedency with the other, and canoneſſes with canoneſſes, in theſe two ſocieties. Thoſe of the lower *Minſter* allow the upper *Minſter* to be the more ancient foundation of the two; but on the other hand, they maintain that their abbey was created a principality prior to that of upper *Minſter*. Theſe diſputes are carried ſo high that the ladies belonging to theſe foundations muſt not be invited at the ſame time to any entertainment, unleſs every thing relating to precedency and ceremony be previouſly adjuſted.

Trinity church. The largeſt church, belonging to the proteſtants, in this city is that of the Holy Trinity. It is luminous and has an arched roof in which the joiſts are curiouſly inſerted into one another. It has no pillars; and the galleries reſt on abutments projecting out of the wall. In the new pariſh church the cure of the man with the withered hand is finely painted by *Block*.

Miraculous image of the virgin Mary. Without this church formerly ſtood a pretended miraculous image of the Virgin, which was called the beautiful *Mary*, and was honoured with many pilgrimages. The *Roman* catholics will have it, that this image is ſtill kept privately in ſome part of the church; and abbé *Anſelm*, in his *Ratiſbona Politica & Eccleſiaſtica*, chiefly attributes the long proſperity of the city to its being in poſſeſſion of this ſacred image. But the *Lutherans* to whom this church belongs, deny there being any ſuch

epiſtola Melanchthonis ad Aventinum, quam ex ipſo autographo recitavi l. II. contra Calvinianum replicatorem, c. 19. ‘ *Aventin* was not a *Roman* or true catholic, as evidently appears, if farther ‘ proofs were wanting, from an epiſtle of *Melanchthon* to him, which I have ſet down from ‘ the original, Lib. II. againſt the calviniſtical writer, c. 19.’

image

image in it; and that their adverſaries in their zeal for their error may not attempt ſome fraud to promote it, a guard patroles round the church every night, and ſuffers no body to ſit on the ſteps, or to come near the entrance of the church.

The convent of *S. Jacobus Scotorum* has a good library; and the preſent prior, *Bernard Bailey*, is a man of politeneſs and learning. Such *Roman* catholics as are natives of *Scotland*, are the only perſons admitted into this ſociety; and thoſe of the greateſt abilities are ſelected from the reſt, and ſent as miſſionaries to their native country. There is alſo ſuch a ſeminary at *Wurtzburg*, and another at *Erfurt*. In the library is ſhewn a *Latin* manuſcript of the four evangeliſts, ſaid to have belonged to St. *Anſchcarius*, who died in the year 865; but the writing ſeems to be more modern. According to the introductory account, this manuſcript was formerly depoſited in the cathedral at *Bremen*, and afterwards fell into the hands of *Francis William*, Count of *Wartenberg*, who was biſhop of *Ratiſbon*, *Oſnabrug*, *Minden* and *Verden*. Here is alſo to be ſeen a deſcription of the whole dioceſe of *Ratiſbon*, in nine volumes folio, which was finiſhed about the year 1686, by *Waſſerburg*. It is divided into *Ratiſbona*, *Docta*, *Religioſa*, *Eccleſiaſtica*, &c. and has never been printed. *St. James's convent.* Scots *miſſionaries.*

The *Jeſuits* college affords nothing remarkable; and even their library is but mean. On the cieling of the church are ſome good paintings in *freſco*; and there are ſome curious pieces of ſculpture in ivory on two of the altars. Four of the latter repreſenting the actions of *Ignatius Loyola*, and four others of the life of St. *Francis Xavier*, are very well worth ſeeing. The artiſt, who is at preſent a jeſuit of this college, was formerly called *Steinhard*, and performed one half of this curious work whilſt he was a layman, or *in ſeculo*, as the phraſe is; and for each of the firſt four pieces he was rewarded with a hundred dollars.

The epitaph of *Kepler*, the famous mathematician, was formerly to be ſeen in St. *Peter*'s church yard at *Ratiſbon*; but there are now no remains of it. Kepler's *Epitaph.*

The town-houſe is the moſt remarkable among the civil edifices of this city, in which the council chamber, and thoſe of the *relations* and *correlations*, as they are called, are the beſt apartments. In an antechamber near the electoral college, the following inſcription is to be ſeen on a black tablet, which was ſet up in the year 1554.

Quiſquis

Quisquis senator officii causâ curiam ingrederis,
Ante hoc officium privatos affectus omnes abjicito
Iram, vim, odium, amicitiam, adulationem,
Publicæ rei personam & curam suscipito.
Nam ut aliis æquus aut iniquus judex fueris,
Ita quoque Dei judicium expectabis & sustinebis.

'Let every senator, who enters this court to sit in judgment, lay aside 'all private affections, anger, violence, hatred, friendship and flattery; 'and let his whole attention be on the public welfare: For as thou hast 'been equitable or unjust in judging others, so must thou expect to be 'acquitted or condemned at God's awful tribunal.'

The poetical translation under this inscription, as likewise several pieces of *German* poetry, *&c.* little become the dignity of the place. In the council chamber is a drawing of the emperor *Leopold*, very ingeniously done with a pen on white sattin, by *Leonard Schuffler*, in the year 1675.

Ingenious clock. In the princes college the stove is placed in the centre, under the floor. In the hall stands a clock, after the model of that in the cathedral at *Strasburg*; in which the quarters are struck by several figures, and every hour, the three kings make their appearance and pay their adoration to the virgin *Mary* and her divine infant, while the cock that is placed over them crows.

Desert table. The side boards, in the apartment where all the three estates of the empire meet, now serve the secretaries to lay their hats and canes on, instead of the wine and sweetmeats with which the members of the Diet were formerly regaled at every meeting*. The city of *Ratisbon* at length eased themselves of this expence by discontinuing the treat, which, as the Diet is constantly held there, must have fallen heavy on them.

Library. There is a good library in the council-house which belongs to the city; but it contains more books relating to the civil, than the municipal law. It seems highly proper, that this city, or every college of the states of the empire, or at least the Diet in general, should have a good collection of all sorts of books; and particularly of all the valuable pieces relating to the constitution, laws, and interest of the *German* empire and its members. And though the want of such helps has been

* Let secretary *Ludwig* answer for what he has written about these abuses in his *Gel. Anz.* B. I. n. 133. 'In the afternoon not only the members of the diet were pretty much 'flustered; but in the secretary of *Mentz*'s office, several bottles of wine were put on side 'tables, for the use of the clerks, that they might not suffer by thirst, while they were em-'ployed in writing what was dictated to them.

often

often experienced; yet it has never been conſidered with that ſerioufneſs which an affair of ſuch importance deſerves. The deputies, or members of the diet, are unwilling to be at any expence out of their own purſes; and though ſome of them may have good collections of books at their own houſes, it is not reaſonable to ſuppoſe that they will carry them to *Ratiſbon*, where their ſtay is but ſhort and precarious.

In the walls of the town-houſe are to be ſeen ſeven or eight ancient *Roman* inſcriptions, found in or near this city. But moſt of them are ſepulchral monuments, and afford nothing of any importance. Whoever is deſirous of ſeeing exact tranſcripts of them may conſult *Paricius*'s Deſcription of *Ratiſbon*, or *Anſelm*'s *Ratisbona Politica*, publiſhed about a year ago in quarto. *Roman inſcription.*

In M. *Krutinger*'s houſe, facing the town-houſe, is a piece repreſenting a ſingle combat betwixt *Hans Dollinger*, a knight of *Ratiſbon*, and a *Saracen* called *Craco*, done in plaſter as big as the life. This duel was fought in the year 930. Over it the emperor *Henry* I. called *Auceps*, or the fowler, is repreſented on horſeback, with a hawk in his hand, and this inſcription:

Fertur equo celeri hic Henricus in ordine Primus
Aucupio celeber nec minus imperio.

i. e. 'This ſteed bears *Henry* I. famous for his ſkill in hawking, and in 'the art of governing.'

Under this piece, and above the repreſentation of the ſingle combat, are theſe words:

Hans Dollinger Ratiſ. DCCCCXXX.
Barbarus hic ſolidis certant Germanus & armis,
Germanus vicit, Barbarus occubuit.

i. e. '*Hans Dollinger*, of *Ratiſbon*, 930. Here the Barbarian and *German* 'are engaged in battle; but the *German* conquered, and the Barbarian 'fell.'

The ſpears of both theſe champions are ſtill ſhewn here, with ſome old *German* verſes on a tablet covered with parchment.

The bridge over the *Danube* was begun in 1135, and finiſhed in eleven years. It is of free-ſtone, ſupported by piles of oak driven to a conſiderable depth in the bed of the river. This bridge conſiſts of fifteen arches, and is four hundred and ſeventy common paces, or a thouſand and ninety-one feet in length. The fabulous ſtory concerning *Bridge*

this bridge, namely, that it was built by the Devil, who was outwitted by means of a dog and two cocks, the images of which are to be ſeen on the balluſtrade, is common to other places; and is related with almoſt the ſame ridiculous circumſtances, of a lofty ſtone bridge in *Switzerland* (at St. *Gothard*, about a league from *Geſtinen*) which is built over the *Reuſs* from one rock to another. It is commonly ſaid of the three principal bridges in *Germany*, that *Dreſden* bridge is the moſt elegant, that of *Prague* the longeſt, and that of *Ratiſbon* the ſtrongeſt.

Am-hoff. The juriſdiction of the city of *Ratiſbon* extends no further than the foot of the bridge on the *Am-hoff*, or ſuburb ſide; the latter being ſubject to theelector of *Bavaria*.

Hoſpital. The hoſpital of St. *Catherine* in this ſuburb is endowed at leaſt with eighty thouſand *guldens* a year; and both the governors and poor who are admitted conſiſt of an equal number of Papiſts and Proteſtants. Six-and-thirty perſons are here daily provided with a hot dinner. Their ſupper is of animal food, and their uſual drink is beer; but on holydays they are allowed ſome wine. The Proteſtants have their own church or chapel in this hoſpital, which is not tolerated in any other part of *Bavaria*. However, maſs is ſaid in it by the *Roman* catholics twice a year, namely, on St. *Catherine*'s and St. *Mary Magdalen*'s day. A *Lutheran* miniſter preaches in this church every *Monday*, and likewiſe annually on *Whitſun-Tueſday*. As for diet the Proteſtants are obliged to take up with the ſame fare with the Papiſts on *meagre* days*; however, they are permitted to dreſs victuals for themſelves, or ſell their allowance of fiſh on thoſe days.

Carthuſians. At St. *Veit*, on the other ſide of the *Danube*, about a quarter of a league from *Ratiſbon*, ſtands the *Carthuſian* monaſtery of St. *Pruel*, on a delightful plain. The monks eat nothing but fiſh and vegetables, and yet appear healthy and florid; and many of them live to the age of eighty, or above. This convent is in the elector of *Bavaria*'s territories; and, like other monaſteries in *Bavaria*, annually pays a conſiderable acknowledgment for the lands they hold. The common taxes they pay, according to aſſeſſment, amount to fifteen hundred *guldens*, and the compoſition for beer to five or ſix hundred *guldens* more. For every hogſhead of wine they pay to the city of *Ratiſbon* a duty of three *guldens*, and forty-two *creutzers* by way of toll.

Library. The library af this convent deſerves notice, not ſo much for the number and value of the books, which do not exceed ſeven thouſand

* I call theſe meagre days as the *French* term them; for they would be very improperly called faſt days, as they are in the original. Theſe days are every *Friday* and *Saturday* in the year, and the forty days of Lent, when the Papiſts pamper themſelves with fiſh, and every kind of delicacy, excepting fleſh and fowl.

volumes,

volumes, as for the elegant embelliſhments of the room in which they ſtand. The paintings repreſent ſeveral circumſtances of the monaſtic life; and betwixt the ſtucco work on the cieling the moſt celebrated writers of the *Carthuſian* order are repreſented. The height of the room is about eight-and-twenty or thirty feet; but it has not a proportionate breadth.

Paintings. In the church the life and ſufferings of Chriſt are repreſented in fifteen beautiful pieces of painting, ſeveral of which are by *Heiſs*. Among theſe that of the deſcent from the croſs is particularly admired. This convent was formerly poſſeſſed of many other good pictures, the beſt of which the *Swedes* carried off in the laſt war. In the body of the church are twelve fine capital pieces, repreſenting the life of *John the Baptiſt*, which were a preſent from the biſhops of *Wurtzburg*, *Eichſtadt*, and other eccleſiaſtical princes, at the deſire of their envoys at *Ratiſbon*. Ten of theſe pieces were painted in the *Netherlands* by *Janſon*, at the deſire of M. *Neuveforge*, who was envoy from the duke of *Burgundy* at *Ratiſbon* from the year 1673 to 1697. Among *Janſon*'s works, that which repreſents the beheading of *John the Baptiſt* is reckoned the beſt.

Warſchlunger *the painter.* Mr. *Warſchlunger*, a native of *Munich*, and a famous painter, is ſtill living at *Ratiſbon*. This artiſt, in his younger years, painted with uncommon accuracy, and had very few equals in repreſenting animals. Several of his pieces are in the poſſeſſion of the Reverend M. *Barth*, who has alſo a large collection of copper-plates, and the hand-writing of ſeveral celebrated perſons.

Teuber. M. *Martin Teuber*'s learning and ingenuity, and particularly his ſkill in turnery, is well known. He has the ſecret of marking agate with all kinds of figures, and in all colours; ſo that he is well aſſured that the name of Chriſt, and other characters, ſhewn as natural curioſities on the famous valuable baſon of agate in the imperial treaſury, are entirely the work of art, in which nature has only furniſhed the materials.

Lapidary. M. *Oexel*, of *Ratiſbon*, is famous for his exquiſite engravings on gems, *&c.*

Count Wertheim's *cabinet.* Count *Werther*, the electoral envoy from *Triers*, has a fine collection of ancient and modern gems, both cameo's and intaglio's.

Mr. Golgel's. Mr. *Golgel*, chamberlain of the city, always with great politeneſs ſhews foreigners his curious cabinet of petrifactions, coins, urns, and other antiquities, uncommon animals, paintings, *&c.* Among the laſt is *Paul Reubens*, with his ſon when a little boy: this piece was either painted by old *Reubens* himſelf, or *Van Dyk*, his diſciple. Here is alſo a fine caſket, ſaid to have belonged to *Frederic* V. king of *Bohemia*.

Mr. Weinmann Mr. *Weinman*, an apothecary, has a good collection of ſea-animals, ſhells, ores, minerals, various ſorts of marble, petrifactions, and above

three thouſand drawings and paintings of plants and flowers, among
Aloe. which are thirty ſpecies of aloes. The fibres of the leaves of the aloe, whilſt they continue moiſt, are as ſoft as a ſilken thread; and M. *Weinmann* has cauſed a kind of linen to be woven with theſe fibres without ſpinning them; but as yet he has not found out the method of bleaching it. Many of the *Weſt-Indians* make uſe of the fibres of aloe-leaves to make a kind of linen; and Sir *Hans Sloane*, of *London*, ſhewed me a hammock of it, which the *Indians* hang betwixt two trees, the better to ſecure themſelves from vermin and beaſts of prey.

Remarkable moſſy-tree. About half a league from this city, a kind of moſſy-ſhrub, very much reſembling the fineſt ſort of *Dendrites*, grows on the oak-trees, and has a very pretty appearance when ſpread on a black ground in the form of trees.

Stalactites at Winſer. At *Winſer*, which is alſo about half a league from *Ratiſbon*, in the conduits of a ſpring is often found a ſonorous white ſtony concretion, very like that found at *Abano*, in the territories of *Padua*.

At *Aubach*, not far from *Ratiſbon*, it is no uncommon thing to dig up *Dendritæ*, or ſlates, very prettily repreſenting trees and landſcapes.

Petrifactions. In the neighbourhood of the convent of *Weldenburg*, about three *German* miles from *Ratiſbon*, towards *Ulm*, are found *pectines*, *Conchæ*, and other marine petrifactions, well preſerved in a white chalkly earth. Of theſe and other natural curioſities Dr. *Straſskircken* of *Ratiſbon* has a large collection, which he began when he ſtudied phyſic at *Tubingen*.

Rich iron-ore, or ferrum nativum. Near the convent of *Pruſlingen*, about half a league from *Ratiſbon*, is found a rich iron-ore, which is a kind of *ferrum nativum*, and is prepared in the earth by nature in a variety of rugged irregular pieces. A great quantity of this native iron has been dug up by the *Jeſuits* of *Ingoldſtadt*, and worked in forges.

It is not many years ſince a great noiſe was made about a rich ſilver-mine, ſaid to be diſcovered at *Bach*, three miles from *Ratiſbon*; but it did not turn out according to expectation. This ſpot, however, yields
Phoſphorus. a kind of amethyſts, which may be uſed as a phoſphorus, if laid on a hot ſtove: and I do not queſtion, but that, with a ſuitable proceſs, a ſort of *Bononian* ſtone may be made of them; for the ſubſtance of this ſtone ſeems to be entirely the ſame with that of *Bologna*, except that the *Bach* ſtone inclines ſomething more to a violet colour. From the green tinge, which is alſo diſcernable in the latter, ſome naturaliſts, in their
Amethyſto-Smaragdus. collections, give it the name of *Amethyſtus Smaragdo viridi permixtus*. When this ſtone is pulverized, and put in a veſſel over a fire, or ſprinkled on a red-hot iron-ſhovel, it emits a moſt beautiful pale blue flame, with ſome ebullitions. If large pieces of it be laid over the fire, they exhibit the ſame beautiful appearance. Theſe experiments may be repeated; but

but every trial leſſens the luſtre, till at laſt the effect entirely ceaſes. Some of theſe ſtones, of any conſiderable ſize, emit a very bright effulgence when broke to pieces. The like effect may be produced by the *Pſeudo-adamantes Amethyſtici* and other radiant precious ſtones, or *Quarzen** produced in the diſtrict of *Suhla* in *Thuringia*, the falſe emeralds of *Auvergne* and *Saxony*, a kind of yellow green and whitiſh talc-ſtone dug about *Bern*, and the *marienglaſe* or *lapis ſpecularis* found in large blocks in the quarries of *Kinden* near *Hannover*. The laſt, when ſtruck with a hammer, breaks into long cubical pieces, or *Rhomboides*; and if it be laid on a red-hot ſhovel, emits a pale yellow effulgence, without any of the fine blue obſerved in that of *Bach*. In this experiment the right *marienglaſe*, or *Muſcovy-glaſs*, emits a very faint whitiſh radiance. M. *Elſholz*, in his treatiſe *de Phoſphoris quatuor*, publiſhed in 1676, promiſed to communicate to the public the method of preparing a kind of *Phoſphorus ſmaragdinus*, that ſhould derive its effulgence, not from the ſun or air, like the *lapis Bononienſis*, but from fire; and that it ſhould emit a light ſufficient to write by. But whether this promiſe has been made good, I know not. Amber and ſealing-wax, laid on red hot iron, likewiſe emit a luminous effulgence; but it does not anſwer with *Colophonia*. In all the experiments I made on the ſtone above-mentioned, I did not perceive the leaſt ſulphureous ſmell; yet it is probable, that the above-mentioned effects are produced by a ſubtile kind of ſulphur with which thoſe ſubſtances are impregnated. For if the like experiments were tried on ſeveral gems which owe their colour to ſulphur, they would exhibit the ſame phænomenon.

M. *George Andrew Agricola*, the City-phyſician, has acquired great reputation, not only in *Germany* but alſo in foreign parts, by his treatiſe on the Univerſal increaſe of trees, which was publiſhed in two parts, in folio, in the year 1716: but had he deferred the publication of it ſome years, or at leaſt till he had confirmed his hypotheſis by experiments, it would have been a great addition to the value of his book, and conſequently to his reputation. I look upon this gentleman as a perſon of integrity, and one who would be very far from practiſing any fraud or impoſition. He related to me at large, how he was induced, almoſt againſt his will, to publiſh his treatiſe; and that the publication of it was chiefly owing to Count *Wratiſlau*, who was deſirous of communicating his obſervations to the learned in thoſe foreign parts to which he was ſoon after called. Some out of ignorance, and others out of malice, have miſrepreſented the Doctor's ſcheme, and given out, that he pretended to produce foreſts *M.* Agricola.

* Theſe are multangular ſmall fragments of a kind of flint.

of

of large trees on any ſpot of ground, and inſtantly to raiſe a full grown tree from a twig in a hot-houſe.

Alkaheſt, or univerſal menſtruum.

Dr. *Agricola*'s curioſity alſo prompted him to find out an *Alkaheſt*, or, as he, out of modeſty, would rather have it called, *Liquor univerſalis ſalvens metallicus*, which, he ſays, conſiſts of alkaline, acid, nitrous, and ſulphureous particles. Its ſmell is ſomething like that of hartſhorn; but its taſte has nothing of pungency in it. I have ſeen ſeveral experiments tried with it; and muſt certify ſo far, that a ſmall quantity, which would ſcarce have filled half an egg-ſhell, in a ſhort time diſſolved the ſeven mineral planets, and likewiſe limeſtone, coral, cinnabar, pebbles, antimony, alum, loadſtone, diamond, ruby, hyacinth, pearl, emerald, ſapphire, cryſtal, glaſs, alabaſter, porcelain, pumice-ſtone, and many other ſubſtances. At the ſame time the *menſtruum* did not loſe any thing of its tranſparency, nor was there any ſediment at the bottom, though many of the above-mentioned ſubſtances were thrown in at once. The Doctor being once obliged to ſtep aſide, I tried it with a large addition of quick-lime, to the amount of the eighth part of the quantity of the fluid, in which many ſubſtances had been diſſolved. When gold and iron are diſſolved in this *Alkaheſt*, it only contracts a more yellow tinge, ſtill remaining pellucid; but *Cinnabar* and *ſandyx* communicate no redneſs to it. Diamond and other gems, as alſo glaſs, muſt be firſt pulveriſed, otherwiſe the *menſtruum* has no effect on them: and how indeed were it poſſible to preſerve a ſpirit, that would diſſolve glaſs and diamond, if ſmooth paper, hair, wool, leather, *&c.* are likewiſe ſubject to its corroſive power. This *menſtruum* properly conſiſts of two fluids, which, when they are firſt mixt, become very much clouded with thick fumes. The chief ingredient, which has no particular ſmell, Dr. *Agricola* calls *Spiritus mercurii*. After theſe two ſpirits are incorporated, the Doctor again extracts from them an oil, or a ſtone containing in it the *Oleum ſolutæ ſpeciei*. But whether from a variety of ſuch oils any efficacious medicine may be prepared; and whether, for inſtance, the *Oleum Lunæ* be a certain remedy for Lunacy; or, laſtly, whether the *aurum potabile* be productive of long life, *&c.* I ſhall not pretend to determine. The diſſolution of oils, ſpices, reſin and gums is attended with more difficulty than the ſubſtances mentioned above; for the *Alkaheſt* in theſe experiments requires an addition of ſpirit of wine. Dr. *Agricola*'s ſecret is by ſome aſſerted to be only a corroſive, compounded of one-third of tartar and two-thirds of nitre. Spirit of ſalt highly rectified, alſo erodes glaſs and other hard ſubſtances. It were to be wiſhed, for the improvement of chemiſtry, that a ſovereign prince, or any other rich virtuoſo, would venture a little money upon experiments of this nature, and purchaſe the Doctor's

Doctor's ſecret, as it might poſſibly conduce to farther diſcoveries, and explain ſeveral paradoxes in that abſtruſe ſcience.

The city of *Ratiſbon* was viſited with the plague in the year 1713. A curious medal was invented by C. F. V. H. and ſtruck at *Nurenberg* on the happy ceſſation of that calamity. On one ſide of it was the city of *Ratiſbon*, with the date of the year 1714, when it was ſtruck. The reverſe exhibited *Noah*'s ark, and that Patriarch with his family offering a ſacrifice of thankſgiving to God on an altar for their ſingular preſervation.* *Medals on the plague of Ratiſbon.*

The removal of the barriers round the city of *Ratiſbon* alſo gave occaſion to a medal, which on one ſide has a woman with a wreath of laurel on her head, a *Cornucopia* in her left hand, and a key in her right, denoting the happineſs obtained by the opening of the avenues to the city. The other figure of a woman in a mournful attitude, with a mural crown lying by her, and a vail on her head, while ſhe extends her hand towards the key which is held out to her, exhibits *Ratiſbon* in diſtreſs. The legend is as follows:

Oculis eſt reddita noſtris. Virg. Æneid. II. v. 740.†

The Diet being removed from *Ratiſbon* to *Augſburg* during the peſtilence, the return of it to the former city was alſo commemorated by M. *Oerl*, a celebrated engraver, on a medal; on one ſide of which is ſeen the *German* empire in council with other eminent perſons, and this inſcription:

Conſiliis firmant patria jura piis.

'Their pious councils confirm the rights of their country.'

Underneath are theſe words:

Excuſ. Ratiſp. A. MDCCXV.

i. e. 'Struck at *Ratisbon* in the year 1715.'

On the reverſe is a perſpective view of the city of *Ratiſbon*, with this inſcription:

* The inſcriptions being a Chronogram and a *Rebus*, are inſerted by the author, but omitted in this tranſlation as trifling, *&c.*

† The reverſe is a Chronogram, and therefore omitted.

Regin.

Regin. S. R. I. Comitiis Anno 1662. *inchoatis,*
A. 1713. *Augustam Vind. ob pest. translatis,*
A. 1714. *cum Pace Bad. relatis Sacrum.*

'In memory of the diet of the holy *Roman* empire, begun in the 'year 1662 at *Ratisbon*; in 1713 removed to *Augsburg*, on account 'of the pestilence; in 1714 returned to the former, and the peace concluded at *Baden*.'

As the *Danube* directs its course from hence to *Vienna*, it gives this city an advantageous opportunity of sending thither wheat, wood, and several kinds of provisions. The distance between these two cities is fifty four *German* miles by water; but the common people pay no more for their passage down the river than a *creutzer* a mile, so that the whole fare at this rate does not come to a *Rhenish* guilder.* This cheap way of travelling induces great numbers of young artificers and handy craftsmen to go and try their fortune in that city, which is the residence of the imperial court; but they do not find it so easy to return to their homes, as they generally spend what they earn by their trades; hence these unfortunate adventurers are often obliged to enlist in the army for subsistance, for it is observed that there is not in all *Germany*, so good a recruiting place as *Vienna*.

Cheapness of the passage to Vienna.

Taxes, &c. Every citizen of *Ratisbon*, annually pays 56 *creutzers* † *per cent.* for his substance, whether it be in money or effects, though the former be not lent out on interest, and a dollar ‡ *per cent.* for the value of his house or houses. As to the last article, a person that purchases a piece of waste ground, or an old house, for five hundred dollars, and lays out on it to the value of twenty thousand dollars or more in building, is taxed only at five dollars annually for it, as long as it remains in the possession of such a person or his heirs: But if the house be sold, the quota of the tax or contribution is regulated by the price given for it by the new purchaser. Thus a wealthy citizen may greatly benefit his children by laying out part of his fortune in buying and repairing old houses, and letting them out to tenants; who will never be wanting as long as the *Diet* is held here. This indulgence contributes greatly to the beauty of the city; for a great deal more money is on this account laid out in building than would probably otherwise be expended that way. The total value of all other effects are annually sworn to by every burgher before five commissioners of the taxes, who are also sworn to secrecy with regard to the circum-

* 2 *s.* 4 *d.* † About 2 *s.* 2 *d.* ‡ 3 *s.* 6 *d.*

stances

ſtances of every individual, which by this means comes to their knowledge. As the world now goes, it is to be feared, that in ſuch oaths intereſt ſometimes gets the better of conſcience: But when exact inventories happen to be made, out on account of the parties demiſe, or upon any other occaſion, if ſuch a fraud comes to be diſcovered, the whole ſurplus, above what was ſworn to, is confiſcated to the uſe of the public. It is but a few years ago, ſince a family was at once amerced in the ſum of fifteen thouſand guilders on ſuch a diſcovery.

I ſhall conclude this letter with the account of an odd cuſtom which prevails at the peaſants weddings in the villages near *Ratiſbon*. When the bride's-man, at the concluſion of the ceremony attends the bridegroom from the altar to his chair, he pulls him by the hair, and hits him a good box or two on the ear, undoubtedly to remind him of what the prieſt told him with regard to the duty he owes his wife, and to make him remember the marriage contract. For the ſame purpoſe it is, that in ſeveral provinces of *Germany*, when the inhabitants viſit the bounds or limits of the country, any boys, or young perſons, that happen to be preſent are well drubbed at the principal boundaries, in order to fix a ſtronger idea of the place in their memories.

It is likewiſe cuſtomary in ſeveral parts of *Italy*, when a malefactor is brought to execution, for fathers to carry their children with them, and give them a ſevere box on the ear, to impreſs on their tender minds a deteſtation of that ignominous and untimely death, which is the conſequence of wickedneſs and villainy.

Ratiſbon, January 10, 1731.

LETTER XCIV.

Of the preſent ſtate of the general Diet at *Ratiſbon.*

SIR,

I ſhall not trouble you with a tedious account of the Diet held at *Ratiſbon*, as it has been accurately deſcribed in ſeveral printed pieces; but ſhall only ſubmit to your jugdment, ſome curſory obſervations of my own, or what has been communicated to me by ſome friends. To begin therefore with the head of this general aſſembly of the empire: The principal imperial commiſſioner, by virtue of his office, takes place of all the emperor's ambaſſadors and others, (except only the envoy from the court of *Rome*) he being here in a more eſpecial manner the repreſentative of the head of the *German* empire. His credentials are ſtiled *Decretum Commiſſoriale*, and ſigned by the emperor, which he ſends by a gentleman of rank to the envoy of the elector of *Mentz*, who publiſhes it *per dictaturam*, as it is called. He returns no viſits, nor does he give the title of *Excellence* to any of the envoys, not even to thoſe of the electors. When an envoy from an electoral prince pays him a viſit, he orders him to be received at his coach door by four gentlemen, two pages, and a harbinger, and meets him at the door of the ſecond ante-chamber, walking back, a little before, on the right hand of the envoy. The ſame ſuperiority he aſſumes in re-conducting him. His audience chair is under a canopy, over which is the emperor's picture. On the floor is a carpet, on the edge of which ſtand the feet of the chairs ſet for the electoral envoys. The elector of *Mentz*'s envoy always gives notice, whether he comes as electoral envoy, or as *Deputatus Imperii* to lay before him the opinion of the Diet. In the laſt caſe he is received by five gentlemen belonging to the principal commiſſioner. The envoys of the *directors* of the college of princes enjoy almoſt an equal honour with thoſe of the electors, which diſtinction, however, is proteſted againſt by the ancient princes. They are likewiſe diſſatisfied, becauſe the gentlemen belonging to the imperial chief commiſſioner do not give their envoys the title of *Excellency*, as to thoſe of electors.*

Emperor's principal commiſſioner.

The ceremonial at the Diet.

* This grievance is ſaid to have been redreſſed in 1736, by the preſent imperial commiſſioner, prince *Joſeph Furſtenberg*, whoſe gentlemen on all occaſions give the title of Excellence to the envoys of the ancient princes; but whether this be done by inſtruction from the emperor, or of his own accord, remains a queſtion.

There

There are alſo farther difficulties about the title of *Excellency*, between the electoral envoys and the principal commiſſioner; for, according to the cuſtom of *Vienna*, he gives the title of *Excellency* to the envoys of *Bohemia* and *Auſtria*, who are always of the emperor's privy-council, and likewiſe to the con-commiſſary, but not to the electoral envoys. On this account they deſire him not to invite them to any entertainments when ſuch perſons are to be preſent as he honours with the title of *Excellency*; which the imperial commiſſioner punctually takes care not to do. Notwithſtanding theſe diſputes about precedency, *&c.* the principal commiſſioner's table is always well filled with foreigners, canons, and perſons of diſtinction, who happen to paſs that way.

Notification of the commiſſioner's arrival.

Beſides the differences I have already mentioned, the electoral envoys inſiſt that the imperial principal commiſſioner ſhould notify his arrival by his firſt gentleman only to them.

But the preſent high commiſſioner has paid that compliment to the envoys of ſome of the ancient princes, ſignifying at the ſame time, that there was no difference of rank among his gentlemen.*

His income

The annual income of the preſent high commiſſioner, prince *Furſtenberg*, amounts to twenty-four thouſand *Rheniſh guilders* † paid him out of the imperial revenues, and twelve thouſand *guilders* out of the emperor's privy-purſe. His immediate predeceſſor was the cardinal of *Sax-Zeitz*, who was educated in the Proteſtant religion; but afterwards exerted himſelf with ſo much zeal for the propagation of Popery, that the number of perſons brought over to that communion by his means, here and in *Hungary*, is ſaid to be at leaſt twenty thouſand. All his ſervants and officers exactly followed his example in this particular.

Theſe haſty converſions are very ſeldom ſincere or well grounded; and I very well remember what paſſed betwixt the above-mentioned cardinal and Colonel ———, a Proteſtant, on this occaſion. It ſeems the cardinal uſed to give a dollar ‡ to every one who became a convert to the *Romiſh* religion; by which means he had gained a conſiderable number of the colonel's regiment. The cardinal one day at table was for trying his ſkill that way on the colonel, and, as one argument, alledged the example of moſt of his ſoldiers. But the colonel made anſwer, that ſuch examples weighed but little with him, and that if the cardinal laid any ſtreſs on thoſe converſions, he would engage with ſix barrels of beer to bring all his new converts again to Proteſtaniſm.

* Theſe trifling diſputes about punctilio's are abridged in the tranſlation, as little intereſting to the *Engliſh* reader.

† A *Rheniſh guilder* is about 2s. 4d.

‡ About 3s. 6d.

Towards the cloſe of the laſt century, it was agreed between the co-commiſſioner and the electoral envoys, and has ſince been ratified, that they ſhall both give each other the title of *Excellency*, and that the latter ſhall pay the firſt viſit to the con-commiſſioner. On the arrival of a new electoral envoy, a day is appointed for paying the firſt viſit to the co-commiſſioner, and for receiving the viſit in return; but from the other electoral envoys, to whom he has notified his arrival, he receives the firſt viſit. The envoy who is newly arrived pays his viſit to the co-commiſſioner about eight o'clock in the morning; and an hour after the viſit is returned. In regard to the number of horſes to a coach, there is this difference in the deputations: when the evangelical body make the firſt remonſtrance of their grievances to the imperial high commiſſioner by two envoys of electors, two of princes, and two of cities, thoſe of the electors and princes go with ſix horſes, but thoſe of the cities only with two.

Dignity of envoys.

The envoys at *Ratiſbon*, as repreſentatives of electors, *&c.* have very lofty ideas of their office, and aſſume ſuch ſtate, that when the widow of duke *Frederic-Henry* of *Sax-Zeitz*, a princeſs of the houſe of *Holſtein-Wieſenberg*, came to pay a viſit to the cardinal *Sax-Zietz*, her brother-in-law, her highneſs could appear but very ſeldom in public company, becauſe the ladies of the electoral envoys claimed the precedency of her. The electoral envoys were alſo for taking the right-hand of a *Bavarian* prince, and likewiſe of a prince of the houſe of *Wirtenberg*. If ſovereign *German* princes attend the Diet themſelves, they ſit in the college above all the envoys of princes: but the envoys of *Auſtria*, *Burgundy*, and *Saltzburg* have, by preſcription, excepted themſelves from this rule, and always maintained the precedency. It is on account of ſuch diſputes about precedency, that the *Holſtein* envoys never aſſiſt at the college when a ſeſſion is held.

Of ſovereign princes.

Ceremonial of the houſes of ancient princes.

In the treaty of friendſhip and union, concluded in the year 1727, betwixt the houſes of *Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttle* and *Wurtenberg*, to which the king of *Sweden* acceded in 1729, as duke of *Pomerania*, it was ſtipulated, that the ancient princes ſhould give the new princes, according to the difference of families, the ſtyle of *Illuſtrious-high-born*, or *high-born* alone; and that the former ſhould be termed *moſt illuſtrious* by the latter. It was farther concluded, with the unanimous conſent of the ancient princes, to proteſt, both at the Diet and at the imperial court, againſt the partly new ceremonial obſerved by the imperial principal and co-commiſſioners, and the electoral envoys; and particularly to inſiſt, that the envoys of princes ſhould give each other the title of *Excellency*: but the imperial commiſſioners, and the electoral envoys, ſcrupulouſly adhered to their uſual ceremonial. Foreigners make no difference, but

Title of Excellence.

give

give them all the title of *Excellency:* Yet the envoy from the elector of ——, reprimanded a gentleman who often uſed to dine with him, for giving the title of *Excellency* to the envoys of princes, and deſired him not to be too liberal of that title at his table.

M. *Chavigny*, the preſent *French* miniſter, an artful and experienced politician, who is only intent on compaſſing his ends, makes light of all theſe ceremonies; and looks upon them as too punctilious and trifling.* His predeceſſor the count de *Gergi*, refuſed to deliver his credentials in a *High-Dutch* or *Latin* tranſlation, on which account he was never acknowledged as an authorized miniſter†. As *Chavigny* was without a public character, the electoral envoys unanimouſly inſiſted, that he ſhould give them the title of *Excellency*, which they denied to him; and that when he viſited them, they would receive him at the ſtair-head, and conduct him down only to the third ſtep; but that he ſhould receive them at their coach door and conduct them back thither. Some perſons were of opinion that theſe demands were no more than a contrivance to hinder *Chavigny* from having too frequent converſation with the envoys. But he came into all their meaſures, and told them that they need only give him in writing what was deſired, and he would very willingly comply in every particular. Hereupon he paid his viſits of ceremony in a coach and a pair of horſes, with two footmen behind, having ſent word of his intention only by his valet de chambre. He likewiſe went with the ſame equipage to the aſſemblies of the electoral envoys, who were all not a little elevated with the thoughts of having gained a conſiderable advantage in point of ceremony. However, at one of theſe aſſemblies, being in converſation with ſome of the envoys of the ancient princes, he intimated how deſirous he was of their acquaintance; who obſerved, that as he condeſcended ſo far to the electoral envoys, they could not agree to viſit on any other footing, without prejudice to their principals. *Chavigny* made anſwer, 'That ſuch a 'trifle ſhould be no obſtacle,' adding, 'that if they would only let him 'know what hour ſuited them beſt, he would wait on them; con-'cluding, that what he had ſo willingly condeſcended to with regard 'to the electoral envoys, he would by no means deny to thoſe of the 'princes.' Nothing could pleaſe theſe envoys better than ſuch an unexpected compliance, as it afforded them a fair opportunity of raiſing themſelves to a level with the electoral envoys in one branch of the cere-

The French *miniſter.*

* Every impartial foreigner muſt be of the ſame opinion, though the *Germans* look upon them in a very different light, as the author himſelf does.

† When a foreign miniſter is to be acquainted with any reſolution in the name of the Diet, or the high commiſſioner, it is done by a ſecretary always in *German* or *Latin*; and the foreign envoy is obliged to have an interpreter with him.

monial,

monial. Accordingly they went in a body to viſit *Chavigny*; who, to the great mortification of the electoral envoys, kept his word, and continues conſtantly to viſit and converſe with them, without making the leaſt difference betwixt the electoral envoys, and thoſe of the princes.

But *Chavigny*'s behaviour towards the deputies of the city of *Ratisbon* is ſtill more remarkable. It is uſual both for *German* and foreign envoys to notify their arrival at the city of *Ratiſbon*; which is repreſented by two magiſtrates, one as preſident of the college of the imperial cities, (every city where the Diet is held, being inveſted with the preſidentſhip of the ſaid college) and the other to prepare the city guard in order to ſalute the envoy at his entrance. *Chavigny* immediately ſent word of his arrival, upon which the deputies of the city waited on him, followed by the uſual preſent. They found the *French* miniſter at the door, who, to their great aſtoniſhment, received them even at their coach, and as it were obliged them to take the upper hand, at the ſame time profuſely dealt about to them the title of *Excellency*.

City preſents. The city preſents the high commiſſioner, on his arrival, with a waggon, painted red and white, loaded with ſeveral caſks of different ſorts of wine, and ſixteen ſacks of barley in another waggon, painted in the ſame manner; and all the city ſervants who attend on thoſe occaſions are cloathed in a kind of uniform. Beſides theſe waggons, the city preſent conſiſts of two large tubs of fine fiſh of all kinds. The electoral envoys alſo receive a preſent from the city; but this conſiſts only of a baſket of fiſh and ſome wine, brought in large tin canns, by twenty four perſons in the above mentioned uniform or city livery. When the deputies of the city pay the firſt viſit to the envoys of princes, after the notification of their arrival, they alſo give them to underſtand that the uſual preſents are ready, and only their order wanting for them to be brought: But the anſwer of the princes envoys is, that they acknowledge the preſents as if they were received, but decline the favour, becauſe it is preſcribed in the old records of the city, that a leſs quantity of wine is to be ſent to them than to the electoral envoys, and without any fiſh. The city is not at all diſpleaſed that theſe preſents are refuſed. As for the gratuities given when ſuch preſents are delivered, the clerk who gives notice of their being ſent has two thirds, and the remainder is ſhared among the bearers.

Foreign reſidents. The reſidents of foreign ſtates have no preſent, unleſs they are inveſted with a public character, or rather with the title of miniſter, (a term not long ſince invented by the *French*) as the *Engliſh*, *French* and *Dutch* repreſentatives have been of late. As to the laſt, he did not receive the preſent till after his ſecond arrival at *Ratiſbon*, when he brought the title of Miniſter

Miniſter with him; whereas before he was only termed reſident, and ſeldom appeared in any company; for he refuſed to give the electoral envoys the title of *Excellency*, unleſs he was honoured with the ſame title by them. At preſent he has adjuſted that punctilio after the example of the *French* and *Engliſh* miniſters, though that of *France* takes care to be very ſparing of the word *Excellency*, uſing it only at taking leave of a company; for at other times he ſtiles them *Monſieur de Brandenbourg*, *Monſieur de Saxe*, &c.

Credentials to the imperial commiſſioner.

The envoys of the ſtates of the empire, beſides their credentials, which are delivered to the envoy of *Mentz*, bring with them alſo a letter directed to the imperial high commiſſioner, notifying to him, that being ſent as envoys to *Ratisbon*, his Excellency is deſired to grant them audience at a proper time. The two laſt envoys from the elector of ——— having brought no ſuch letter, which he looked upon as ſuperfluous, the prince of *Furſtenburg* writ to *Vienna* about it, and received orders not to invite thoſe envoys to the entertainments he gave, or on any public occaſions.

Pretenſions of the envoy of Mentz.

The envoy from *Mentz* maintains, that he repreſents a *Duplex perſona*, and accordingly, beſides the credentials which are delivered to him as *Director*, he requires a notification as elector of *Mentz*. He alſo pretends, that, upon an envoy's going away, and appointing a proxy, ſuch proxy ſhall not only be appointed in the city, but alſo that he is to be acquainted with it before the departure of the envoy. For the neglect of this form he did not ſignify to the college of princes, that baron *Von Reck*, who was ſent for with all expedition to aſſiſt at the congreſs of *Cambray*, had appointed the *Brunſwick* envoy, baron *Diden*, his proxy for *Sax-Lauenburg* and *Blankenburg*. And when the latter acquainted the college of princes, that he appeared, not only in his own perſon, but was alſo impowered to vote for the abſent envoys, the *Directors* would not admit of it. This brought the new pretenſion of the *Mentz* envoy on the carpet; and moſt of the preſent members ſided with baron *Diden*, who proteſted againſt this innovation of the envoy of *Mentz*. But the directors, being unwilling to give any offence to the elector of *Mentz*, deſired that he would record that proteſt, allowing that baron *Diden* was otherwiſe duly qualified to ſit in the college of princes.

Complaint againſt the Mentz-Directory.

We may learn what other ſubjects of complaint the ſtates of the empire have againſt the *Mentz-Directory*, by the remonſtrance made by the *evangelical* body to the emperor, dated *November* 16, 1720. 'They 'alledge, in the appendix M, that the Diet met indeed at eight in the 'morning, but that it was generally paſt eleven before the envoy of 'Mentz made his appearance there; and that even then he amuſed himſelf with other diſcourſe, ſo that no buſineſs was tranſacted till twelve,

'when

'when moſt of the members were going out of the college. That he 'could hardly be brought to admit of any amendments in his inſtru- 'ments, ſome of which being drawn up in haſte, were of ſuch a na- 'ture, as poſterity muſt wonder at. For inſtance, the congratulatory ad- 'dreſs on the taking of *Belgrade*, on *September* 6, 1717, and the an- 'ſwer to the counteſs dowager of *Baden* on *March* 6, 1707, were ex- 'tremely confuſed and incorrect. That ſeveral motions were made 'which were not to be found in the regiſter deſigned for that purpoſe. 'That the envoy from *Mentz* ſeemed to think no council can be held in 'the interim when he is abſent; that he not only treated the *Dictature* 'in this haughty manner, but even had made ſome motions againſt the 'emperor himſelf, of which the year 1703 ſaw a flagrant inſtance.'

'It is further alledged, that the preſent envoy of the elector of *Mentz* 'has ſeveral high poſts, and is alſo a member of the *Aulic* council, 'which is contrary to the twenty-fourth article of the capitulation. 'That he farther pretends, that nothing ſhould be brought under deli- 'beration but what is propoſed by him, and delays the engroſſing of 'the reſolutions of the Diet during his pleaſure. That his reports are often 'defective, and has even ſent letters in the name of the empire 'which the ſtates knew nothing of. That he votes and directs in 'matters where he himſelf is the party chiefly concerned, as in the 'affair of *Purker*, where the elector of *Mentz* turned the ſcale by his 'own vote. That he delivers credentials only to the imperial high 'commiſſioner, judges of foreign plenipotentiaries powers without con- 'vening the ſtates, and often treats on ſeveral points before they are 'legally admitted as ſuch, *&c. &c.*'

Of the Directory during a vacancy in the See of Mentz.

Some extraordinary diſputes have ariſen during the vacancy of the See of *Mentz*, on account of the *Directory*; and as this was the caſe in *March* 1729, the miniſters of *Saxony*, *Triers* and *Cologn* began to make motions; but the miniſter of *Mentz* ſent an inhibition to all envoys, to prevent their appearing till the electoral chair of *Mentz* was again filled. The *Saxon* miniſter, M. *Schonberg*, a man of great talents and merit, ſent M. *Otten*, the *Mentz* envoy, a proteſt againſt this inhibition, to his houſe; in which he ſeverely animadverted on this attempt of a private perſon, as he then was. M. *Otten*, in his counter-proteſt, ſpoke ſtill in higher terms; and theſe again were outdone by M. *Schonberg* in his reply. As theſe parties interrupted all other buſineſs with their pro- teſts and counter-proteſts, it was reſolved to adjourn, and ſo wait till the See of *Mentz* ſhould be filled up; after which M. *Otten* received his new credentials. The elector of *Mentz* complained of it in a long me- morial, wherein he aſſerted, that a privy-counſellor of *Mentz* remained always in his office; and conſequently could never be looked on as only

a private perſon. Several members ſpoke againſt this; but after the reſpective proteſts and counter-proteſts had been delivered in and read, the affair ſubſided, and the *Directory* of the Diet is ſtill conducted by the elector of *Mentz*. In the *protocol* of the college of princes of the 4th of *Auguſt* 1727, it appears that the power of the chapter of *Saltzburg*, for continuing the *Co-directory*, was allowed by the college of princes; which privilege the electors would never grant to the archbiſhop of *Mentz*, in their college.

Sit covered.

In the electoral college the envoys ſit with their hats on, but uncover themſelves when they ſpeak. In the council of the princes, all ſit bare headed: And when the proxies vote, they continue in their own ſeats, without removing to thoſe of their conſtituents. As ſome towns are for ſaving part of the expence, or willing to favour ſome envoy from another city, who happens to be already at *Ratiſbon*, it often comes to paſs that an envoy has ſeveral votes by being proxy for ſeveral places. For inſtance, ſome years ago baron *Plettenburg*, was commiſſioned by thirteen different ſtates. It is cuſtomary among the popiſh cities particularly, to give their ſeveral powers to one envoy, but with a very moderate allowance. The imperial cities generally depute the aldermen of the city of *Ratiſbon*; and as *Goſlar*, *Muhlhauſen*, and *Norbhauſen* give no allowance to their repreſentatives, the council of *Ratiſbon*, always confers this character on one of the magiſtrates of that city.

Of the ſecretaries of legation.

Several envoys, and particularly thoſe of *Wurtenberg*, have for ſome time made it a cuſtom to be frequently abſent from the Diet, a ſecretary of legation in the mean time ſupplying their place; and there are inſtances of the poſt of envoy being a long time kept vacant out of paſimony, the ſtate being in the mean time informed of the tranſactions of the Diet, by the ſecretaries of legation. But the other envoys ſeeing that their numbers would very much dwindle by ſuch a practice, which could not but be detrimental to the public welfare, it was reſolved, that no ſecretary of legation, in the abſence of the envoy, ſhould be allowed to be preſent at making the entries.

Whether the envoys can favour any party

The envoys indeed regulate themſelves by the inſtructions of their reſpective courts: However, caſes may happen in which favour may be ſhewn to a party even contrary to ſuch inſtructions, namely, when it is agreed to with other envoys, to acquieſce in the majority of votes; from which it is not often that the envoys are inclined to diſſent.

Not a few envoys from the princes of the empire have it in charge to conform themſelves to the vote of the *Auſtrian* envoy; and a certain envoy once upon ſuch an occaſion, in the ſimplicity of his heart, declared in a full Diet, that he was ordered ſo to do.

At the commencement of the war about the *Spaniſh* ſucceſſion the beginning of this century, the *Auſtrian* envoy in his vote, which was full of vehement exhortation to the Diet that the *Germanic* body ſhould zealouſly unite their arms againſt the houſe of *Bourbon*, ſaid, that *Auſtria* alone would have thirty thouſand effective men on the *Rhine*. Afterwards the envoy of a certain biſhop being aſked his vote, cried out, I agree *in omnibus* with *Auſtria*. To which Mr. *Jena*, the *Brandenburg* envoy, replied, O brave! We have already got ſixty thouſand men on foot.

From the great number of the repreſentatives, and their different talents, it naturally follows, that a proper ſecrecy in their votes, *&c.* is not always obſerved. The ſecretaries are neither admitted into the adjoining rooms, nor into the conferences of the evangelical body; yet the tranſactions in both quickly tranſpire. Never was an affair of ſuch importance ſo ſoon made public as the *Dutch* letter of the 31ſt of *January*, 1713, relating to the ſtate of the war at that time; though it was tranſacted as a profound ſecret, and the *Mentz* director dictated it to the envoys of the electors and princes, having firſt ordered all the ſecretaries to withdraw.

Of the meeting of the evangelical body.

On this occaſion I cannot forbear declaring it as my opinion, that it would be proper for the evangelical body to meet once a week, as they formerly uſed to do every *Saturday*; this having been the conſtant cuſtom of the *Roman*-catholic ſtates and envoys, though the week produced nothing that required it: For by this means ſecret affairs could be carried on without ſuſpicion; whereas at preſent every ſuch meeting raiſes an alarm and an expectation of ſomething extraordinary.

Deciſive vote of the imperial cities.

As to the deciſive vote of the imperial cities in the Diet, it is with ſome impropriety compared to a bell without a clapper, though the effect of their votes are indeed very much limited.

Reſolution of the Diet.

Several political writers confound a reſolution of the Diet with a *Concluſum trium Collegiorum*; though they are properly very different. The former is the opinion or reſolution of the Diet on any affair which was ordered to be laid before them by the emperor; for, without this circumſtance, an unanimous act of the ſtates here aſſembled is termed *Concluſum trium Collegiorum*, and is only delivered to the emperor's High Commiſſioner.

Juriſdiction of the hereditary marſhal.

There is an important diſpute now in agitation relating to the office of hereditary marſhal of the empire, which the *Pappenheim* family of *Saxony* holds as a fief. The occaſion of the revival of this diſpute was owing to ſome endeavours to reſtore the rights of the hereditary marſhal's office, and place it on its ancient footing; for many difficulties had been ſtarted concerning its juriſdiction and privileges.

However,

However, one conſiderable error the counts of *Pappenheim* are univerſally charged with, is, that their deputies at the Diet have not always been perſons of abilities and virtues, requiſite for ſuch an office. *Error of the counts of* Pappenheim.

It is a queſtion with ſome whether the continual ſeſſion of a *Diet* be advantageous or not to the emperor and empire? But for my part, I cannot ſee why it ſhould not be readily anſwered in the affirmative. The emperor's miniſters, indeed, would have it believed, that the advantages are wholly on the ſide of the *Germanic* ſtates, and affirm, that the charges of the Diet to the houſe of *Auſtria* amount at leaſt to a hundred thouſand dollars *per annum*. But it plainly appears that it is no leſs for the emperor's advantage; for otherwiſe he muſt on every occaſion be obliged to ſend a miniſter to every court of whoſe aſſiſtance he may ſtand in need. Beſides, it would be ſcarce poſſible for the ſmaller ſtates of *Germany*, to be ſupported againſt the great and potent houſes. Poſſibly a few of the moſt powerful princes might find their account in the diſſolution of the Diet; but the general good of the *Germanic* body would inevitably ſuffer, and the conſequence would be nothing leſs than downright anarchy and confuſion. *Whether a continual Diet is advantageous.*

Another queſtion is, whether the Diet be of any conſiderable advantage to the city of *Ratiſbon*, where it is held? If the money that is ſpent there on that occaſion be only conſidered, it muſt unqueſtionably be of ſervice to the town; however, theſe advantages are not ſo great as they appear at firſt ſight, if ſeveral concomitant circumſtances be taken into account. *Whether the Diet be beneficial to* Ratiſbon.

In the firſt place, the city apprehends that by too common an abuſe of the exemption from paying the uſual duties, with which envoys are privileged, their domeſtics under that ſanction often import goods which are the property of the trading inhabitants, to the great prejudice of the city cuſtoms. The quantity of proviſions brought over the bridge on the *Danube*, in ſeven days, with permits, as for the uſe of the envoys, frequently amounts to the value of eighteen hundred or two thouſand *guldens*. *Envoys pay no duties.*

Beſides, ſeveral of the popiſh envoys are ſo far tranſported with religious zeal or rather bigotry, that they ſend for all their proviſions and other neceſſaries from *Hof* and other neighbouring places in *Bavaria*, that *Ratiſbon*, which is a *Lutheran* city, may reap as little advantage as poſſible from them.

The great number of protections given by ſome envoys is a farther prejudice to the city; for a certain envoy had no leſs than fifty perſons who ſtiled themſelves of his retinue, and conſequently paid neither duties, contributions, impoſts, or any of the common city taxes, though at the ſame time they kept ſhops and publicly exerciſed trades, *&c.* Some envoys likewiſe allow their ſervants to carry on trade, and under this

ſanction coachmen and lacqueys ſet up public houſes, and draw yearly ſome hundreds of hogſheads of beer, which, as they pretend, are all for his Excellency's houſhold. It is the ſame with regard to wine, which theſe privileged publicans import clear of all duty; ſo that they may eaſily afford to ſell it at a lower price than the fair trader. Several of the foreign miniſters have expreſſed their diſapprobaton of this enormous abuſe of protections; and M. *Dieden*, the *Brunſwic* miniſter, has often declared, that he would never allow of ſuch a practice; which is not only unjuſt in itſelf, but reflects diſhonour on himſelf and his royal maſter.

It is alſo no inconſiderable trouble to the magiſtrates, that, on the vacancy of the ſmalleſt poſt, they are importuned with a vaſt number of recommendations from different envoys, in behalf of perſons who have made application for their intereſt; ſo that in the diſpoſal of employments they cannot conſult their own inclinations, or promote thoſe, whoſe ſervices have deſerved well at their hands. Beſides, when any differences ariſe in the city, the burgo-maſters and other magiſtrates are obliged to put up with a great deal of harſh language, eſpecially from ſome Popiſh envoys. To this may be added the many warm diſputes the magiſtrates have with the deputies of the hereditary marſhal of the empire, relating to the juriſdiction of the city, the protection of the *Jews*, and other privileges. Laſtly, it is the opinion of ſome, that many of the country nobility, from a notion that the envoys are wanting in paying a proper regard to them, keep themſelves at their ſeats, and conſequently ſpend leſs money in the city than formerly. Theſe gentlemen, however, will be condemned by all impartial judges; politeneſs towards ſtrangers, who have any degree of good manners, being the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of the public miniſters reſiding at *Ratiſbon*.

Foreigners manner of living at Ratiſbon.

Foreigners can never be at a loſs for amuſements at *Ratiſbon*, as they have free acceſs to the canoneſſes, the daily aſſemblies, and a great many entertainments. Thoſe gentlemen who are fond of gaming will alſo meet with perſons here ready to gratify their diſpoſition; for it is not unknown to you, Sir, how far an immoderate paſſion for this diverſion has carried ſome *Ratiſbon* ladies. As the ſtates of the empire, who ſend envoys to the Diet, are very numerous, and as every court ſends freſh inſtructions to its reſpective envoy; there are, when any new affair comes on the tapis, ſo many vacations, or adjournments of the Diet, that the envoys cannot be ſaid to have a very fatiguing employment.

I forgot to mention above, that there is no complete record kept at *Ratiſbon* of the tranſactions of the envoys of any ſingle ſtate, which would be highly proper; and that the moſt ancient documents to be found

found there go no farther back than the year 1654. That of the *Brandenburg* envoys, however, exceeds moſt others: but thoſe of *Wurtemberg* are the beſt records, which is owing to the application and judgment of M. *Sturm*, the ſecretary of legation to that city.

As to the treaty of *Weſtphalia*, *Stutgard* muſt be poſſeſſed of very valuable accounts of it: for the *Wurtemberg* envoy at that time had a ſhare in the moſt important tranſactions, and left behind him thirty volumes in folio, full of memorials and narratives.

All that remains on this head is to give an account, as you deſired, of the change of religion, and the death of count *Metternich*, the late envoy from *Brandenburg*. This nobleman ſet out on good principles, always declaring for moderation, and oppoſing all perſecutions on account of religion, as contrary to natural juſtice. But he too ſoon departed from this moderate way, and became a Latitudinarian in his principles, till at laſt his avarice and ambition carried him to greater lengths than he ever thought he ſhould have gone. His thirſt after riches induced him to believe, that a conſiderable advantage might be made by the purchaſe of an eſtate in *Bohemia*; ſo that both he and his brother, Baron *Metternich*, and General *Regal*, the Count's ſon-in-law, were drawn in to lay out the beſt part of their fortunes upon it. This eſtate, indeed, was of a very large extent; but the ſituation was found to be none of the moſt agreeable, and the ſoil far from being noted for its fertility. The drift of this triumvirate was, that this eſtate ſhould be held by Count *Metternich*'s ſon, who had embraced the *Roman*-catholic religion. But providence baffled this ambitious ſcheme; for this ſon died ſoon after, in the bloom of his youth. The death of this young gentleman was ſoon followed by that of General *Regal*; on whoſe demiſe his widow was adviſed, either to turn *Roman*-catholic, or ſell the eſtate. In this alternative the latter appeared to be attended with great trouble and loſs, ſo that the former expedient was choſen; and the widow is ſtill living in *Bohemia*, and reſides on that eſtate. Beſides, it happened that, after General *Regal*'s deceaſe, the new proprietor of the land was obliged to be entered on the landed regiſter; and on that account a large ſum was to be paid as aid money, though the greateſt part went into private purſes. This put Baron *Metternich* ſo much out of humour, that he called in his thirty thouſand *guldens* which he had laid out on the eſtate.

As to Count *Metternich*, he received the ſacrament on the 12th of *December*, 1727, from the hands of a reformed miniſter, who was chaplain to the *Dutch* embaſſy. Some time after, whilſt he lay under the torture of the ſtone, the prince of *Furſtenburg*, the emperor's high commiſſioner, ſent often to enquire after the Count's health by M. *Geiſ-*

mar,

mar. This gentleman and the Counteſs of *Regal*, who is a mighty zealot * in her new religion, found means to introduce ſome diſguiſed Jeſuits into the Count's chamber, who at laſt perſuaded him, when he was almoſt diſtracted with pain, to acknowledge the *Romiſh* as the true church; in the mean time, particular care had been taken that the reformed miniſters ſhould be denied admittance into his apartment. He died on the 27th of *December*, 1727, about ſix in the morning, in the ſeventy-firſt year of his age. After his death, this afforded matter of great exultation and triumph to the Papiſts; and the *Romiſh* prieſts, without any oppoſition, ſet up altars near the houſe of the *Brandenburg* legation, read maſſes for the deceaſed, and performed their other ceremonies uſual on ſuch occaſions. Some looked upon theſe ſolemnities as miſplaced, ſince the Count's body had been, immediately after his deceaſe, conveyed to another houſe. His tomb is in St. *Emeran*'s; and care has been taken to ſet forth his converſion in very pompous terms in his epitaph.

Soliloquy. After the Count's death a treatiſe was found among his papers, entitled, The SOLILOQUY, or 'a ſeries of arguments, by means of which a 'perſon, who is in ſearch of truth, will be led to the *Romiſh* religion.' But the inconcluſiveneſs and ſophiſtry of theſe poſitions have been expoſed in ſeveral different pieces that were publiſhed; and particularly in one penned by Baron *Metternich*, the Count's brother. The letter written by the Count on his death-bed to the king of *Pruſſia*, in which he reſigns his employments, is an unqueſtionable evidence of the decay of his intellects towards the cloſe of his life. In that letter, after mentioning his loyalty and fidelity in diſcharging the commiſſions with which he was inveſted, he adds, 'and how ſhould I act otherwiſe, being not to 'do my own will, but the will of my ſovereign, from which no true 'catholic would offer to depart? I have alſo learned, from the marquis 'd'*Uxelles*, that *Garder la Foy* is a fundamental maxim with the king his 'maſter. But being now in the ſeventy-firſt year of my age, and likewiſe in the agonies of death, I preſume, with the loweſt ſubmiſſion, 'humbly to beg leave of your majeſty, to lay down my poſts and com'miſſion at your royal feet, moſt reſpectfully returning thanks, *&c.* '*Ratiſbon* the 22d of *December*, 1727.' Theſe are the words of the letter, as it ſtands in the account publiſhed by the Papiſts at *Hoff*, in the year 1728, entitled, 'A true narrative of what paſſed at the converſion 'of the late Count *Erneſt Metternich* to the Catholic religion.' Here it may be reaſonably aſked, whether the Count was a ſtranger to the duty

* This is the common cuſtom of proſelytes, the better to ingratiate themſelves with their new party, and in order to make that party which they have forſaken imagine, that their change of religion did not proceed from intereſt, but was the effect of real conviction and ſincerity.

of

of adhering to fidelity and truth, till he had learned that it was the *French* king's maxim? Certainly every honeſt man would have obſerved this maxim, though *Lewis* XIV. had never been heard of. Beſides, the Count might very eaſily have met with many inſtances in hiſtory of other princes, who, in the practice of this article, far ſurpaſſed that monarch, whoſe capital maxim it was ſaid to be.*

Count *Metternich*'s widow continues in the Evangelical or *Lutheran* religion, and is ſtill living at *Ratiſbon*.

Ratiſbon, February 11, 1731.

LETTER XCV.

Journey from *Ratiſbon* to *Heilbronn*.

SIR,

THE diſtance from *Ratiſbon* to *Ingoldſtadt* is five poſt-ſtages, and the road lies all the way through a fine plain. *Ingoldſtadt* is remarkable for the beauty of the buildings, its ſtrait and broad ſtreets, and is highly celebrated among the *Roman*-catholics on account of the univerſity founded there. The number of ſtudents at preſent is about ſeven or eight hundred; and among theſe are thirty gentlemen of diſtinction. As the *Jeſuits* have likewiſe a particular academy in this city, their whole ſociety, prieſts (of whom there are conſtantly twenty-four) lay-brothers, profeſſors and other maſters included, generally conſiſts at leaſt of a hundred and fifty perſons. Their library, which was founded by *Appian*, the mathematician, is eighty paces in length, and has a gallery which goes round the upper part of it. It is embelliſhed with good ſculpture in oak; and on the cieling are the portraits of *Bellarmine* and other celebrated Jeſuits; ſo that the whole is very well worth ſeeing. Ingoldſtat.

* The Count, in the confuſed letter quoted above, ſeems to have a double meaning in the word *Foy*, as it ſignifies the *Faith*, alluding to the Popiſh religion, and *Fidelity* or public faith; which the author has over looked. If the Count took the word in the latter acceptation, no monarch in *Europe* was ever leſs obſervant of that maxim than *Lewis* XIV. ſo that *Metternich*'s intellects muſt certainly have been impaired when he wrote this letter.

At

Jeſuits-mandarins. At the entrance are the portraits of ſeveral *Jeſuits* dreſſed like *Chineſe* mandarins, and in other habits, which they wore in foreign countries as miſſionaries.

Zeal of the Jeſuits in the converſion of rich countries. How little ſoever the *Romiſh* religion is obliged to this order for its propagation in the cold northern climates, and ſuch countries as are not remarkable for their extraordinary fertility and riches; yet the *Jeſuits* have exerted an indefatigable zeal in the converſion of powerful and opulent nations. Of this *Great Britain* and the *Eaſt-Indies* are known inſtances: And no hardſhip, no danger, nor even death itſelf, which is always extolled as a martyrdom, has been able to diſcourage the ſons of *Loyola* from proſecuting their views in thoſe fertile and rich countries. Father *Avril*, in his voyages publiſhed in the year 1693, ſays, that of the ſix hundred *Jeſuits*, who from time to time have gone by ſea to *China*, ſince they obtained permiſſion to ſettle there, five hundred have loſt their lives in the voyage, either by ſickneſs or ſhipwreck.

Cabinet of curioſities. Adjoining to the library is father *Urban*'s collection of curioſities, in a large beautiful apartment. It exhibits a variety of foreign arms, habits, utenſils, antiquities, manuſcripts, animals, pictures, ſhells, optical and other mathematical inſtruments. But theſe curioſities for the moſt part lye confuſed, and not arranged in any order; either becauſe father *Urban*'s uneaſineſſes cauſed him to be leſs ſolicitous about them, or becauſe the other *Jeſuits*, in order to mortify father *Urban*, whom they always call a ſtrange ſelf-conceited humouriſt, neglect theſe things as contemptible trifles. Here the duke of *Marlborough* was preſented with a piece of a ſkull, which had belonged to no leſs a perſon than the famous *Oliver Cromwell*, whoſe body, after the reſtoration of monarchy, is ſaid to have been dug up and drag'd through *London* ſtreets to *Tyburn*. But I am apt to doubt the authenticity of this relique; and no leſs ſuſpicious is a braſs military enſign of the ancient *Romans*, with a ſpread eagle and a crown over the heads; the origin of the double imperial eagle being very probably of a much more modern date. The beſt and moſt valuable pieces belonging to this collection father *Urban* has in his own chamber, where he is kept as a cloſe priſoner. As the adventures of this perſon are ſomething uncommon, you will give me leave, Sir, to ſend you an account of them, as it was related to me by impartial *Roman*-catholics.

Account of father Urban. Father *Urban* was for ſeveral years confeſſor to the elector *Palatine John William*, of the houſe of *Neuburg*, and for his learning and probity, was in great favour with that prince. Both the elector and his confeſſor were engaged in trying alchymical experiments: But the elector's curioſity was not confined to theſe; for it prompted him to other experiments, in which he ſpared no expence. The confeſſor alſo promoted and

and aſſiſted at theſe ſtudies; ſo that every thing appertaining to the experiments, &c. paſſed through his hands. If any remarkable curioſities were offered for ſale to the elector, father *Urban* generally had ſomething of the ſame kind in miniature; every one ſtriving to gain his favour by ſuch preſents; which he often received from the elector himſelf. And as father *Urban* had the care of moſt of the curioſities, the elector dying without iſſue bequeathed them all to him. Before that prince died he had alſo brought the General of the *Jeſuits* to an agreement that, by a particular diſpenſation, father *Urban*, after the demiſe of the elector, ſhould be allowed to take up his reſidence in any college of *Jeſuits* he pleaſed, and to live there with a brother of the order exempt from the uſual diſcipline. After the elector's deceaſe father *Urban* choſe the *Jeſuits* college at *Landſhut* for his place of reſidence. He there arranged his curioſities in ſeveral apartments, cloſely applied himſelf to his ſtudies, and was univerſally beloved and eſteemed for his inſtructive and agreeable converſation. His former reſidence and intereſt at court had given him an opportunity of getting a great inſight into the affairs of his order; and as he had been uſed to a more free manner of living, it is not improbable, that the *Jeſuits* did not always reliſh his way of thinking. He once appointed the following remarkable *Theſis:*

Quid ſit Jeſuita, nemo ſcit, niſi qui fuit ipſe Jeſuita.

'No man knows what a *Jeſuit* is, but he that has been a *Jeſuit*.

But what drew on him the mortal hatred of his order was the hoſpital or alms-houſes, he undertook to build, and almoſt accompliſhed. He adviſed the late elector *Palatine* to demand of the *Dutch* a hundred and eighty thouſand guilders, which were actually due as arrears of ſubſidies, but looked upon at *Duſſeldorp*, as an irrecoverable debt. The elector once hinting as much, father *Urban* ſaid, That if the money was accounted as loſt, his highneſs had better beſtow it on him, than let the *Dutch* have it: And when the elector aſked his confeſſor, what he would do with ſuch a ſum? The latter made anſwer, That he intended to build and endow an hoſpital for the poor with it. The elector not diſliking father *Urban*'s good intentions, ordered proper inſtruments to be made out, to empower him to receive the money. With theſe credentials father *Urban* went to *Holland*, where he managed matters ſo well, that he brought away with him a hundred thouſand guilders of the demand.

He was no ſooner ſettled, as he thought, in *Landſhut*, than his firſt care turned upon the building of the above mentioned hoſpital; and after he had expended above ſixty thouſand guilders on it, he gave the direction of it to the town, together with the diſpoſal of the money which was ſtill due from the *Dutch* arrears. The *Jeſuits* of *Landſhut* were enraged to the higheſt degree at this proceeding, though father *Urban* proteſted for his juſtification, that the money was granted him on that condition; and that if the elector had lived ſome time longer, the hoſpital would have been built at *Duſſeldorp*. The deprivation of the management of this lucrative charity made the *Jeſuits* apprehend, that father *Urban* might poſſibly leave his valuable collection of curioſities, as well as the direction of the hoſpital, to the town of *Landſhut*. To prevent which they thought it the beſt expedient to remove him from that town.

What happened at the ſame time about the counteſs of *Taufkirchen*'s Will, exaſperated the *Jeſuits* ſtill more againſt father *Urban*. That lady lay very ill at *Landſhut*, and ſent for the father to be preſent at the making of her Will. He attended accordingly, ſuppoſing that he was only ſent for as a witneſs; and a *Teſtamentum Nuncupativum* was declared in the preſence of the father and ſeven other witneſſes. But when the executor was to be named, ſhe fixed upon father *Urban*, with a proviſo, that he ſhould manage and lay out her fortune for the uſe of the poor. The father expreſſed an extreme concern at this proceeding, and diſſuaded the ſick lady from her purpoſe with a pathetic diſintereſtedneſs; reminding her, that ſhe had ſeveral very neceſſitous relations, on whom it would be the greateſt charity and piety to beſtow her fortune. He alſo repreſented to her, that, though the truſt were executed with the utmoſt integrity and faithfulneſs, he ſhould inevitably be loaded with envy, calumny and reproach on that account. In ſhort, by his perſuaſive arguments and earneſt entreaties he prevailed upon the lady to alter her mind, and conſequently her fortune was equitably divided among her relations ſoon after her deceaſe. This affair could not be kept ſecret; and it is eaſy to imagine, with what indignation the *Jeſuits* were fired, when they found that a booty of thirty or forty thouſand dollars, which, after *Urban*'s death, they would not have failed to appropriate to themſelves as the proper objects of ſuch charitable legacies, was diverted to another channel by his means. Whoever wounds the *Romiſh* clergy in their intereſt muſt expect no favour or compaſſion; and if it had depended on them, this ſin would have been one of thoſe which are never to be forgiven, either in this world or the next. The *Jeſuits* bitterly reproached their brother, taxing him with malice and ingratitude towards his order; and even with perjury, becauſe he did not previouſly

conſult

conſult the rector of the college, and aftewards pay an implicit obedience to his directions. Some time after, a poſt chaiſe ſtopped at the college gate; and by a certain number of pulls at the bell, according to a previous agreement, notice was given who the perſon was that they wanted, and father *Urban* was called accordingly. When he came to the gate, he found two *Jeſuits* in the chaiſe, who put into his hands a written order from the Provincial, or General, by virtue of which he was without delay to get into the carriage with them; which he obeyed. In this manner they conveyed him to *Ingolſtadt*, where they left him under pretence that he had the gout, the cholic, and a complication of other diſorders; and ordered ſome perſons to attend him, to prevent his making his eſcape, and alſo to obſerve in what manner he would give vent to his reſentment againſt his brethren the *Jeſuits*. With much ado he at laſt obtained leave to ſend for his collection of curioſities, and to have a particular apartment built for the reception of them. He is at preſent ſeventy three years old, and ſpends all his time in a cloſe application to his ſtudies. The vulgar look upon him as a magician, and imagine that he intimately converſes with familiar ſpirits. All I ſhall farther add of this extraordinary perſon, is, that the celebrated *Leibnitz* was introduced at the emperor's, the elector *Palatine*'s, and ſeveral other courts by father *Urban*.

Valuable image of the virgin Mary.

In the parochial church at *Ingolſtadt* is ſhewn an image of the virgin *Mary*, with one of the kings of *France*, in a long blue robe powdered with golden lilies, kneeling before it. The whole work, including the pedeſtal, is a foot and a half high, and is of maſſy gold, embelliſhed with enamel and jewels; ſo that it is valued at a hundred thouſand guldens at leaſt. Poſſibly this was a gift of *Charles* VI. king of *France*, who married *Elizabeth*, a ſiſter of *Ludovicus Barbatus*, or *Lewis Longbeard*, duke of *Bavaria*. A ſmaller image of the arch-angel *Michael*, with a balance in his hand, which is likewiſe of gold enamelled and ſet with jewels, belong to this groupe.

Neuburg

Neuburg, the capital of the dutchy of the ſame name, lies about a league and a half from *Ingoldſtadt*. It is a pretty town and pleaſantly ſituated. The ducal palace at *Neuburg* is particularly remarkable for a fine hall.

Dendrites.

Part of the biſhopric of *Aichſtadt*, and the county of *Pappenheim*, lye on the right ſide of the road leading from *Neuburg* to *Donnawerth*. Both theſe countries are famous in natural hiſtory for yielding *Dendrites*, or a kind of white ſlate exhibiting the repreſentations of trees, as alſo for the cray-fiſh and other fiſhes often found in thoſe ſtones. The landſcapes, trees, *&c.* are for the moſt part produced by a corroſive ſpirit, which inſinuating itſelf into the fiſſures and interſtices of the ſtone, runs into the fineſt ir-

Petrifactions. regular lines. I have by me a petrified fiſh found in *Pappenheim*, which is ſurrounded on all ſides with little trees; and I am inclined to think, that a kind of ſlime indurating by degrees, ſo as to become a ſtone, compreſſed the fiſh, and that the juices iſſuing from it may have formed the ramifications or little trees. In ſeveral of theſe petrified fiſhes the head and fore part of the body is bent over the tail, which is ſuppoſed to be owing to the ſtruggling of the fiſh, in order to extricate itſelf at firſt from the ſlime. The bones of the *Pappenheim* and *Aichſtadt* petrified fiſhes are generally of a light brown colour*. One ſpecies of the petrified fiſhes found at *Aichſtadt* reſembles the cray-fiſh, except the legs, which are very long, and reſemble the hind legs of a locuſt. They are found alive in the *Adriatic*, and are a ſpecies of the *Aſtacus* which is called *Pagurus*. I ſaw two very beautiful petrifactions of this kind in Mr. *Geiſſel*'s cabinet at *Nurenberg*.

Petrified plants, &c. Among the other petrifactions of *Aichſtadt* are ſeveral *Cornua Ammonis*, *Vermes marini*, *ovaria piſcium*, *cochleæ umbilicatæ*, *ſtellæ marinæ radioſæ minores*, *Lacertæ*, *folia prunorum ſylveſtrium*, *folium Ceterach*, *Adiantum nigrum* Sc. *ruta muraria*, *Filix pinnulis dentatis*, *Trichomanes*, *Filicula*, *Cotyledon*, *ſedum Alpinum majus*, *folium Lauri*, &c. Beautiful ſpecimens of all theſe may be ſeen in *Zannichelli*'s cabinet at *Venice*.

Antiquities. This country alſo affords ſeveral *Roman* antiquities, particularly at *Altmuhl*.

Donawerth. A poſt-ſtage and a half brought us from *Neuburg* to *Donawerth*. The latter is a well-built town, and is famous for the victory obtained by the Confederates over the *Bavarians* at the beginning of this century. The *Medal on prince* Ferdinand memory of it is preſerved on ſeveral medals, of which I ſhall only mention that ſtruck in honour of prince *Auguſtus Ferdinand* of *Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle*, who was killed in the action. On one ſide of it is the head of the prinee, with this inſcription:

Auguſt. Ferdin. Dux Br. & Lun. Bever.

On the reverſe is a trophy, and a *Pegaſus*, or winged horſe, over it; a funeral pile on one ſide, and a battle on the other. On the pedeſtal of the trophy are theſe words:

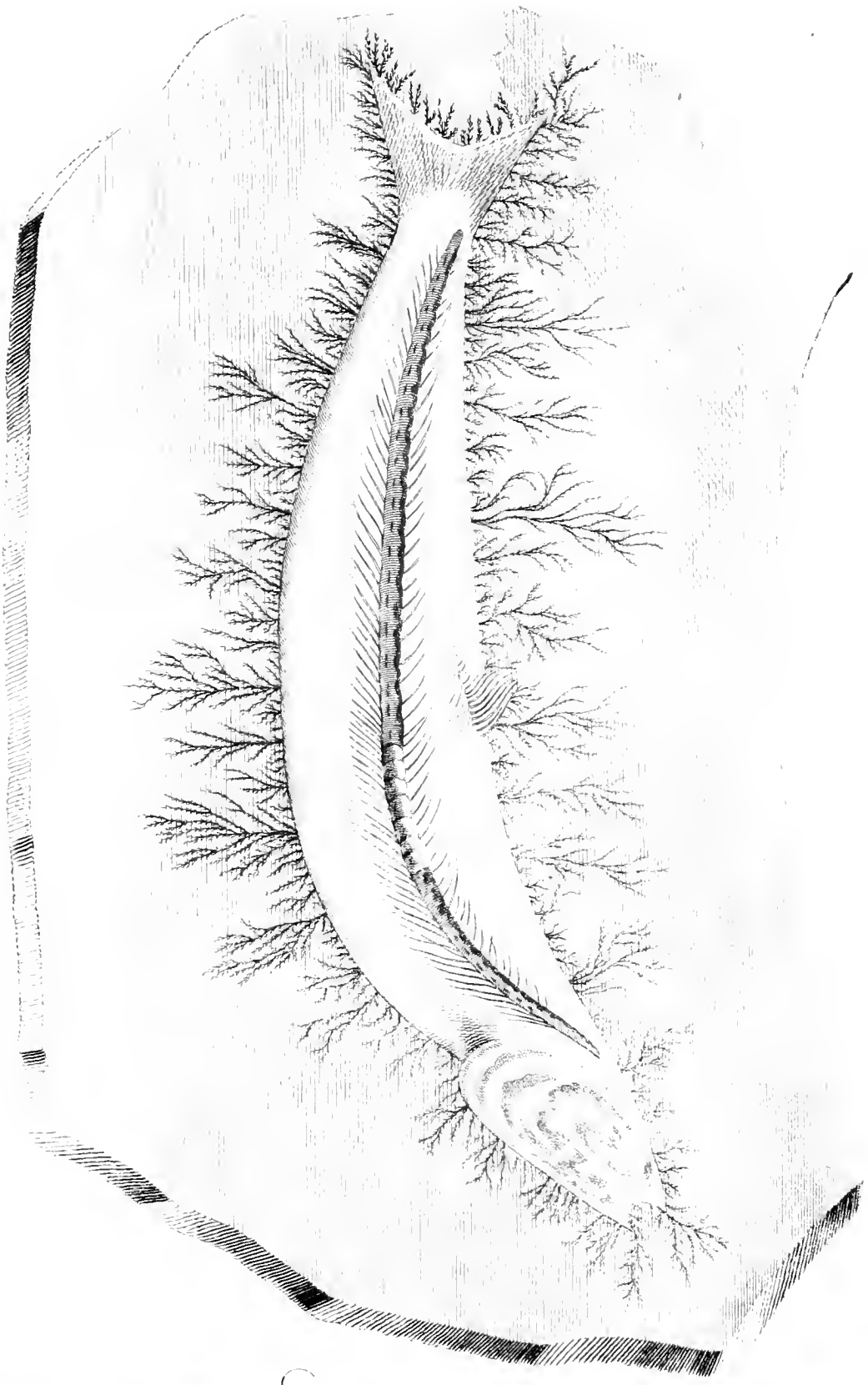
Ant. Ulr. D. B. & L. Frat. Fil. Opt. mer. F. P.

The legend:

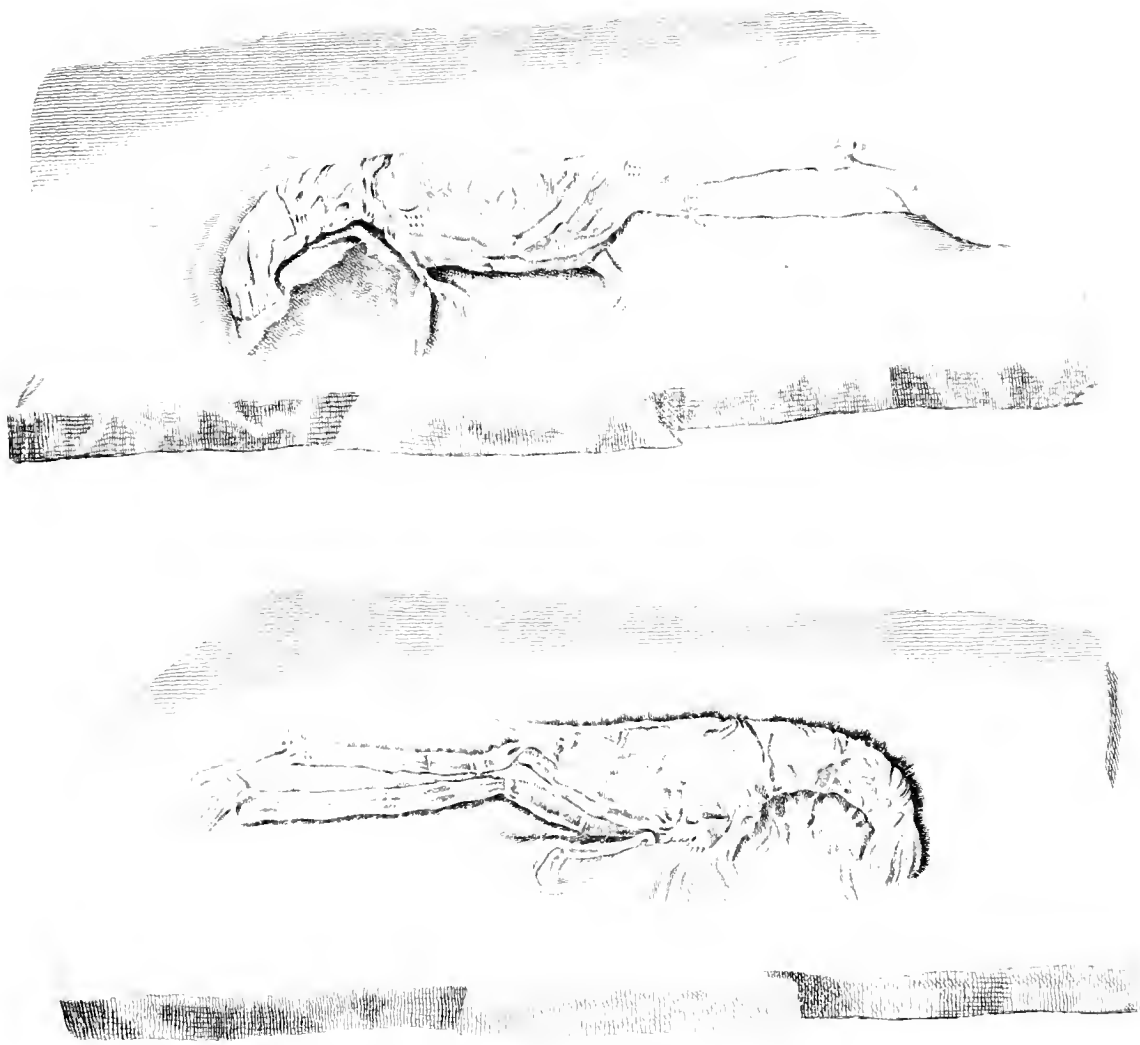
Dant arma trophæum, caſtra rogum.

* At *Wellingrode*, in the diſtrict of *Beilſtein*, in the landgravate of *Heſſe Caſſel*, are found petrified fiſhes, very well preſerved in a black ſlate, impregnated with abundance of copper.

Arms



A Petrified Fish, found in Pappenheim.



Petrified Cray-Fish, found in . Aichstadt.

'Arms give him trophies, and the camp a grave.'

In the exergue are the following words:

Caſtris in Schellenberga
Ad Donawerdam expugnatis,
Gallis Bojariſque fugatis,
Mors glorioſa.
2 *Jul. MDCCIV.*

'The *Schellenberg* camp near *Donawerth* being forced, and the *French* and *Bavarians* put to flight, he glorioufly expired on the 2d of *July*, 1704.'

Two miles from *Donawerth* lie *Hockſtadt* and *Blenheim*, places which will never be forgotten, on account of the glorious victory obtained in the ſame year by the Confederates over the *French* and *Bavarians*. There is no pyramid, nor any other monument, on the field where that famous battle was fought; ſo that the ſtory of a *Gaſcon*'s remark on ſeeing a pyramid there is without foundation. Blenheim *and* Hochſtadt.

However, I have procured a medal that was ſtruck on the occaſion; on one ſide of which are two angels ſupporting the heads of the margrave *Lewis* of *Baden*, prince *Eugene*, and the duke of *Marlborough**, with this inſcription: *Medals.*

Probata ſociorum virtus fideſque.

i. e. 'A proof of the fidelity and courage of the Allies.'

In the exergue are theſe words:

Franconia ſervata,
Suevia Liberata
MDCCIV.

i. e. '*Franconia* ſaved, and *Swabia* delivered in 1704.'

* The duke of *Marlborough* ought to have the firſt place on this medal, as he was commander in chief on that glorious Day.

On

On the reverſe is a trophy near a river, with a Genius writing on a table, *Auguſt* XIII. the day on which the battle was fought; and round it are:

Tallard. Fr. Mareſch. cum mult. Ducib. & X. millib. milit. captis;

i. e. 'Marſhal *Tallard*, together with a great number of officers, and ten 'thouſand ſoldiers taken priſoners.'

In the exergue are theſe words:

Gallis Bavariſque devictis,

'The *French* and *Bavarians* defeated.'

Round the edge is this inſcription:

Defenſa fortIter Contra gaLLos & boIoarIos gerManIa.†

'*Germany* bravely defended againſt the *French* and *Bavarians*.'

Another medal ſtruck on this glorious occaſion repreſents on one ſide the head of prince *Eugene*, with this inſcription:

Eugen. Fran. D. Sabaud. Cæſ. Exerc. Gener. Commend.

'*Eugenio Franciſco*, duke of *Savoy*, commander in chief of the impe-'rial army.'

On the reverſe is to be ſeen the angel deſtroying the army of *Senacherib*,* with theſe words, partly alluding to the prince's name:

Genii virtute Boni.

i. e. 'By the power of a good genius.'‡

† This is a chronogram according to the *German* taſte.

* 2 *Kings*, chap. xix. v. 35.

‡ This is a kind of pun, and alludes to the *Greek* particle ἐυ, and the *Latin* word *Genius*.

The

The inſcription round it is as follows:

Gallis Bavariſque cæſis, Tallardo cum X. millibus captis,
ad Hochſtadium. MDCCIV.

'The *French* and *Bavarians* routed with great ſlaughter, near *Hoch-*
'*ſtadt*; and *Tallard* taken priſoner, with ten thouſand men, 1704.'

Round the edge are theſe words:

Gloria ad Tibiſcum Hungariæ parta renovatur ad Danubium Germaniæ.

'The glory gained near the *Teis* in *Hungary*, renewed near the
'*Danube* in *Germany*.'

Inſcription on the duke of Marlborough.

The nobleſt monument which ever any General could boaſt of, was erected to the duke of *Marlborough* by act of parliament. This was *Blenheim-houſe*, to which the manor of *Woodſtock*, a town lying about eight *Engliſh* miles from *Oxford*, is annexed. That grand edifice alone is ſaid to have coſt above a million ſterling; beſides which a yearly revenue of five thouſand pounds was ſettled upon the duke. The clauſes in the act of parliament, relating to this noble donation, are to be ſeen on the pedeſtal of an elegant pillar erected in *Blenheim* park; and under the duke's ſtatue, which ſtands in the palace, are the following lines:

Ecce Virum ſtabiles cui Gens Auguſta Penates
Cui fractas tandem Gallia debet opes.
Hic veterem Angliacæ virtuti inſtaurat honorem;
Seu res conſilio ſeu ſit agenda manu.
Non animo Auguſtus melior, non Julius armis,
Seu mulcet gentes ille, vel ille domat.
A. D. MDCCXXX.

i. e. 'Behold the hero to whom *Germany* owes its preſervation, and by
'whoſe victorious arms the power of *France* was humbled. He raiſed
'the antient *Britiſh* glory to the higheſt pitch, and was equally qualified
'for the cabinet and the field. Like *Julius* he conquered ſome nations

'in

'in battle, and like *Auguſtus* gained the affections of others by his per-
'ſuaſive eloquence. 1730.'*

* I ſhall here add the inſcription under a *Buſto* of the duke of *Marlborough*, erected in the picture gallery near the *Bodleian* library at *Oxford*.

JOHANNES
Dux Marlburienſis
S. R. Imperii Princeps, &c.
Angliæ & Bataviæ Libertatum
Periclitantium aſſertor,
Galliæ triumphantis
Domitor & Flagellum,
Germaniæ ruentis Liberator ac Tutamen,
Qui per acerrimum decenne bellum,
Hoſtium copias ſæpius aggreſſus nunquam non fudit,
Eorumque oppida oppugnans
Nunquam non expugnavit.
Illuſtriſſima vidua digna tali tantoque Viro
D. D. Academiæ Oxonienſi
A. D. MDCCXXX.

i. e. 'John duke of *Marlborough*, prince of the holy *Roman* empire, &c. the illuſtrious 'aſſertor of the liberties of *England* and *Holland*, which were in imminent danger; the 'ſcourge and conqueror of *France*; the deliverer and defence of the tottering ſtates of *Ger-*'*many*; who in the many battles he fought, during the courſe of a ten years moſt bloody 'war, was always victorious, and took every town he laid ſiege to. His illuſtrious widow, 'who is worthy of ſuch a huſband, preſented this ſtatue to the univerſity of *Oxford* in '1730.'

Among

Among other panegyrics on this *Engliſh* hero, I have met with the following epitaph, by an anonymous hand, which I think not unworthy of a place here:

Poſteritati.
Quis & quantus fuerit D. Iohannes Churchil.
Malburiæ Dux & Sacri Rom. Imperii Princeps,
Viator ſic habeto.
Fortitudinis, Clementiæ, Conſilii, Fidei famâ floruit,
Illuſtriſſimorum Imperatorum in primis ponendus,
Nemo ei in acie reſtitit,
Nullam Urbem obſeſſam niſi victam dimiſit,
Semper ſecundâ fortunâ pugnavit,
Patriam magno tyrannidis metu liberavit,
Ex Germaniâ cunctâque Europâ ſervitutem profligavit,
Niſi exauctoratus fuiſſet
Ad portas Pariſiorum de ſummâ Imperii dimicâſſet,
Decimo ſexto die Iunii MDCCXXII.
Laboribus confectus
Diem obiit ſupremum,
Sibi relinquens nobile nomen,
Heredibus rem amplam,
Heroibus virtutis exemplar,
Omnibus deſiderium
Sui.

'To POSTERITY.

'How great a man *John Churchill*, duke of *Marlborough*, and prince 'of the holy *Roman* empire, was, learn, traveller, from this juſt ac- 'count. He was equally famed for valour, clemency, wiſdom, and 'fidelity, and might very juſtly be ranked among the moſt illuſtrious 'commanders; he was, in all his battles, victorious, in all his ſieges 'ſucceſsful, in all his enterprizes fortunate. He freed his country from 'the apprehenſions of impending tyranny; reſcued *Germany* and *Europe* 'from the chains prepared for them; and, had he not been deprived of 'his command, would have fought a deciſive battle at the very gates of '*Paris*. Being ſpent with toils and fatigues, he died on the 16th of '*June* 1722, leaving to himſelf an illuſtrious name, to his heirs an 'ample fortune, to future heroes a model of military virtue, and to all 'that knew him the mournful taſk of lamenting the irreparable loſs.'

Krailſheim. *Krailſheim*, a poſt-town of *Anſpach*, I take notice of only on account of the dean's library; in which is a *Latin* manuſcript of the Old and New Teſtament, which formerly belonged to the library of *Matthias Corvinus*, king of *Hungary*; as may be inferred from his picture, and the repreſentations of ſeveral ravens with which the binding is decorated. The text in the firſt epiſtle of St. *John*, concerning the Three Witneſſes, is not to be found in this Manuſcript. The country of *Anſpach* is ſo fertile, that by the eſtabliſhment of more manufactures it might be raiſed to a very flouriſhing condition; and the *Zaubel wool*, as it is called, might in that caſe turn to very good account. This wool is of uncommon ſoftneſs and fineneſs, and ſerves for making hats and ſtockings. It grows on a ſmall kind of ſheep, which are ſhorn twice a year, and alſo yean every ſpring and autumn. They frequently bring forth two lambs at a time; but the latter are apt to degenerate. Their fleſh is both fatter, and of a finer flavour, than other mutton. The common ſort of ſheep, which are here called *Flemiſh* ſheep, are alſo bred in this country: but their wool is long and courſe, and the ſheep are likewiſe more hardy and vigorous than the *Zaubel* ſheep. The latter are ſo tender, that they cannot bear the inclemency of the weather in the open air at night; but, indeed, no flocks may be ſafely ventured here all night in the fields, by reaſon of the great number of wolves which harbour in the neighbouring woods. Though a vaſt number of theſe pernicious animals have been deſtroyed; yet they are not ſuffered to be quite extirpated, that the princes and great men may not be deprived of the pleaſure of wolf-hunting.

Remarkable manuſcript of the Bible.

Zaubel wool.

Other commodities. Salt-petre and pot-aſhes are made in the diſtrict of *Krailſheim*; and regular veins of agate, chalcedony, and ſardonyx, which in hardneſs come up to the oriental, but are full of flaws, and inferior to the latter in luſtre, are found in ſeveral parts of this *Margravate*. A particular ſort of porcelain is made at *Anſpach*, which, indeed, has hitherto had a good vent; but brings in little profit, as it is not farmed, but managed by ſome overſeers appointed by the prince. The late *Margrave* made a great ſecret of the method of laying gold, mixed with blue or green, on porcelain; and, poſſibly, the only perſon now acquainted with that ſecret is one *Nagelſchmied*, who was very ſerviceable to the *Margrave* in the elaboratory, and was for his ſkill and honeſty promoted to be one of the overſeers of the porcelain manufactory. The happy and mild government of the above-mentioned *Margrave*, in his latter years, particularly on account of his care for the poor, ſtill lives in the grateful minds of his ſubjects. He formerly delighted in keeping wild-beaſts; and even had young bears kept in his ſon's apartment, that in his childhood he might be inured to them. But at laſt he diſpoſed of theſe beaſts, and applied the money he uſually expended in that idle way to the

Account of the late Margrave of Anſpach.

the relief of the poor. The laſt of thoſe animals that the *Margrave* kept, was a lynx, which he ordered to be chained to a ſtake; and the *Margrave* in the preſence of ſeveral perſons aiming at the head of the creature with a gun, ſhot the link to which the collar was faſtened. Upon this the lynx immediately broke looſe in a great fury. The *Margrave* courageouſly ſtood his ground; but his attendants, who were all unarmed, took to their heels. While the lynx was purſuing them, one of the game keepers providentially came up with a loaded piece, and put an end to the alarm by ſhooting the creature dead on the ſpot. *Courage of the Margrave.*

The following is ſtill a greater inſtance of the courage of this *Margrave*. He once ventured alone, and without arms, into the place where a lion was kept, to ſave the life of a boy, whom the inconſiderate owner of the lion had, in a paſſion, ſhut up there. The poor boy in this dangerous ſituation was kneeling before the lion, which roared and growled at him, and continually crying out in a melancholy tone, 'Ah, good Mr. Lion, don't hurt me!' It ſeems his maſter had made uſe of this expedient as a kind of torture, to bring the boy to confeſs that he had ſtole a pair of gloves. But the brutiſh maſter, after putting the poor boy in this dreadful ſituation, went out of the houſe, and left him to the mercy of the lion. This lion did not belong to the *Margrave*, being only offered him for ſale; but the *Margrave* would not purchaſe it, intimating that the money might be better employed for the relief of the poor. Some of the courtiers declared, that the owner of the lion deſerved to be ſent to work at the fortifications of *Wilſburg*; but the *Margrave* only gave him a ſevere reprimand, that he might not ſeem to puniſh the owner in order to get his lion, by way of forfeit. *In reſcuing a boy from a lion.*

This puts me in mind of the old dutcheſs of *Orleans*'s adventure with a lion, which I ſhall relate as I had it from *Madame Rothſamhauſen*, who was preſent. The dutcheſs being at *Fontainbleau* ſaw a great number of people ſtanding together in the ſtreet, and ſending to know the occaſion, was informed, that they were viewing a lion which was ſhut up in a kind of cage. Upon this her highneſs went out to ſee the lion, which appeared tame and gentle. However, the ladies that attended her were ſo terrified, that they earneſtly begged of the dutcheſs not to ſtay any longer, adding that the lion was to be ſhewn at *Fontainbleau* in another place where the ſpectators might view it in ſafety. The dutcheſs frequently enquired, whether the place for ſhewing the lion was fitted up; and when ſhe was informed, that every thing was ready, her highneſs went thither, in order to have a full view of the lion: Her ladies thought that ſhe would ſoon return again, and were exchanging compliments when a ſudden cry was heard of *ſauvez madame*; i. e. 'Save the *Adventure of Madame D'Orleans with a lion.*

dutcheſs;' for it ſeems her highneſs had gone into the place where the lion was, and ſtroaked it ſeveral times, as if it had been a lap-dog, which however did not offer to do her the leaſt damage. She then told the Spectators, who were not yet recovered from their fear and ſurpriſe, that no lion had ever hurt any of her family; and that as ſhe was confident of her being a legitimate deſcendant of the *Palatine* electors, ſhe made no difficulty of running the riſk of which they had been witneſſes.

Adventure of prince Rupert.

Prince *Rupert*, who is often mentioned in the *Engliſh* hiſtory, was conſtantly attended by a tame lion: But that animal was likely to have proved fatal to the prince, had he not been beforehand with his ſavage companion. The lion as uſual was licking the prince's hand which had been accidentally cut, but continued longer than uſual to lick it with an extraordinary eagerneſs. The prince luckily recollected that when theſe creatures have once taſted freſh blood from a human body, it is ſaid they will fall on it with their natural fury. Hereupon he laid hold of a horſe piſtol loaded with ſeveral balls that lay by him, and, though with ſome regret, ſhot the lion dead on the ſpot.

Ancient painting.

They are now repairing and enlarging the palace at *Anſpach* in an elegant manner. In St. *Hubert*'s church is an old picture painted before the Reformation, which repreſents a company of prieſts feaſting with ſeveral women, and the devil carrying the diſhes to table. In this church alſo lies the celebrated *Limnæus*.

Archives in Anſpach.

In the archives of *Auſpach*, ſeveral valuable documents are extant; particularly ſome pieces relating to the hiſtory of *Lutheraniſm*; but not a few of thoſe records were at the beginning of the thirty years war, carried to *Leipſick*, and no account of them could be had ever ſince.

Particular dreſs of the Swabian *peaſants.*

In the country about *Geiſlinger* and *Hall* in *Swabia*, I obſerved that the peaſants on *Sundays* and holidays wore a kind of linen bands like thoſe which the clergy of ſeveral of the imperial cities uſually wear.

Hall.

There is a trench caſt round the territory belonging to the city of *Hall*, and towers erected at the ſeveral entrances into it: As this country is nothing but mountains and moraſſes, it was not much haraſſed during the laſt war with any troops marching through it. The city of *Hall* was, ſome years ſince, greatly damaged by a fire; from which, however, it has ſo well recovered itſelf, that the part where the ſalt-works were carried on is much improved, and fine broad ſtreets are built upon it; whereas this part of the city was very mean and ill built before. The great church, which is a handſome ſtructure, and ſtands on a hill, was not damaged by the fire mentioned above. I would recommend it to the reſearches of naturaliſts to aſſign a reaſon, why the ſalt made at *Hall* in *Swabia*, ſhoots up in cryſtallization into thin hollow pyramids, terminating in ſquare apertures at the top.

Cryſtallization of ſalt.

The

The diſtance from *Hall* to *Oehringen* is a poſt ſtage and a half. About a league from the latter lies the little town of *Neuſtein*, and an old, but very well built palace, both which belong to the count of *Oehringen*. Oehringen. Neuſtein.

The imperial city of *Heilbronn*, i. e. health-ſpring, derives its name from a ſpring, which, by means of ſeveral conduits, ſupplies the city with excellent water in ſeven different places. This water, at preſent, is not uſed medicinally as it formerly was; but continues in great repute for its extraordinary clearneſs and ſalubrity. To the uſe of this ſpring the emperor *Charles* V. attributed his recovery, in the year 1547, from a dangerous fit of ſickneſs. This event is commemorated by the following inſcription in high *Dutch*, which is to be ſeen on a houſe belonging to the prelates of *Sconthal*, but at preſent inhabited by the poſt maſter. Heilbronn.

Inſcription relating to Charles the Vth.

'In the year 1546, on the twenty fourth day of *December*, the 'emperor *Charles* V. was brought hither in a litter, and in 1547, on 'the 18th of *January*, he rode from hence in perfect health on horſe-'back.'

On each ſide of this monument ſtand Fortitude and Clemency, with four other virtues, and two crown'd pillars with the well known inſcription, *Plus ultra*. In this houſe is alſo to be ſeen a portrait of *Charles* V. which he left behind him when he went away. It is well executed, and reſembles all the portraits of that emperor, done by *Holbein*, which I have ſeen.

Particular dreſs at Heilbronn.

Formerly the women of *Heilbronn* wore on their heads a kind of horns about a ſpan long, made of black cloth, by way of a morning dreſs. I not only ſaw the figure of a woman with theſe horns on, engraved on a pillar in the church; but alſo happened to meet with ſome old women here, not many years ſince, who obſtinately adhered to this old faſhion. This cuſtom may eaſily be ſhewn to have been derived from the *Germans* of the moſt remote antiquity. But this ſubject I ſhall reſerve for another occaſion.*

Plenty of wine.

Laſt year there was ſuch plenty of wine in this country, and higher up on the banks of the *Neckar*, that the inhabitants had not a ſufficient number of caſks to put it in; and wine of the growth of the year 1725, which could be beſt ſpared, was ſold for a half *creutzer* † *per* quart,

† Among the ancient *Germans* and other northern nations, an erect horn denoted joy and feſtivity, as an inverted horn was the emblem of ſorrow, or of the concluſion of merriment. Of this there is a plain proof in the *Runic* calender; where *Chriſtmas*, as a feſtival of the greateſt joy, is marked with an erect horn, and the concluſion of it with an inverted one. *Vid. Verel. ad Hervar. Sag. c.* 56.

† About a farthing.

when

when at the ſame time a quart of the *Selder* mineral water was ſold for eighteen *creutzers*.

Heilbronn, February 24, 1731.

LETTER XCVI.

Account of *Heidelberg*, *Manheim*, and the *Bergſtraſſe*, or mountain road.

SIR,

Heidelberg. *HEIDELBERG* is very pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the *Neckar*. The palace or caſtle ſtands on an eminence, and has a delightful proſpect over the vale towards *Schwetzingen*, which cannot be *Deſtroyed.* exceeded. This city was almoſt totally deſtroyed by the *French*, in the year 1693. The enemy were ſo outrageous that even the electoral burial place was not ſpared; the dead bodies which were half decayed being thrown about the ſtreets, becauſe ſome of the wretched inhabitants had been found concealed in old ruinous vaults. The palace conſiſts of ſeveral buildings joined together, ſome of which are very elegant *Diſliked by the preſent prince.* and decorated with ſculpture. It ſeems the preſent elector *Palatine* has conceived a great prejudice againſt this city, becauſe the magiſtrates would not gratify him with an abſolute grant of the church of the Holy Ghoſt; on which account he has removed his court to *Manheim* and *Schwetzingen*; ſo that but little furniture is to be ſeen in this palace, beſides family pictures. *Schwetzingen* palace is too ſmall for the reſidence of ſuch a Court, and, except the beautiful orangery in the garden, has nothing of beauty or magnificence to recommend it.

The famous tun of *Heidelberg* was repaired in the year 1727, and decorated with a great variety of ornaments. It is full of wine at preſent; and it is ſaid, that it contains two hundred and four tons of liquor. The head of this caſk is flat and ſurrounded with rails; ſo that ſeveral perſons may walk about or have an entertainment upon it.*

The

* This huge caſk was firſt made in the year 1664, by order of the elector *Charles Lewis*. The weight of the iron hoops alone, which is a hundred and ten quintals, may give ſome idea

The univerſity of *Heidelberg* was founded in the year 1346, and entertains fourteen *Profeſſores Ordinarii*, or profeſſors in ordinary. Among theſe ſix *Jeſuits*, have for ſome years been ſettled as tutors, who teach divinity, natural philoſophy, mathematics, and moral philoſophy. At preſent the number of Proteſtant ſtudents here is about a hundred and eighty; and the *Roman*-catholic ſtudents are not above a hundred: ſixty of the latter ſtudy the civil law. As to the inhabitants of the *Palatinate*, the Papiſts are not ſo numerous as the Proteſtants. The former are moſtly poor mean people, who reſort hither from *Bavaria* and other popiſh ſtates; and the diſparity of numbers between the profeſſors of the two religions is ſo great, that there are at leaſt two *Lutherans* and three *Calviniſts* to every Papiſt. All that belong to the court are of the *Romiſh* profeſſion, except three lords of the bed-chamber. Count *Styrum*, who is one of the latter, openly profeſſes himſelf a *Calviniſt*: but Baron *Schonberg* and the other lords are *Lutherans*. The Proteſtant clergy are poſſeſſed of an annual revenue of about a hundred and eight thouſand *guldens:* but the *Roman*-catholics generally order matters ſo, as to fill the Proteſtant livings in the country, and other ſpiritual preferments, with perſons of ſlender abilities, from whom they may have little to fear. From hence it may be eaſily conjectured, that the number of *Papiſts* muſt daily increaſe in the *Palatinate*. Pretended converſions are already often uſed here as expedients to mitigate a ſentence paſſed by law, or to procure a free pardon. It is reported that a *Jew*, lately condemned to be hanged, deſired to be admitted as a convert to the *Lutheran* church, in order to ſafe his life; and being afterwards aſked, why he did not rather chuſe the *Roman*-catholic religion, his anſwer was, That he kept that in reſerve, in caſe he ſhould again fall into the ſame unhappy circumſtances.

Univerſity.

Number of Proteſtants in the electorate.

Religion.

State of the Proteſtants in the Palatinate.

The number of ancient families exceedingly decreaſes in this part of the *Palatinate*; and the eſtates devolve moſtly to ſtrangers, and perſons of low birth.

The revenue ariſing from the electoral lands on the *Lower Rhine*, namely, *Juliers*, *Berg*, and *Ravenſtein*, amount yearly to about nine hundred thouſand *guldens*.* That ariſing from the provinces of the *Upper Rhine* may be computed at a like ſum, excluſive of the large produce ariſing from the management of the eccleſiaſtical ſtates. The other revenues ariſing from taxes, *&c.* in the provinces of the *Upper* and *Lower*

Revenue.

idea of its dimenſions. The following inſcription in high *Dutch*, is to be ſeen on the tun:

‘ God bleſs the elector of the *Rhine*
‘ From year to year with gen'rous wine’

* A *gulden* is 2 s. 4 d.

Rhine

Rhine are nearly equal, and amount annually to a million of *guldens*. As for the revenues from the duchy of *Neuburg*, and the diſtricts belonging to it, I could get no accurate account of them.

Deuxpontz. The territories of *Deuxponts*, which belong to a particular branch of the *Palatine* family, bring in yearly three hundred thouſand *guldens*.

The behaviour of the preſent palſgrave *Guſtavus Samuel*, both with regard to his religion and marriage, you are not ignorant of. Advice was ſent him with all poſſible ſpeed, by king *Staniſlaus*, of the ſudden death of *Charles* XII. king of *Sweden*, that he might the ſooner make ſure of the principality which then devolved to him; but, notwithſtanding this friendly intelligence, the palſgrave ordered *Staniſlaus* to quit his dominions immediately, and would not ſo much as lend a ſingle carriage to remove his baggage; though at that time king *Staniſlaus*'s finances were ſo low, that he had no more caſh than twenty *Louis d'ors* about him.

Ingratitude of the palſgrave.

Of the palſgrave of Sultzbach. The next heir to this electorate is *John Chriſtian*, the palſgrave of *Sultzbach*; but his manner of living and conſtitution do not promiſe either health or long life: for he is extremely fat for his years, generally eats four times a day, and at every meal drinks three bottles of table wine, beſides two more of *Tockay* wine, which he allows himſelf every day.†

Palſgrave of Birchenfeld. Upon the demiſe of this gentleman and his heirs the electorate devolves to the palſgrave of *Birchenfeld*, a zealous *Lutheran*, who was formerly too much addicted to pleaſure, but is reformed of late.‡

Fertility of the Palatinate. A perſon may judge of the fruitfulneſs of the ſoil in the *Upper Palatinate* only by conſidering, how often it has been barbarouſly ravaged by the enemy within a century, and yet the inhabitants have already almoſt retrieved their loſſes. The *French* thought to have utterly ruined the whole country by ravaging it with fire and ſword, and rendered it a deſert for want of ſuſtenance for the inhabitants: but ſoon after this the people came out of their hiding places, and cultivated the lands again. For it does not appear, that a war is here looked upon as ſuch a great calamity as it is in other countries; at leaſt ſuch a viſitation is not obſerved to work any reformation in the manners of the inhabitants.

Account of the elector Charles III. In 1684, after the *French* had lived at diſcretion in the *Palatinate* during the preceding war, they made unheard of demands, with ſevere threatenings, which were accompliſhed without any mitigation. As this was at a juncture when the moſt barbarous perſecution was carried on

† This epicure died a few years after his ſecond marriage.

‡ *Chriſtian* the third, palſgrave of *Birchenfeld*, was born in the year 1674, and died in 1735.

againſt

againſt the Proteſtants in *France*, it may be ſuppoſed what uſage the palſgrave, who was a Proteſtant, might expect from ſuch an enemy.

The late elector ſpent moſt of his time at a ſeat called *Simmern* in diverſions and ſplendid entertainments, for the pleaſure of a maid of honour of the name of *Rid*, of whom he was enamoured. Among other entertainments, the elector and the whole court aſſumed the names, habits, and ceremonials of the *Sultan* and his court. The garden was laid out in the *Turkiſh* manner, and a mock ſiege was carried on againſt a caſtle near *Manheim*, to which the name of *Negropont* had been given. It was purely owing to the univerſal prevalence of pleaſure, that the governor of the caſtle obtained his pardon; for at the approach of the court-equipage he had made a ſudden ſally, and carried off the elector's ſervice of plate, with the wine and other proviſions. The plate was ſoon returned; but the governor regaled his garriſon with the wine and proviſions. The elector indeed at firſt ſeemed highly provoked at this rough uſage, but was ſoon pacified. About a year after, this prince died, and not without ſuſpicion of being poiſoned.

About two leagues from *Heidelberg* the *Bergſtraſſe* or mountain road begins; in travelling along which an *Italian* is ſaid to have broke out into this exclamation: *O Germania, Germania! quam velles eſſe Italia, i. e.* 'O *Germany, Germany*, how fain wouldeſt thou be *Italy!* The *Bergſtraſſe* extends as far as *Darmſtadt*; but the beſt part of it is from *Heidelberg* to *Benſheim*, where it is about eight leagues in length, and four in breadth. This continual chain of hills and eminencies on the right-hand is covered with woods near the top, and, nearer the plain, with vineyards. The level road is all along planted with rows of walnut-trees, with fields and meadows of an exuberant fertility on each ſide. Some writers call the *Bergſtraſſe* the prieſts-ſeat; for the *Popiſh* clergy have the ſagacity in every country to make choice of the richeſt and moſt fertile ſpots to reſide on: however, in ſeveral places of the *Palatinate*, the clergy ſeem to have taken up with what they could get. Bergſtraſſe.

The dutchy of *Milan* is certainly of a fertility which nothing can exceed: but as that country is all on a level, and the roads deep, the eye is not entertained with that agreeable variety of proſpects, which the *Bergſtraſſe* or mountain road affords.

The hard winter in the year 1709 deprived this country of a great part of its beauty; for moſt of the walnut-trees were then deſtroyed. But for ſome years the greateſt diligence has been uſed in repairing thoſe damages; though it would have been much better, if, inſtead of haſtily felling and rooting up thoſe trees, ſome years reſpite had been allowed them to recover. It is the property both of the walnut and olive-tree, that after a ſevere froſt they ſhoot out with freſh vigour, if the tree be *D. mages done by the hard winter in 1709 to the walnut-trees.* *How recovered*

firſt ſaw'd off near the ſurface of the earth. Accordingly *Virgil* ſays:

Quin & caudicibus ſectis, mirabile dictu,
Traditur è ſicco radix oleagina ligno.

'Ev'n ſtumps of olives, bar'd of leaves and dead,
'Revive and oft redeem their wither'd head.' DRYDEN.

The great numbers of walnut-trees that grow on the *Bergſtraſſe* and the *Odenwald* bring a conſiderable profit to the country, both by the fruit they produce, and the wood. About two years ago thirty thouſand rough-made walnut-tree muſket ſtocks were ſent from theſe parts to *Saxony*, at the rate of five-and-twenty or thirty *guldens per* hundred. The patentees for this trade pay from eighteen to one-and-twenty *guldens* for every tree, and are obliged to ſtand to the loſs in caſe any of the trees prove defective or rotten. Such trees only are cut down for this uſe as bear little or no fruit; for the profit of the nuts produced by ſome is ſo large, that the proprietor would not ſell a tree for a hundred *guldens*. This branch of trade has daily decreaſed ſince the importation of ſalt into the *Palatinate* has been prohibited: for the dealers in that commodity uſed to carry back with them great quantities of walnut-tree wood. Beſides, the impoſition of heavy duties on wine and ſeveral other commodities, and the monopolies of ſalt, tobacco, *&c.* granted by the elector, in order to increaſe the revenue, have had the uſual ill conſequence, namely, that of driving away traders and carriers, who come into the *Palatine* dominions as little as poſſible.

The almond-trade, of which great quantities grow along the *Bergſtraſſe*, might be greatly improved. A great number of cheſnut-trees are alſo interſperſed among the vines in moſt of the vineyards; and near *Weinheim* is a wood of cheſnut-trees, which is about half a league in circumference: but the greateſt plenty of the largeſt ſort of cheſnut-trees are ſeen near *Neuſtadt*, which lies on the other ſide of the *Rhine* towards *Landau*, about ſix *German* miles from hence.

Bergſtraſſe wine.

Of all the different ſorts of wines produced in the *Bergſtraſſe*, that of *Sonnenberg*, near *Weinheim*, is reckoned the beſt; for in that part ſlips of the *Rifflinger* vine have been ſet; theſe and no other ſort being allowed to be planted there; which is a great loſs to the *Ringau* vineyards. The grapes growing on the *Rifflinger* vine are ſmall comparatively ſpeaking, and the quantity of wine produced by them is but inconſiderable. Beſides, the wine does not attain to a proper ripeneſs in leſs than five or ſix years; whereas the *Gutedel* and *Elblinger* grapes (which laſt are the moſt common in the *Bergſtraſſe*) produce a great deal of wine. This wine indeed

deed is weaker than the other, and will not keep above five or ſix years; but it may be drank very well when it is about a year old. Another kind of wine produced in this country, is called *Harthengſt*: This is a ſtrong bodied wine, but very harſh at firſt. The *Weltlin* grapes are of a clear red, and very ſweet: But the common red wine of the *Bergſtraſſe* is made of a kind of black grapes, which on account of their viſcid juice, are called *Klebſchwartz*. Of this laſt kind there are whole vineyards; whereas the other ſorts generally grow promiſcuouſly, and are mixed together in making wine, that one ſort may mend the flavour of another. Next to the *Sonnenberg* wine that of *Lauterbach*, which lies about two leagues from *Weinheim*, towards *Heppenheim*, has the preference; and next to this that of *Weinheim*, is reckoned the beſt. Once in four years the vineyards are well manured, which turns out to the advantage of the meadows that lye beneath them; for the richneſs of the ſoil is waſhed down to the latter by the rains, ſo that they ſtand in need of little or no manuring. The vineyards begin to bear two years after their planting; and continue in heart fifty or ſixty years. Some ſlips of the *Burgundy* vine has been planted in the *Bergſtraſſe*; but they were found to degenerate in a few years. This was alſo the caſe with the *Brown-cole* planted here, which in two years grew white and taſteleſs. The inhabitants of the *Bergſtraſſe* turn their wine to as good account as thoſe of *Ringau*. The latter indeed ſell an aum of their wine on the ſpot for twenty and ſometimes for twenty ſeven dollars;* whereas an aum of this country wine, will not fetch above eight or nine dollars. But the *Bergſtraſſe* and *Worms* wines do not require long keeping; whereas that of *Ringau*, and other *Rheniſh* wines, muſt be kept a conſiderable time before they are fit for ſale; which, with the charge of tillage, runs away with a good part of the profit. Beſides, even in a good year an acre of good *Ringau* land yields but ſeven aums of wine; but in the *Bergſtraſſe* and about *Worms* an acre yields three *fuders*, each *fuder* containing ſix aums.

Degeneracy of vines, &c.

It is a cuſtom all over this country, that if a perſon happens to want ready money, he is obliged to take three or four *fuders* of wine, at an extravagant price, for every two thouſand dollars he borrows. Thoſe who are provided with ready money find no difficulty in raiſing the price of an aum of wine to thirteen dollars, when they pleaſe. The rents of eſtates in this country are for the moſt part likewiſe paid in wine and the other produce of the land.

The warmth of the climate and goodneſs of the ſoil in the *Bergſtraſſe*, is ſuch, that after rye harveſt, the land may be ſown a ſe-

* A dollar is about 3 s. 6 d.

cond time with ſpelt, buck-wheat, or oats, which are reaped the ſame year.

Weinheim. The little town of *Weinheim* ſtands in the centre of the moſt delicious ſpot in all the *Bergſtraſſe*. This place is in ſuch repute for the ſalubrity of its air, that the children of the baronneſs of *Degenfeld*, who is ſufficiently known in the hiſtory of the *Palatinate*, whenever they were indiſpoſed were uſually brought hither for the recovery of their health. The town conſiſts but of four or at moſt five hundred houſes; yet it yields the elector a yearly revenue of twenty thouſand dollars. Though the *Calviniſts* are three, and the *Lutherans* two, to one *Roman* catholic; yet the magiſtracy here, as in moſt parts of the *Upper Palatinate*, conſiſts of ſix *Papiſts*, three *Calviniſts*, and three *Lutherans*.

Petrifactions. I muſt not entirely omit the petrifactions, and ſhall only obſerve, that near *Weinheim* are found curious *ſtrombi foſſiles granulati*, and likewiſe ſmall ſhells of a ſpecies, which, for its beauty, is termed in *Latin concha Venerea*, and by the *Italians bocca crenata*.† Theſe ſhells are of ſuch a hardneſs that no worm can penetrate them.

Shell money. *Solinus* informs us, (Part 3. ch. 62.) that even in ancient times theſe ſhells were uſed as money in *Congo*. And according to the accounts of modern travellers, they continue current to this very day, not only in that kingdom, but alſo in *Angola*, *Loanda*, *Guinea*, and the *Maldiva* iſlands. They dive for theſe ſhells about the laſt mentioned iſlands, where eighty of them make a *Poni*, which is the uſual price of a fowl. A dozen of young pidgeons are ſold there for two *Ponis*, and a pig for five. Four hundred and eighty pounds *Paris* weight of theſe ſhells, on the coaſt of *Guinea*, will purchaſe a ſlave. That theſe ſhells are alſo in great eſteem among the *Weſt-Indians*, is evident from the vaſt quantities of them, which the *Eaſt-India* company at *Amſterdam* import from *Aſia*, and diſpoſe of to the *Weſt-India* company, at the rate of eight *Holland* ſtivers ‡ a pound. In *Aſia* theſe ſhells are called *Cowries* and *Coris*; and the privilege of gathering or diving for them in *Congo* and *Angola* (like amber in *Pruſſia*) is reckoned among the royalties.

Manheim. *Manheim* lies about four leagues from *Weinheim*, and at an equal diſtance from *Heidelberg*. It is ſituated in a low plain or valley, and is one of the moſt elegant cities in all *Germany*. All the ſtreets are laid out in ſtrait lines interſecting each other at right angles; ſo that there are four ſtreets or viſta's at every corner. It is pity the ſame ſymmetry has not been obſerved in the fronts of the houſes, or at leaſt in their height. The *Roman* catholic church, the council houſe, with the tower betwixt

† I ſuppoſe theſe ſhells are what are commonly called *black-a-moor's teeth* in *Engliſh*.
‡ A ſtiver is a penny and ⅟₂₀.

them

them, are very great ornaments to the large market-place. On the town-houſe is to be ſeen the ſtatue of *Juſtice*; and on the front of the church that of Religion. This area is further embelliſhed with a fine fountain, adorned with four pillars, on which ſtands a lion without a tongue.

The electoral palace is not yet finiſhed; but in a few years will be one of the fineſt ſtructures in *Europe*. From the hall there is a charming proſpect over the *Rhine*. Part of the fine paintings and ivory ſculpture, deſigned as ornaments for this palace, have already been brought from *Duſſeldorf* to *Manheim*; and it is not queſtioned but in time the whole collection will follow. *Fine palace.*

The fortifications of *Manheim* are after the manner of *Coborn*; but improved with ſo many other works and later inventions, that *Manheim* at preſent may be reckoned among the ſtrongeſt places in *Europe*. The ſide towards *Heidelberg* is the only part where an attack may be carried on. However, a garriſon of ten thouſand men would be neceſſary for its defence. The unhealthfulneſs of the air, and badneſs of the water, render this place diſagreeable to ſtrangers; but both theſe inconveniencies have, in ſome meaſure, been remedied by conveying water hither from the *Neckar*; however, perſons of diſtinction have their water brought from *Heidelberg* for drinking and culinary uſes. The *Heidelberg* water was formerly ſold at *Manheim* for a *creutzer* * *per* quart. *Fortifications.*

It is found by experience, that the *Neckar* water is wholeſomer than that of the *Rhine*, though the latter is lighter, as evidently appears from this circumſtance, that a barque coming out of the *Neckar* into the *Rhine* ſinks deeper into the water, as if ſome addition were made to its lading. The ſame obſervation is made on the *Maine* near *Mentz*, and the *Moſelle* near *Coblentz*; for a veſſel is more buoyant on thoſe rivers than on the *Rhine*, and conſequently the water in both muſt be heavier than that of the *Rhine*. It is alſo well known, that a ſhip which is ſo loaded as to ſwim in the main ſea, may be in danger of foundering in freſh water, becauſe it requires a greater depth of water in the latter; as an egg is obſerved to ſwim in ſalt-water, but ſinks to the bottom in freſh-water.** *Difference between the* Rhine *and* Neckar *waters.*

* About a halfpenny.

** *Plin. Hiſt. Nat. lib. II. cap.* 103. ſays, *Marinæ (aquæ) quarum natura gravior, magis invecta juſtinent. Quædam verò & dulces inter ſe ſæpe meant alii alias. Ut in Fucino lacu invectus amnis, in Lario Adua, in Verbano Ticinus, in Benaco Mincius, in Sevinne Ollius, in Lemanno Rhodanus, hic trans Alpes, ſuperiores in Italia, multorum millium tranſitu hoſpitales ſuas tamen nec largiores, quàm intulere, æquas evehentes.* 'The ſea-water being naturally 'heavier, bears greater burthens without ſinking. Some ſtreams of freſh-water being lighter 'than others, run on the ſurface of them without mixing with each other, as the river which 'flows into the lake *Fucinus*, the *Adige* into the *Larium*, the *Ticinus* in the *Verbanus*, &c.

All

All ſolid bodies of an equal ſpecific gravity † with the fluid in which they are immerged will ſwim even with the ſurface of it ‡; but if the body be ſpecifically lighter, it riſes above the ſurface of the fluid; and on the contrary, if it be ſpecifically heavier it will ſink or deſcend. On this principle it is that all metals, gold excepted, will ſwim on quickſilver. It has been found by experiments, that a cubic foot of freſh water weighs about ſeventy pounds; but an equal bulk of ſea-water weighs two pounds more. The examples above-mentioned, however, ſhew, that the lightneſs of water is by no means a proof of its wholſomeneſs, as ſulphur, or other noxious bodies, (the ſubtle particles of which are ſpecifically lighter than thoſe of water, whoſe place they occupy) may be mixed with it. The celebrated *Lanciſi*, phyſician to the pope, has demonſtrated, that neither the clearneſs, nor the quality of being ſoon cold or ſoon warm, are real proofs of the wholſomeneſs of water; and that there are but two ways for deciding it with any certainty, *viz.* by uſing it a long time, or by a chemical analyſis. The latter is performed by putting the water over the fire in a veſſel without a cover; for if it be good, it becomes neither thick nor viſcous; and emits no diſagreeable, or rather no ſmell at all, when thus boiled. At laſt, when it is almoſt totally evaporated, in good wholſome water there is always found a white, aſh-coloured, or reddiſh ſediment, which has neither ſmell nor taſte, except a very ſmall quantity of ſalt-petre. But if the water in boiling emits an ill ſmell, becomes thick, or leaves a black, fetid, pungent ſediment, it may be concluded that it contains an impure ſulphur, or ſome noxious ſalts not duly tempered. If oil of *Tartar* be dropped upon the above-mentioned *faeces*, they will remain unmoved, and no fermentation will enſue if the water be good. A few drops of the tincture of *Galls* will turn the ſediment black, if the water be impregnated with vitriol.

Method of finding out the ſalubrity of water.

It is certainly owing to the wholſomeneſs of the *Neckar* water that the carp and other fiſh taken in that river are better than thoſe of the *Rhine*.

Hereditary governor of the Rhine.

The elector *Palatine* claims as a privilege, from an ancient patent granted by the emperor, the property of the *Rhine*, and therefore ſtiles himſelf hereditary governor of the *Rhine*. He alſo aſſumes the title of *Dominus Rheni & Nicri*, or lord of the *Rhine* and *Neckar*; and, as ſuch, allows no *Wirtemberg* boats, or other veſſel, to come higher than *Heilbronn* upon that river. There are now at *Manheim* ſome pretty yachts,

† By equal ſpecific gravity the author and hydroſtical writers mean, when a body is equal in weight to an equal bulk of the fluid.

‡ The author muſt mean, when ſuch ſolids are placed even with the ſurface of the fluid; otherwiſe ſuch bodies will remain ſuſpended in any depth, according to the laws of *Hydroſtatics*.

and

and other veſſels, belonging to the elector. He alſo appoints an admiral of the *Palatinate*, which poſt was lately held by the marquis *d'Uterſon*. *Admiral of the* Palatinate.

The ſource of the *Rhine* is in the country of the *Griſons*: and the river is divided into the *Upper*, *Lower* and *Middle Rhine*. The laſt iſſues from the mountain of *St. Maria*; the *Upper Rhine* has its ſource in the mountain of *Criſtalt*; and the *Lower Rhine* is formed by the mountains of *Adula*, near the *Vogelberg*, and riſes originally from *Eiſberge*, which is above a *German* mile over. The gold *guldens*, ſtruck in ſeveral centuries, are an undeniable proof that gold duſt has been often found in the *Rhine*; and the *Rhenish* gold is mentioned by *Nonnus Panopolitanus*, *Dionyſ. XLIII. Otfridus*, the monk of *Weiſſenburg*, who lived in the ninth century, under *Lewis the German*, and was the author of the *German* tranſlation of the Goſpels, in the preface to that work, among other encomiums on the *Franks* who lived near the *Rhine* and the *Maine*, ſays, *Source of the* Rhine. *Gold found in the* Rhine.

Zi nuzze grehi man ouh thar
Er inti Kuphar
Joh bi thia Meina
Iſene ſteina
Ouh thara Zua fuagi
Silabar ginuagi
Joh leſent thar in lante
Gold in iro ſante.

'They alſo dig up metal and copper, to their great profit, and iron-'ore near the *Maine*, beſides great quantities of ſilver; and even from 'the ſand of that country they gather gold-duſt.'

The gathering of gold is one of the royalties belonging to the elector *Palatine*.

Gold-duſt is alſo found in the little river *Eder*, in the landgravate of *Heſſe*; but it is in very ſmall quantities. The late landgrave *Charles* had ſome ducats of the *Eder* gold coined, on which this inſcription is to be ſeen:

Caroli I. Haſſiæ Landgravii, Principis Hirſfeld. Comit. Cattor. Diec. Zig. Nid. ac Schawnburg moneta prim. aurea Ederæ aurifluæ.

Any perſon is permitted, by edict, to gather gold in the *Eder*; but ſuch gold muſt be delivered, after it is waſhed, into the landgrave's treaſury; where the perſon who brings it is paid at the rate of eighteen dollars

dollars * an ounce. The *Eder* flows hither from the country of *Waldeck*, where its ſand yields more gold than at *Heſſe*. In the country of *Schwartzburg* are ſeven of theſe rivulets which yield gold. Among which that of *Schwartz* contains the moſt, but is little regarded; for the prince does not allow the peaſants above ſixteen dollars an ounce for what gold they gather. Gold-duſt is likewiſe found in the *Saale*. And the widow of the famous *George Adam Struv* had a gold-waſh, as it is called at *Wenig-Jena*, from which ſhe reaped conſiderable profit.

Gold-duſt in Schwartz.

in the Saale.

Other natural curioſities, ſuch as bones, *&c.* of uncommon animals of a prodigious ſize, are alſo found in the bottom of the *Rhine*; particularly the teeth of two large fiſhes, which were found by the fiſhermen near *Rockſheim*, in the neighbourhood of *Worms*. Theſe were preſented by Dr. *Pincier* to Count *Solms*, who cauſed them to be hung up with an iron chain in his caſtle of *Leichen*. Dr. *Pincier* ſays, that he obſerved two large holes or tubes, which he imagines to have been the apertures through which the fiſh ſpouted out the water; but, poſſibly, they belonged to an elephant; for ſeveral bones of that animal have been found in theſe countries. Mr. *Gmelin*, an apothecary of *Tubingen*, is poſſeſſed of an elephant's lower jaw, which was taken out of the *Rhine* about two leagues from *Manheim*, and is not unlike the *Unicornu foſſile*. In Mr. *Kiſſer*'s fine cabinet at *Franckfort* on the *Maine* I ſaw the upper part of an elephant's head, which was found in the *Neckar*, near *Manheim*, at the depth of ſeven feet. This head weighs above two hundred pounds, is near five feet long; and the cavity for the *medulla ſpinalis*, the *proceſſus ſphenoideos*, the upper jaw teeth, the orbits of the eyes, which are twelve inches in diameter, and likewiſe the ſockets of the ivory teeth, are plainly diſcernable: one of the fore-teeth is ſtill remaining in it.

Ribs of a very uncommon bigneſs have been dug up near *Worms*; and in digging the foundations for the new works at *Manheim*, a tooth, which weighs ten pounds and a quarter, was found in the earth.

Want of inhabitants at Manheim.

I ſhall conclude my account of *Manheim* with obſerving, that it appears not to be ſufficiently inhabited; at leaſt, there is no great hurry or crowd in the ſtreets: and as the elector, on account of his ill ſtate of health, is confined to his chamber, and ſeldom ſtirs abroad, he gives himſelf but little concern about the gaiety and ſplendor of his court; ſo that there is not ſuch a vaſt number of equipages, and perſons of diſtinction, to be ſeen at *Manheim*, as a perſon would expect to meet meet with in a city where the elector's court reſides. Count *Veklen*, who is only maſter of the horſe, has the precedency here of all officers of ſtate and privy counſellors. This extraordinary diſtinction is ſhewed

* About three guineas.

him

him on account of his having been ſucceſſively in the ſervice of the late and preſent elector from his youth. Thoſe who wiſh well to the *Palatine* electoral family, are apprehenſive of a great alteration with regard to the ſucceſſion to *Juliers* and *Berg*, upon the demiſe of the preſent elector *; but time muſt determine this affair. In the mean while I am, *&c.* †.

Manheim, March 28, 1731.

LETTER XCVII.

Account of *Darmſtadt*, *Franckfort*, *Mentz*, and *Landau*.

SIR,

AS you are well acquainted with the ſtate of the Court of *Darmſtadt*, I need not fill up my letter with ſuch accounts as it muſt give one concern to ſpeak of. The counteſs of *Seibelsdorf*, lieutenant-general *Spiegel*'s daughter, is ſtill here. Her huſband, Count *Seibelsdorf*, who formerly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the landgrave of *Heſſe-Caſſel*'s ſervice, died of the gout at *Straſburg* in the year 1725. Darmſtadt.

The low ſtate of the finances have occaſioned a ſtop to be put to the building of the fine palace that was begun here; but the model of the whole is to be ſeen in the palace. Here is a very ſtrong ſtag, which draws in a chaiſe; and five others are bridled and put to a coach, which are as tractable as ſo many horſes. *Palace.* *Remarkable ſtag.*

The goodneſs of the ſoil may be inferred from the largeneſs of the aſparagus that grew laſt year at *Darmſtadt*; for one head of them weighed half a pound. Some hundreds of theſe aſparagus were ſent as a preſent to the elector *Palatine*. The gardeners in *Auſtria* generally lay ſome light ſticks of juniper or other wood over the aſparagus when they firſt appear above the ſurface of the earth, which ſhelter them from the inclemency of the weather, and cauſe them to ſhoot up a-pace: beſides, *Large aſparagus.*

* The preſent elector, by conſent of his *Pruſſian* majeſty, is ſtill in poſſeſſion of theſe provinces.

† The author concludes this letter with a Chronagram exhibiting the date of the year, which is here omitted as unworthy of ſuch a pen.

by this contrivance they are kept ſoft; for they are apt to grow hard when expoſed to the cold winds.

Franckfort. *Franckfort* (ſo called *quaſi*, ford of the *Franks*) lies about three *German* miles from *Darmſtadt*. The road between theſe two cities is for the moſt part very ſandy.

Fairs. The fairs held at *Franckfort* are famous all over *Europe*; and ſome merchants, who are competent judges, have aſſured me, that ten millions of dollars would hardly purchaſe the merchandizes expoſed to ſale at one of theſe fairs, the goods in the warehouſes and ſhops included. If this computation be juſt, the *Franckfort* exceed the *Leipſick* fairs; though the latter, by reaſon of the ſmallneſs of the town, make a greater ſhow.

Revenue. The yearly revenue of the city of *Franckfort*, including all the branches of it, is computed at ſix hundred thouſand *guldens*.*

Aurea Bulla. Among the curioſities which attract the attention of a foreigner at *Franckfort*, the *Aurea Bulla*, or golden bull, may juſtly be reckoned the principal. It is kept in the town-houſe, in a tortoiſeſhell-box ſet with mother of pearl and lined with yellow velvet. The book, or bull itſelf, is very much ſoiled; but a particular deſcription of it, *&c.* is to be met with in *Thulemarius*.

Briage over the Maine. The bridge built over the *Maine*, from *Franckfort* to *Sachſen-hauſen* is four hundred and fifty common paces in length; and over a gate as you enter upon it is the following inſcription in gold letters:

Leopoldo I.
Romano Imperatore Auguſtiſſimo,
Germaniæ, Hungariæ, Bohemiæ Rege,
Felici Patriæ verè Patre
Feliciter Imperii habenas temperante,
Turritum hoc propugnaculum
Reſtauravit
S. P. Q. F.

'In the reign of *Leopold* I. the moſt auguſt emperor of the *Romans* 'and *Germany*, king of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, the true father of his 'country, under whoſe happy auſpices the empire enjoys an interrupted 'proſperity, this fortified gate was repaired by the city of *Franckfort*.'

* About 70,000 l. ſterling.

Near

Near the high altar in the cathedral ſtands the monument of the emperor *Gunther*, who was of the houſe of *Schwartzburg*; and near it is the chapel where the emperor is uſually elected. It is very ſmall, dark, and without any ornaments, except the red cloth with which it is hung near the altar in that part where the electors or their repreſentatives ſit. On the wall of this chapel are ſeveral printed philoſophical *Theſes*, as *Caligo Logica*, &c. *Arbor ſcientiæ in ſuas diſtincta propagines*, &c. *Propago Phyſicæ. Phyſica eſt ſcientia ſpeculativa*, &c. and the like jargon; which would better become a Jeſuitical ſchool of Metaphyſics than this place. *Cathedral.*

In this church is alſo to be ſeen a curious clock, conſiſting of three parts or diviſions. In the loweſt, which looks like a kalendar, are ſeveral circles, the firſt of which ſhews the days and months; the ſecond the golden number, with the age and change of the moon; and the third the dominical letter. The fourth and fifth circles repreſent the ancient *Roman* kalendar. On the ſixth are the names of the apoſtles and martyrs, the length of the days and nights, and the entrance of the ſun into the twelve ſigns of the Zodiac. The ſeventh and eighth circles exhibit the hours and minutes when the ſun riſes and ſets. In the eleventh circle the diviſions of the twelve ſigns of the Zodiac, the four ſeaſons, the twelve months, &c. are marked. The circle in the centre ſhews the moveable feaſts. The figures which ſtrike the hours in this clock repreſent two ſmiths with hammers in their hands. This curious piece of clock-work was put up in the year 1605, and repaired for the firſt time in 1704. *Fine clock.*

In the church of the *Predicants* are two altars ſtanding oppoſite each other, which are decorated with two pieces of painting by *Albert Durer*; one of them repreſents our Saviour's aſcenſion, and the other the aſſumption of the Virgin *Mary*: but the latter is only a copy; the original having fallen into the elector of *Bavaria*'s hands. *Predicants church. Paintings.*

Neither the *French* nor *German* Calviniſts have yet been able to obtain permiſſion for the public exerciſe of their religion at *Franckfort*; but are obliged to go to *Bockenheim*, which lies about a league from the city, in the county of *Hanau*, for that purpoſe. Though the journey to this place takes up but half an hour, it is ſtill a great inconveniency to thoſe who have not horſes or carriages of their own. The expence of a hackney coach for four perſons amounts at leaſt to ſixty dollars a year*, for *Sunday* mornings only, excluſive of the afternoon and *Thurſday* morning lectures. The number of coaches which generally go thither is about two hundred and fifty; many wealthy perſons in *Franckfort* being *State of the Calviniſts.*

* About ten guineas.

of the reformed church: and there is a common saying at *Franckfort*, 'That the *Roman*-catholics have the churches, the *Lutherans* the magi-'stracy, and the *Calvinists* the money.'

Dr. Kisner's cabinet. Dr. *John George Kismer* * has a fine collection of ores, salts, gems, fossile wood, marble, and petrifactions. Among the last is a very remarkable human skull, which is said to have petrified on a gibbet. The elephant's head, found in the *Neckar* near *Manheim*, which is in this collection, I have already taken notice of. In a quarry close by the city of *Franckfort* are found a great many petrified sea-shells of several kinds.

Large hasel-tree. The hasel-tree, to be seen in Mr. *Hassel*'s garden in this city, of which the *Franckfort* chronicles make mention above two hundred years ago, is another natural curiosity. The lower part of its trunk is seven *Franckfort* ells † in circumferance; its height is equal to that of the houses near it; and it still bears nuts every year. The shells of the nuts it produces are very thick; but the kernel has the same flavour as those of other nuts. The emperor *Leopold* dined twice under this tree. The soil of this garden must be particularly favourable to hasel-trees; for though the adjacent ground yields only common shrubs, four hazel-trees, planted within these fifteen years in Mr. *Hassel*'s garden, are above twenty feet high already. These recruits are the more necessary, as the above-mentioned old tree begins to decay.

Messieurs Von Uffenbach. Arts and sciences flourish at *Franckfort*; and three brothers of the name of *Uffenbach* are great encouragers of them, who are at the same time an ornament to literature. All learned travellers are charmed with their knowledge and politeness. *Conrad*, the eldest, is a burgo-master of the city, and has a fine library, which, both for manuscripts and printed books, is equalled by few private collections ‡. The middle brother has a collection of designs, copper-plates, paintings, antiquities, mathematical and mechanical instruments; many of which are his own work: he also draws extremely well, and has travelled.

Baron Lon's *cabinet*, &c. Baron *Lon*, counsellor to his *Prussian* majesty, has a good collection of books, and a closet of pictures. Several curiosities, together with some antiques, and sculpture in wood by *Albert Durer*, may be seen at M. *Von Der Burg*'s, a merchant, who has also several fine pictures done by some of his ancestors of the same name, who were famous painters in *Holland* ‖. Mr. *Uchell*'s cabinet exhibits antiquities, urns, coins, and

* This learned physician died in the year 1734.

† A *Franckfort* ell is about two feet three inches.

‡ This gentleman died in the year 1734; and his valuable collecti n was dispersed, being sold at several auctions.

‖ *Vid. Kanold's Musaogr. p.* 150.

paintings.

paintings. Dr. *Ochs* has a numerous collection of coins. M. *Diſterweg*, a merchant, has an extraordinary collection of maps, and ſeveral mechanical inventions, which may be of great uſe in turning, ſawing, boring, and plaining.

Account of M. Edelſheim.

I now proceed to the account you deſire of M. *Edelſheim*. This gentleman has done great ſervices to the houſe of *Hanau*, and is univerſally extolled for his genius, learning, and other good qualities, on account of which he has been honoured with a patent of nobility. When he was admitted among the Imperial knights of the *Upper-Rhine*, his arms, according to cuſtom, were to be painted in the hall, with thoſe of his four immediate anceſtors on each ſide, as a proof of his deſcent from a good family: theſe four ſhields, inſtead of the arms of his anceſtors, contained theſe words: *I. Deo Autore. II. Cæſare Directore. III. Nobilitatis Favore. IV. Studio & Labore.*

Mentz.

Though I did not viſit *Mentz* in this tour, yet as I have formerly had an opportunity of taking a full view of that city, I am unwilling entirely to omit it in this letter; eſpecially as a curious traveller will meet there with ſeveral things worthy of his notice. In the cathedral are ſome good monuments of the archbiſhops, canons, *&c.* The high altar is ſo contrived, that the prieſt faces the people, and needs not turn about, as uſual, at pronouncing the words *Dominus vobiſcum*. The church is arched and lofty, but darkiſh, which is a fault common to moſt ancient buildings. The principal thing worth ſeeing here is the treaſury, which is ſhewn for a ducat or two, by two officers nominated by the dean, and conſiſts of jewels, rich veſtments, and other church furniture; particularly an *oſtenſorium*, valued at twenty-four thouſand dollars.

Cathedral.

Carthuſian monaſtery.

The *Auguſtine* nuns of St. *Agnes* have a very elegant church at *Mentz*. The *Carthuſian* monaſtery without the city, not far from the *Favorita*, is worth ſeeing for its beautiful church; in which are thirty two ſtalls of a fine ſort of wood curiouſly inlaid with ivory. The artiſt who made them was a *Hamburgher*; and the monks value theſe ſeats at no leſs than a thouſand dollars each.

The high ſtreet is ſtrait, broad and well built: It is likewiſe adorned with a large fountain. Not far from the fountain ſtands a ſtately palace, built by two brothers of the name of *Dalberg*. Oppoſite to it ſtands Mr. *Ingelſheim*'s houſe, which is indeed very ſpacious, but of elegance not to be compared with that of the *Dalberg*'s. The country hereabouts affords a red ſandy ſtone, with white veins, like that of marble; which looks mighty well in buildings. They are now building the *German* houſe; which will be a very ſuperb ſtructure when finiſhed.

The

Favorita. The palace where the elector reſides has nothing remarkable. But the *Favorita* is a modern edifice; and for its ſituation and proſpect over the *Rhine* and *Maine*, the architecture, and the diſpoſition of the garden, which is adorned with pyramids, ſtatues, caſcades, and other water works, is a moſt elegant and delightful place. The building deſigned for the orangery is properly the *corps de logis*, or the main body of the palace, and the three pavilions on each ſide ſerve for lodgings for the gentlemen of the Court, officers and domeſtics, when the elector is here. The apartments where his highneſs reſides are void of all ſymmetry and elegance, and, excepting one hall, has nothing to recommend it.

Confux of the Maine and Rhine. Before the *Rhine* reaches the city of *Mentz*, it is joined by the *Maine*, juſt oppoſite to the *Favorita*. That the waters of theſe rivers continue unmixed for a conſiderable way from the place of their conflux, is plainly diſcernable, becauſe the water of the *Maine* is reddiſh and more turbid than that of the *Rhine*; ſo that theſe rivers do not completely mix their water till they come to *Bingen*, about four miles below *Mentz*; where the mountains on both ſides gradually cloſing together, as it were, compell them to a more intimate and cloſer union.

Bridge of boats. There is a bridge of boats over the *Rhine* at *Mentz*, which is ſeven hundred and ſixty ſix common paces in length. The *Roman* hiſtorians make very early mention of this city; and indeed not only *Roman* coins, but ſtatues, altars and inſcriptions, have been dug up in ſeveral parts of it.*

Roman *antiquities.* Some will have the *Eichelſtein*, or acorn ſtone, ſo called from its figure, to be the tomb of *Claudius Druſus Germanicus*; but this opinion is grounded on a very weak foundation: Beſides, the *Eichelſtein* rather ſeems to have been originally a watch tower.† It is at preſent included within

* The time of the foundation of *Mentz*, like that of other ancient cities, is grounded on very uncertain conjectures. *Cluverius* is unqueſtionably miſtaken in dating its origin ſo late as the time of *Druſus Nero*, who ſays in his *Germ. antiq. l. II. c.* 13. *Moguntiacum oppidum primum ſui conditorem habuit Cl. Druſum Neronem, Cæſaris Auguſti privignum, Tiberii imperatoris fratrem, qui caſtra hic legionum poſuit, locumque mœnibus haud dubie firmavit.* 'The city 'of *Mentz*, was firſt built by *Claudius Druſus Nero*, *Auguſtus*'s ſon-in-law, and *Tiberius*'s 'brother, who formed a camp here for his army, and walled it round.' Others, on the contrary, date the origin of it too early in aſcribing the building of it to *Trebeta*, ſon of *Ninus*, king of *Aſſyria*; and others again to *Trevir*, ſon of *Mannus*, a *German* king. The different ſituation of ancient and modern *Mentz* is ſpoken of by *Munſter Coſmogr. p.* 480. *Moguntiacum paulo remotius à Rheno abfuit, id quod ruinæ quædam adhuc in agro Moguntino oſtendunt. Et ubi hodie eſt Moguntiacum, olim munimenta fuere Romanorum adverſus Alemannos ad ipſam Rheni ripam.* 'Mentz anciently ſtood a little farther from the *Rhine*; as is evident 'from ſome ruins ſtill to be ſeen without the city. But the preſent ſituation of *Mentz* was 'taken up by ſome fortifications built by the *Romans* on the banks of the *Rhine*, to keep 'the *Germans* in awe.

† The whole ſtory about *Druſus*'s tomb reſts only on the following paſſage in *Eutropius*'s *Breviar. hiſt. Rom. l. VII. c.* 8. *Poſt hunc Claudius fuit, patruus Caligulæ, Druſi, qui apud Mogontiacum*

within the citadel on St. *Jacobſberg*. On the other ſide of the city, namely, towards the *Rhine*, ſome new fortifications were begun in the year 1712, when the labourers found not only ſeveral *Roman* urns, but alſo ancient medals of copper, ſilver, and gold. They alſo dug up a kind of white ſtone, chiefly compoſed of ſmall ſhells which have a very beautiful appearance through a microſcope. As for petrifactions, I obſerved at *Ober-lochſtein*, in the electorate of *Mentz*, very beautiful impreſſions of the *oſtreo-pecten*, on a yellowiſh kind of clay or loam. *Petrifactions.*

From *Manheim* I went to *Landau*, which lies at the diſtance of five *German* miles from the former: It is ſituated on a low plain, and the moraſs before the *German* or *Manheim* gate is a good defence to it. On the other ſide, namely, without the *French* gate, are very ſtrong out-works, which are excellently contrived for the mutual defence of each other. *Landau* at the beginning of this century was three times taken on this ſide; in the laſt or fourth ſiege, however, the *French* made the greateſt efforts on the ſide of the *Manheim* gate. This fortification was planned by *Vauban*; and round it are ſeven *Tours baſtionnées*, which conſiſt of two ſtories and a platform above; ſo that they form three batteries, in order to defend any breaches that may happen to be made. Every *Tour baſtionnée* has alſo its counter-guard. The lower part of the fortification is faced with free ſtone, and the upper part with brick. Landau. *Fortifications.*

The river *Queich* runs thro' the middle of the city, and has at a vaſt expence been made navigable; ſo that at preſent proviſions, ſtone, wood, and other neceſſaries, are brought hither by water.

The council houſe ſtands on the large market place; and is but a ſmall and ill contrived edifice.

In the pariſh church, the *Simultaneum* is regularly obſerved by the *Papiſts* and *Lutherans*. The *Auguſtines* have a convent here; but the *Calviniſts* are not allowed the public exerciſe of their religion, though two *Swiſs* battalions, who, with the greateſt part of their officers, are of that perſuaſion, are at preſent in garriſon here. The adjacent country is pleaſantly interſperſed with vineyards, country ſeats, and villages: Only three ſmall villages belong to *Landau*; for the dominions of the elector *Palatine* extend ſo far this way, that they lie within half a league of the city. Lutheran *worſhip.*

Mogontiacum monumentum habet, filius cujus & Caligula nepos erat. 'To him ſucceeded 'Claudius, uncle to *Caligula*, and ſon of *Druſus*, who has a monument at *Mentz*.' *Dio Caſſius hiſt. l.* 55. ſpeaks ſtill more ambiguouſly, when he only places this monument πρὸς τῷ Ῥήνῳ 'near the *Rhine*.' *Otto Friſing.* confidently ſays in his *Chron. l. III. c. 4. Monſtratur adhuc monumentum Druſi Moguntiæ, per modum pyræ.* 'The monument of *Druſus* 'is ſtill ſhewn at *Mentz*, which is built in the ſhape of a funeral pile.'

Landau

Inſcriptions, and medals on the ſieges.

Landau has but two gates: Over that towards *Manheim*, the figure of the ſun is cut on ſtone, with this inſcription:

Nec pluribus impar. 'Not inferior to many.'

Which was the motto of *Lewis* XIV. of *France*.*

On one ſide of the medal ſtruck in honour of *Joſeph*, king of the *Romans*, who took this city from the *French* in 1702, is the head of that prince, with theſe words:

Joſephus D. G. Rom. & Hung. Rex.

The reverſe repreſents the ſiege of the city with this legend:

Armorum Primitiæ, i. e. 'The firſt fruits of his arms.'

And the exergue:

Landavia recepta d. 10. *Sept.* 1702.

'*Landau* retaken the 10th of *Sept.* 1702.'

The money which *Melac*, the *French* governor, cauſed to be coined in the extremity of the ſiege, is a ſmall oblong piece of ſilver plate, with the commandant's arms, and theſe words:

4. *Livre* †5.
Landav. 1702.

But ſuch pieces are by no means a certain proof of the length and extremities of a ſiege; and ſome governors, it may be preſumed, for want of other monuments, have uſed theſe expedients, in order to commemorate their pretended heroiſm. This city was again taken by the *French* in the year 1703, when the emperor *Leopold*, in a letter written with his own hand, complimented count *de Frize*, the imperial governor, on the gallant reſiſtance he made. But the following year the above-mentioned *Joſeph* king of the *Romans*, who commanded on the

* *Voltaire* ſays of this motto, *(Siecle de Louis XIV.) Le corps ne répreſente pas ce que la légende ſignifie; et cette légende n'a pas un ſens aſſez clair, et aſſez déterminé.* 'The device 'does not repreſent what the motto ſignifies; and indeed the motto has neither perſpicuity 'nor preciſion.'

Rhine,

Rhine, reduced the place a ſecond time, notwithſtanding the *French* governor *Laubanie* made a vigorous reſiſtance in defence of it. A medal ſtruck in memory of this action repreſents on one ſide the head of *Joſeph* king of the *Romans*, with theſe words:

Joſephus D. G. Rom. Imperator.

On the reverſe is a woman, with an angel behind her, leaning on a ſhield under the imperial ſtandard or *Roman* eagle, the ſtaff of which is decorated with a branch of palm and a mural crown. In the ſhield are theſe words:

De Landavia iterum d. XXV. Nov.

i. e. 'Landau taken the ſecond time *Nov.* 25, 1704.'

In the exergue is this motto:

Securitas Provinciarum.

'The ſafety of the provinces.'*

On another medal ſtruck on this occaſion is to be ſeen the king of the *Romans*, with this title:

Joſephus D. G. Rom. & Hung. Rex.

On the reverſe is repreſented the city of *Landau* beſieged, with the following words:

Ceſſit ſecundum Cæſari.

'It has yielded to *Cæſar* a ſecond time.'

In the exergue:

Landavia bis capta d. 25. *Nov.* 1704.†

In theſe words, however, there is a palpable blunder; for *bis* properly ſignifies *twice*, and not a ſecond time.

* Several chronograms, in which the *German* and *French* Wits ſeem to outvie each other, are here omitted.

† One would imagine that this inſcription had been the work of ſome honeſt *Hibernian*; for it ſignifies 'that the town was taken *twice* on the 25th of *November*, 1704.'

The inſcription round the edge is as follows:

Victoriarum An. MDCCIV. felix complementum.

'The happy crown of his victories in the year 1704.'

In the year 1713 *Landau* was again beſieged by the *French*, when prince *Alexander* of *Wurtemberg*, though at laſt obliged to ſurrender, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by making a very noble reſiſtance. The ſilver coins ſtruck in this laſt ſiege were octangular pieces, and in four places marked with A. C. The inſcription as follows:

Pro Cæſ. & Imp. 'For the emperor and the empire.'

In the centre were the *Wurtemberg* arms, within the *Inſignia* of the order of Hunters, and theſe letters, indicating the duke's name and titles:

C. A. H. Z. W. 1713.

Bel. Landau
2. Fl. 8. K.

i. e. 'The ſiege of *Landau:* two *guilders* eight *crutzers*.'

There were other pieces ſtruck of half that value.

It is remarkable, that *Landau* has been always better defended at every ſiege than the preceding: However, *Melac* is not entitled to any great ſhare of this encomium; for his efforts for the defence of the place were ill timed, ſo that he injudiciouſly waſted his ammunition, without ſucceſs.

How far a cannon may be heard.

Inſtances of it

During the laſt ſiege in 1713, I happened to be at *Cologn* on the *Rhine*, where, in a calm night, by placing the ear to the ground, without the city, a perſon might hear the exploſion of every cannot ſhot before *Landau*, though theſe two cities are above thirty *German* miles a-part. In the laſt century, when the *French* bombarded *Genoa*, the exploſions were plainly heard at *Leghorn*, which is ninety *Italian* miles from the former, in a direct line. The mountains and vallies may be ſo ſituated, and of ſuch a conſtitution, as rather to propagate than intercept or diminiſh ſounds. And, probably, it was owing to this, that the cannonading of the citadel of *Turin*, in the year 1706, was heard at *Lauſanne*, though the former is ſeventy leagues diſtant from the latter. Another time, when the powder-magazine in *Turin* was accidentally blown

blown up, the ſhock at *Verua*, which lies about three leagues from that city, was greater than at *Turin* itſelf. About ten years ago, when the like misfortune happened in the powder-magazine at *Upper-Aurach*, the caſtle of *Tubingen*, which is three *German* miles from the former, was ſenſibly ſhaken by the exploſion.

I met with little or nothing curious between *Landau* and *Luneville*. The roads are very bad as far as *Weiſſenburg*, where we entered upon the cauſeways. This town lies in an extenſive vale; but its fortifications are all old and decayed, Weiſſenburg.

Hagenau is both larger and better fortified than *Wiſſenburg*; but the buildings in it are very irregular. Hagenau.

The country about *Savern* is very pleaſant, and planted with rows of trees; and as the cardinal of *Rohan* often reſides at his new-built ſeat in this country, he has cut viſta's through the woods, both for his own diverſion, and that of foreigners who delight in hunting. A little beyond *Savern* we aſcended a very ſteep rock, at the top of which is an inſcription on ſtone, ſignifying, that this road was impracticable for carriages in the year 1616; however, it is long ſince that it has been thoroughly completed for that purpoſe. Savern.

The *Lorrain* money is ſo very light, that thirty-one livres of *Lorrain** make but twenty-four *French* livres.

Luneville, May 1, 1731.

* A livre of *Lorrain* is about 8d. ſterling, and a *French* livre is about 10d.

LETTER XCVIII.

Account of *Luneville*, *Nancy*, and the Court of *Lorrain*.

SIR,

Luneville. *LUNEVILLE*, before the year 1702, was a very mean place: but the *French*, at the beginning of this century, having thrown a garriſon into *Nancy*; the late duke of *Lorrain*, in order to remove all ſuſpicion that the emperor might entertain of his partiality, withdrew to *The palace.* *Luneville*, and there built a palace. This ſeat he afterwards made his place of reſidence in ſummer; but about thirteen years ſince a great part of this edifice was deſtroyed by fire, which, however, in a ſhort time, *Phœnix*-like, roſe more beautiful from its aſhes. The new palace at firſt was covered with iron-plates, and overlaid with a kind of varniſh, which, it was pretended, would ſecure the iron from contracting any ruſt; but experience ſhewed the contrary: for as theſe plates were not properly joined together, the rain penetrated through, and rotted the timber-work in ſuch a manner, that the duke was obliged to remove laſt year to *Comercy*, whilſt a new roof was laid, the expence of which amounted to four hundred thouſand livres.

The garden belonging to the palace is elegantly laid out on the banks of the river *Vezouſe:* but the adjacent country is ſomewhat low and marſhy. The Court is ſtill very ſplendid, though much altered from what it was in the year 1716, when I was firſt at *Luneville*. The former duke, beſides a multitude of other officers and ſervants, had fifty gentlemen of the bed-chamber; however, that ſtate could not have been kept up, had the ſalaries been on the ſame extravagant footing as in other Courts. But the fondneſs for honorary titles, in great numbers of *Lorrainers* and *French*, rendered the expence ſo inconſiderable, that of the above-mentioned fifty gentlemen, ſcarce twenty had any ſalary; and even theſe had no more than ſix hundred livres of *Lorrain* * a year. The firſt preſident of the parliament of *Lorrain* had but two thouſand livres a year; which was alſo the uſual ſalary of a miniſter of ſtate. One inconveniency attending ſuch ſmall appointments was, that the officers could not live ſuitably to their poſts; and ſome gentlemen of the

* About 15 l. or 16 l. ſterling.

bed-

bed-chamber were not able even to keep a footman. The preſent duke has reduced the number of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to twelve, and gives each of them a ſalary of eighteen hundred livres a year.

Formerly this court kept fourteen public tables, namely, four for the ducal family, one for the ſteward of the houſhold, another for the under ſteward of the houſhold, another for the gentlemen of the bed chamber, another for the officers of the guards, and another for the chaplains and the confeſſor, *&c.* But at preſent theſe alſo are reduced to four, the firſt of which is for the duke and the noblemen whom he invites; the ſecond for the dutcheſs dowager, the princeſſes, and ladies; the third is the marſhal's table, where thoſe foreigners who do not dine with the duke are admitted together with their governors and officers; and the fourth for the gentlemen of the bed chamber. The uſual diverſion after ſupper is play. And if the company divides into two parties, the duke is at the head of one, and prince *Charles*, the duke's brother, at the head of the other. Princeſs *Anne*, the youngeſt of the duke's two ſiſters, was born in 1714, and is a lady of extraordinary beauty.

The dutcheſs dowager.

The dutcheſs dowager, who is of the houſe of *Orleans*, was born in the year 1676, and owes her marriage to baron *Lilienroth*, the *Swediſh* envoy, who, at the peace of *Ryſwick*, propoſed it to the houſe of *Lorrain*, as a means for creating a better harmony between this Court and that of *France*. She is very fond of cards, comedies, parties of pleaſure, *&c.* and indeed no diverſion comes amiſs to her. She never has ſhewn any great fondneſs for the *Germans*; whereas the duke always treats them with the greateſt marks of eſteem. The game of *Lanſquenet* is very much played here; and tho' that, as well as other games of chance, which ſo often prove the ruin of young people, are prohibited all over the duke's dominions; yet it is played at court with the dutcheſs; and every one is welcome to try his fortune, without being put to the trouble of ſhewing his coat of arms, or making known his employments.*

Character of the duke.

The preſent duke ſpeaks high *Dutch* very fluently, and prefers that language to the *French*.† His ſtature is of the middle ſize, and he wears his own hair, which is of a cheſnut colour and curled. The prince, his brother, is ſomething taller and of a fairer complexion. It may be conjectured that this duke may in time become one of the firſt monarchs in *Europe*, both as to power and the adminiſtration of it.‡ The prudence and penetration, which on all occaſions he ſhewed in his younger years, deſerve the higheſt commendations. He is extremely courteous and af-

* This ſeems to be the cuſtom in ſeveral Courts in *Germany*.

† This muſt give one no very high idea of his taſte for the *Belles lettres*.

‡ This prince is now emperor of *Germany*, and his brother prince *Charles* of *Lorrain* is celebrated for his military accompliſhments.

fable

fable to foreigners, and when he hunts is ſo familiar, that ſome indiſcreet travellers of our country [*Germany*] have fallen into an error, by preſuming to take the ſame liberties with the duke at Court, as they did in the field. But a ſingle word; a look from the duke; or even his ſilence, have ſoon convinced them of their miſtake. His dreſs is plain, and very far from the *French* faſhion. About a year ago, when he went to *Paris* to receive the inveſtiture of the dutchy of *Bar*, he ordered ſome very rich clothes to be made for him in that city in the neweſt faſhion; and his envoy met him about a day's journey from *Paris*, with a whole trunk-full of wearing apparel. During his ſtay at the *French* Court, he conformed himſelf with ſo much eaſe to the manner of living there, that one would have imagined he had been brought up in the Court of *France*, and ſpent all his life among that gay people. How he has endeared himſelf alſo to other nations by the like eaſe and affability in his behaviour, is well known. As for chaſtity, that rare virtue among young princes, he is ſo irreproachable, that he has never been in the leaſt ſuſpected of keeping a miſtreſs.

Prince of Craon and his lady.

In the late duke's time, the prince *de Craon*, of the houſe of *Beauvau*, was in great favour; and the duke omitted no means of enriching him: For he not only beſtowed the lordſhip of *Craon* upon him, and the poſt of maſter of the horſe, but likewiſe other rich preſents; and often ſuffered him to win from him at billiards and other games, thirty thouſand livres at a time. His lady may ſtill be reckoned a Beauty, though ſhe has had three and twenty children. Her eldeſt daughter is *Coadjutrice* at *Remiremont*, and her youngeſt is married to the prince of *Lixin*.*

The father of this nobleman ſtiles himſelf Count *de Marſan*; and his mother was *Catharina Tereſia*, counteſs of *Matignon*. Before his marriage he had a regiment in the *French* ſervice, which he alſo enjoyed ſometime after; and, being knight of the order of *Malta*, was called the *Chevalier de Lorrain*.

That *Lorrain* formerly belonged to the *German* empire, is unqueſtionable: But it is alſo no leſs known, that, in the laſt century, this country was diſmembered from the empire, and erected into a ſove-

Ceremonies at Court.

reignty. On account of this alteration the ceremonial at the Court of

* This marriage gave little ſatisfaction to either party, it being ſuch a force put upon the inclinations of the young prince. And though the lady wanted neither wit nor beauty, he could never be prevailed on to cohabit with her as his wife, ſo that the marriage was never conſummated. The prince of *Lixin*, in the year 1734, loſt his life near the *Rhine*, in a duel with the duke *de Richlieu*, though it was ſaid in the news-papers that he was killed in the trenches before *Philipsburg*. His widow, in the year 1739, entered on a happier marriage with the marquis *de Mirepoix*, then ambaſſador from *France* to *Vienna*, and ſince to *London*.

Lorrain is carried to a great height; for the duke in his own palace gives the right hand to no *German* prince, unleſs he be an elector, as the late duke's brother was. The eſtabliſhment of the houſhold, *&c.* is after the *French* manner; and the higheſt tribunal bears the name of a parliament, as it does in *France*. The dutchy of *Bar*, indeed, may appeal to the parliament of *Paris*; which, with the homage paid to the king of *France* for this little ſpot of land, cannot be ſuppoſed to ſit eaſy on the houſe of *Lorrain*. For the duke at the inveſtiture of it, is obliged to attend in perſon, and to kneel on a cuſhion before the *French* king's throne, without ſword, hat, or cane. On the death of *Lewis* XIV. the duke of *Lorrain* endeavoured to obtain leave that this ceremony might be performed on his part by proxy; and the duke *Regent* of *France*, is ſaid to have been inclinable to admit of it. But as the parliament of *Paris* oppoſed it, all that the duke of *Lorrain* could obtain was a reſpite, till the king himſelf ſhould take the government upon him. Accordingly, about a year ſince, his Highneſs was obliged to conform to the ſame diſagreeable ceremony which his father had ſubmitted to in the year 1699. I have been informed, but I cannot anſwer for the truth of it, that at the laſt inveſtiture the doors of the apartments were thrown open whilſt the duke was upon his knees, contrary to a promiſe made him, that no ſpectators ſhould be admitted till that part of the ceremony ſhould be over.

Appeal from the dutchy of Bar.

Ceremony at the inveſtiture of it.

As for the *German* fiefs of *Nomeny*, and ſome other lands and privileges, the duke receives the inveſtiture of them from his imperial majeſty by proxy. The lordſhip of *Comercy* is a particular ſovereignty, which was conferred on *Charles Henry*, prince of *Vaudemont*, formerly governor of the *Milaneſe*, as an equivalent for his other claims. But he dying without legitimate iſſue in the year 1723, it devolved again to the houſe of *Lorrain*.

German *fiefs.*

Comercy.

Popery is the predominant, and indeed the only religion tolerated in the dominions of the duke of *Lorrain*: And ſuch care is taken to ſupport it, that it is a capital crime for any ſubject of *Lorrain* to quit the church of *Rome*, and embrace Proteſtantiſm; for whoever is convicted of this, though chargeable with no other crime, is condemned to be hanged. Duke *Charles* II. General of the league in *France*, was the author of this ſevere law, who looked upon this as a certain proof of his orthodoxy. His ſucceſſors have from time to time carefully renewed this edict; and Mr. *Neccar*, profeſſor of the civil law at *Geneva*, informed me that a convert, who had the good fortune to make his eſcape, was hanged in effigy in *Lorrain*.

Religion.

Turning Proteſtant puniſhed with death.

As the bigotry and rigour of the dukes of *Lorrain* have been ſo remarkable in this particular, it ſeems the more ſurpriſing that *Catharine*,

a daughter of *Antony*, king of *Navarre*, ſiſter to *Henry* IV. of *France*, and the widow of *Henry*, duke of *Lorrain*, was allowed the exerciſe of her religion. But this indulgence was confined to the palace of *Mallegrange*, and the proteſtant worſhip was performed there only in private. Foreign proteſtants whether travellers, or ſettled in *Lorrain*, indeed, meet with no moleſtation on account of their religion: But when they die, their bodies muſt be carried out of the country to be interred. Even baron *Forſtner*, who for many years had been private miniſter of ſtate here, and had done great ſervices to the duke, was not exempted from this unreaſonable law. For, at his deceaſe in the year 1724, his body was carried to be interred to *Markirch*, or *S. Marie aux mines*, about a day's journey from *Nancy*; half of which belongs to *Lorrain*, and the other half to the prince of *Birchenfelt*.

Proteſtants not ſuffered to be buried here.

Worſhip of the Hoſt.

When the hoſt or *le bon Dieu*, as it is called, is carried before the centinels, or even the main guard, they fall on their knees; and all the ſoldiers and officers, with heads uncovered, ſalute it, the drums beating all the time. The bigotry of the papiſts at *Cologn*, *Triers*, and the neighbouring provinces in *Germany* is carried ſo far in many particulars, that even the *Romaniſts* of other countries object againſt ſome of their ceremonies in general terms; yet it muſt be allowed, that the *Lorrainers* come very little ſhort of the former. In this, however, they imitate the *French*, namely, they ſuffer no malefactors to be buried in conſecrated ground; and by this prohibition, poſſibly, the commiſſion of many crimes are prevented,

Nobility's loſs of privileges.

Formerly the nobility of *Lorrain* enjoyed many conſiderable privileges, and, collectively, as ſtates of the country, had a ſhare in all acts of importance relating to the Public. But under duke *Charles* IV. they were deprived of this valuable jewel, with which they loſt a great part of their dignity. However, they ſtill enjoy rich fiefs; and it is now a cuſtom, that a parcel of land belonging to a peaſant, or a burgher, which, as ſuch, has been ſubject to pay contributions, becomes exempt from them upon a nobleman's getting it into his hands; and this immunity continues, till it devolves again to a plebeian. In the dutchy of *Bar* a perſon is accounted a gentleman whoſe mother is noble, though his father be but a burgher. The dukes of *Lorrain* are ſovereign princes, and conſequently have the power of conferring nobility; but it may be eaſily conceived, that many abuſes are here introduced in this particular; and that mean or unworthy perſons, who can procure a patent by money or intereſt, are often promoted to a rank which juſtly belongs only to perſons of merit. The prince of *Vaudemont*, ſovereign of *Comercy*, likewiſe confers patents of nobility. But this muſt gradually either diminiſh the ſovereign's revenues, or bring an inſupportable burthen upon the

Prince de Vaudemont.

the reſt of the ſubjects, becauſe the nobleſſe are exempted from impoſts, &c. on their perſons and goods. The ancient nobility here not only deſpiſe the new, but likewiſe all the *Gens de robe*, as they are called, tho' they be of ancient families of diſtinction.

At the beginning of the preſent century, the ſovereign of this country had the dutchy of *Milan* aſſigned him in exchange for *Lorrain*, by the treaty of partition. As the duke dreaded the power of *France*, he prudently diſſembled, and ſeemed very well ſatisfied; but at the ſame time expreſſed his deſire, that all the powers of *Europe* might give their conſent to his new ſettlement; and that all the prerogatives which he was poſſeſſed of in *Lorrain*, might be annexed to the ſovereignty of the dutchy of *Milan*. Theſe two articles he juſtly concluded would meet with ſuch difficulties, that the affair muſt neceſſarily have miſcarried, even without the intervention of any other change in the affairs of *Europe*.

The duke's revenue.

The duke's yearly revenue amounts to about two millions of *Rheniſh guilders*;* fourteen hundred thouſand of which are ſaid to ariſe only from the ſalt works of *Roſieres* and *Dieuze*. The *Rheniſh guilder* at preſent is valued here at three *livres* five *ſols*. The ducal lands are indeed of very great extent; but are in ſeveral places divided and ſeparated by the *French* territories. Towards *Franche-Comté*, and the mountain *Vogeſus*, the ſoil is far from being fertile; and I doubt whether the few mines of iron, copper, tin and ſilver, or the agate, chalcedony, and the like gems found there, be a compenſation for the ſterility of the land.

Soil.

Academy at Luneville.

The academy at *Luneville*, has for ſome time been in conſiderable repute; and nothing can be better conducted then it is at preſent, under the direction of baron *Schack*. Even ſeveral proteſtant ſtudents reſide here, and the only inconveniency they experience, is that of conforming on *Fridays* and *Saturdays*,† to eat the uſual food allowed by the church of *Rome* on thoſe days, unleſs they are indiſpoſed. The baron keeps an elegant table; ten diſhes being ſerved up at dinner, beſides a deſert, and nine at ſupper. M. *Schack*, as governor, always eats with his pupils; and ſome of the ſtudents have the honour of dining at the duke's own table in their turns. They likewiſe often go a hunting with his Highneſs, and on ſuch occaſions the duke furniſhes them with horſes. The number of young noblemen in this academy at preſent is fifteen; beſides as many young foreigners of diſtinction who board in *Luneville*, both for the conveniency of having private inſtructions from the tutors of the academy,

* A *Rheniſh guilder*, is about 2 s. 4 d. ſterling.

† Theſe are called *Jours Maigres*, and the uſual food on ſuch days is fiſh and vegetables; but they drink wine, &c. as on other days; ſo that they are improperly called faſts.

and for the advantages of a court-Education. Ancient and modern hiſtory, geography, chronology, mathematics, moral and natural philoſophy, the law of nature and nations, the *Roman* civil law, and the *German* laws (of which Mr. *Begnicourt*, who was a pupil of old *Vitriarius*, is profeſſor) are taught in this academy. The ſtudents are alſo inſtructed in the *Italian*, *French*, and *German* languages; and likewiſe in riding, fencing, dancing, and the military exerciſes. It is left to the choice of every ſtudent to fix upon what ſcience he will chiefly apply himſelf to. There are forty horſes in the riding ſchool; but it is intended ſoon to increaſe their number to ſixty.

A ſtranger who deſigns to ſtay ſome months at *Luneville*, though he be come to years of maturity, cannot do better than take up his reſidence at the academy, where he may board by the month. If he has no tutor, a proper deduction of the uſual expence is made: The other charges, according to the time of his ſtay, are as follows:

	Livres * of *Lorrain*.
A Gentleman pays for his board, *per annum* —	600
For his exerciſes, *per annum* — — —	600
To his tutor — — — — —	600
To a valet de chambre — — — —	350
To a laquey — — — — —	260
For all neceſſary furniture — — — —	180
To entrance once for all — — — —	300
Stirrup money for the grooms once for all — —	12
Switch money, as it is called, — — —	18
For maſs once for all — — — —	4
	2924

Thus a gentleman pays for his board, exerciſes, entrance, furniture and gratuities, excluſive of the expence of a tutor and ſervants, but one thouſand ſeven hundred and fourteen *livres* for the firſt year. But if he ſtays only a month in the academy, the expence is no more than a hundred and forty two *livres*, ſixteen *ſols*, and eight *deniers*. In the ſecond and ſucceeding years the expence of a month is reduced to a hundred and ſeventeen *livres*, ſixteen *ſols*, and eight *deniers*. The ſame proportion according to the time is obſerved with regard to the tutor and ſervant.

* A *livre* of *Lorrain* is about eight pence ſterling.

The

The *Externes*, or thoſe who do not board in the academy, for the firſt month in the riding ſchool, pay a hundred *livres*, and for every month after forty *livres*, and thirty *ſols* a month ſwitch money. The charges of entrance to the *Externes* are between twenty and thirty *livres*. The maſters of exerciſes and languages, as likewiſe thoſe of fortification and other parts of the mathematics, attend five hours in a week, and are paid no more than twenty *livres per* month.

Laws of the Academy.

No academiſt, who has not his own particular tutor, is to go out of the academy after ſupper without leave of the governor; and if he has a tutor, he muſt not ſtir without his conſent. The like permiſſion is ſtill more neceſſary, if a ſtudent is to be abſent all night. After midnight the gate of the academy is not to be opened, without expreſs leave from the governor. No perſon is allowed to keep a dog in the academy. No ſtudent is to play on any muſical inſtrument after ten o'clock at night, nor in the day-time during the hours of public lectures, dancing, and fencing. None of the ſtudents, without the governor's leave, are to eat in their chambers, unleſs it be in caſe of ſickneſs. No hired lacquey is to ſtay in the academy after midnight. No ſtudent is allowed above one apartment, tho' he be willing to pay for more. The apartment, when a ſtudent leaves the academy, is to be delivered up in the ſame condition as it was when he took it. No lacquey in or out of livery muſt wear a ſword. Every gentleman provides his own knife and fork, and ſpoon. No new keys are to be made for any locks in the academy, without the houſekeeper's knowledge. If any ſtudent be taken ill, he is immediately to give notice to the governor of the academy, who ſends for a phyſician and orders him to make a report of the nature of the diſtemper. All diſputes ariſing between the academiſts are decided by the governor, who, according to the circumſtances of ſuch diſputes, receives orders from the duke. No tradeſman is to lend or give credit to any of the gentlemen who board in the academy, without the conſent of the governor, under the penalty of forfeiting the money or goods, which they have thus advanced. No bolts are allowed to be fixt on the inſide of the doors, that the governor may at pleaſure come into any of the rooms. All games of chance are prohibited both in and out of the academy.

Tutors admitted at Court.

That the tutors may be more watchful over the conduct of their pupils, they have at all times free acceſs at Court, and are preſented to the ducal family, together with the young gentlemen. This privilege of attending the young ſtudents is highly beneficial; for the detriment is very manifeſt in other places, where, on account of the diſparity of rank, the tutors are excluded from ſuch polite aſſemblies, where their vigilance and advice is moſt neceſſary. During the laſt carnaval a particular table was kept at court for the tutors; and even at the playhouſe they ſit be-

hind their pupils. Foreigners and the academiſts go to Court every day; and as *Luneville* is but a ſmall town, the leaſt ſlip which a young gentleman is guilty of is immediately blazed about at Court, where he is ſure to undergo a ſmart rallery from the ladies. This generally makes a young ſtudent ſomething more circumſpect in his behaviour.

Inconveniencies. Among all theſe good inſtitutes there is one bad cuſtom, namely, that the *Germans* here, as in other places, aſſociate together, and among themſelves talk nothing but their native language. Another inconveniency is, that the many feſtivals and public days obſerved here occaſion a much greater expence in fine clothes, than is neceſſary in other academies. Laſtly, though gaming is here prohibited, yet they play very high at Court; and whoever is once engaged in play with the ladies, finds it a very difficult matter to excuſe himſelf afterwards. Though what he loſes in an evening may not exceed a guinea or two; yet if this be often repeated it will amount to a conſiderable ſum at the long-run.

Theſe things are of ſuch a nature as not to be regulated by particular rules. Perfection is not to be met with in this world; and in theſe caſes a traveller's conduct muſt be left to his own prudence and diſcretion. Indeed it were to be wiſhed, that only ſuch young gentlemen were ſent to travel, who have a capacity and diſpoſition to improve, and enlarge their views of men and manners, by viſiting foreign nations, to the advantage both of themſelves and their native country.

Extraordinary incidents in the life of profeſſor Du Val. Before I conclude this deſcription of the academy at *Luneville*, I ſhall give you ſome account of the extraordinary life and advancement of M. *Du Val*, the preſent profeſſor of hiſtory and geography in this academy. He is the ſon of a peaſant in *Burgundy*, and came into *Lorrain* when he was a child; where his firſt employment was to look after a few ſheep at a village that lies about four leagues from *Nancy*. His thirſt after knowledge appeared in his very childhood; and for want of other means of gratifying it, he made a collection of ſnakes, toads, *&c.* and amuſed himſelf with often viewing and examining thoſe creatures. The village afforded no perſon to whom he could apply for information in his curious inquiries concerning the form, mechaniſm, *&c.* of thoſe animals; as why it was of ſuch a peculiar make, and not otherwiſe? The anſwers he received, as may be eaſily imagined, were generally ſuch as left him leſs ſatisfied than he was before. Once he happened to ſee *Æſop*'s fables, with cuts, in the hands of another country-boy; upon which his deſire of learning immediately grew more ardent. He could not read; and the other boy, who was capable of gratifying his curioſity, was ſeldom in an humour to explain the repreſentation of animals, *&c.* to him. In this diſtreſs he determined never to reſt, till he ſhould be maſter of that introduction to knowledge. To this end he ſaved what little

little money he could get, and gave it to other boys who were older than himſelf for teaching him to read. Having with incredible diligence attained his end, he happened to meet with an Almanac, in which the twelve ſigns of the Zodiac were delineated. Theſe he looked for in the heavens, till at laſt he imagined that he actually traced ſuch figures there: and though he was miſtaken in this and ſeveral other particulars, yet many of his obſervations were ſuch as few others are found capable of, even after receiving regular inſtructions. As he once paſſed by a print-ſhop at *Nancy*, he obſerved a map of the world there, which opened a field for new ſpeculations; and having purchaſed it, he uſed to employ many hours in the day in peruſing it. At firſt he took the degrees on the Equator, which are diſtinguiſhed alternately with black and white, for *French* leagues. But upon conſidering, that in coming from *Burgundy* to *Lorrain* he had travelled many ſuch leagues, though on his map that diſtance ſeemed to take up but a very little ſpot, he was immediately convinced of the impoſſibility of his firſt conjecture. But it muſt have been with incredible labour, and at the ſame time a ſignal proof of his extraordinary genius, that he acquired a thorough knowledge of theſe and many other ſignatures on the ſeveral maps, which, as his purſe could afford it, he afterwards procured. His inclination to ſilence and retirement made him weary of living among noiſy peaſants boys; ſo that he betook himſelf to ſome hermits, who had cells in a wood, about half a league from *Luneville*; where he waited on them, and took care of ſix or eight cows which they kept. Theſe hermits, however, were groſly ignorant; but *Du Val* had an opportunity of reading ſeveral books he found in their cells, and of getting many difficulties that occurred to him ſolved by perſons who came to viſit theſe hermits. All the money he could ſcrape together in his mean circumſtances was laid out in books and maps; and obſerving, on ſome of the latter, the arms of ſeveral princes, as griffins, ſpread-eagles, lions with two tails, and other monſters, he enquired of a foreigner, whether there were any ſuch creatures in the world? Being informed that theſe marks belonged to a particular ſcience, called *Heraldry*, he minuted down this word, before unknown to him, and hurrying with all ſpeed to *Nancy*, bought a book of *Heraldry*: by that book, without any other help, he made himſelf maſter of the grounds of that ſcience. *Du Val* continued in this courſe of life till he arrived at his one-and-twentieth year, when, in the autumn of 1717, he was diſcovered watching his charge in the wood, and ſitting under a tree, with his maps and books about him, by baron *Ufuſchner*. This gentleman was then governor to the young prince, now duke of *Lorrain*, who happened to hunt that way. The baron thought a herdſman,

man, with ſun-burnt lank hair, dreſſed in a coarſe linen-frock, with a heap of maps about him, ſo extraordinary a ſight, that he informed the prince of it; who immediately rode towards the place, and put ſeveral queſtions to *Du Val* about his way of living? *Du Val* ſhewed by his anſwers, that he was already maſter of the grounds of ſeveral ſciences. The prince offered to take him into his ſervice, and told him that he ſhould go to Court. But *Du Val*, who had read in ſome books of morality, that the air of a Court is infectious to virtue; and had alſo obſerved, when he had been at *Nancy*, that the lacqueys of great men were a riotous, debauched, quarrelſome ſort of people, frankly made anſwer, 'That he choſe rather to look after his herd, and con-'tinue to lead a quiet life in the wood, with which he was thoroughly 'ſatisfied, than to wait on the prince;' but added, 'that if his high-'neſs would give him an opportunity of reading curious books, and 'making himſelf maſter of more learning and knowledge, he was ready 'to follow him, or any body elſe.' The prince was highly pleaſed with his anſwer; and, when he returned to Court, prevailed with the duke his father to ſend this extraordinary herdſman to the *Jeſuits* college at *Pont-a-Mouſſon*.

Having an impatient deſire of reading *Varro de Re ruſtica*, he, in a ſhort time, made himſelf maſter of the *Latin* language, by the help of which all difficulties vaniſhed before him. When he had with great reputation finiſhed his ſtudies at *Pont-a-Mouſſan*, the duke permitted him to take a journey into *France* for further improvement.

Du Val chiefly excels in ancient and modern hiſtory, geography, antiquities, and knowledge of ancient coins. I was preſent when he read a lecture on the *Carthaginian* ſtate; and could not but admire his method and accuracy in connecting hiſtory and geography, and illuſtrating the manners and cuſtoms of that people by remarkable ancient medals, *&c.* It was but lately that he obtained the profeſſorſhip at the academy, with a penſion of ſeven hundred livres a year. As librarian he has a thouſand livres more with an apartment, and eats at court with the duke's confeſſor. He is of a moſt engaging modeſty and politeneſs; and ſo far from being aſhamed of his former low condition, that he takes pleaſure in relating the ſucceſſive and gradual riſe of new ideas in his mind, and the pleaſing tranquility and uninterrupted content he enjoyed in a ſituation that was apparently mean and deſpicable. He often takes a walk with ſome of his acquaintance to the hermitage from which the duke raiſed him to his preſent ſtation. He ſtill keeps his apartment there, and has ſome thoughts of building a little country-houſe on the ſpot. He has had his picture drawn, in which he is repreſented juſt as he was diſcovered by baron *Pfutſchner* under a tree, with

with the landſcape of the place, and the prince talking to him. He obtained leave to hang up this piece in the duke's library.

Profeſſor *Du Val* told me, that the duke's collection of books owes its origin to *Roſenthal*'s treatiſe *De Feudis*, which was cited in a conteſt between the elector *Palatine* and the houſe of *Lorrain*. Though the book is not ſcarce, it was not to be found in any library at *Nancy*; and as the houſe of *Lorrain* was intereſted in the examination of the paſſage quoted from it, the duke ordered it to be purchaſed, and founded this library. It is at preſent much increaſed, contains a very conſiderable number of the moſt valuable books, and receives ſome additions every day. In this library are two large globes by *Coronelli*. Mr. *Du Val* is of opinion, that the celeſtial globe is the more uſeful of the two, becauſe the orbits of ſeveral comets are delineated on it; but the terreſtrial globe is full of errors. There are alſo three thouſand five hundred ancient coins here, among which the *Roman* medals are extremely well preſerved. There are indeed ſome ſingular circumſtances in the manner of *Du Val*'s exaltation from a herdſman to a learned profeſſor: But as to the event itſelf, hiſtory furniſhes us with many ſimilar inſtances.

Duke's library.

Cabinet of medals.

Domenico Mecherino, a famous *Italian* painter, but more univerſally known by the name of *Beccafumo*, whilſt he was a ſhepherd, applied himſelf to drawing with ſuch ſucceſs, tho' without any other help but his own genius, that *Lorenzo Beccafumo*, a gentleman of *Sienna*, raiſed him from his mean occupation, and provided a maſter to inſtruct him in painting; ſo that he afterwards greatly excelled in that art.

Compariſon of Beccafumo *with* Du Val.

Mr. *Du Val* is not the only perſon in *Luneville*, who owes his great learning rather to the force of natural genius than to education or inſtructions. The celebrated Mr. *Vareinge*, profeſſor of mathematics, followed the plough till he was eight and twenty years of age; but from his childhood took a great delight in turning, and other mechanical arts; inſomuch that he made all kinds of curious utenſils for the peaſants in the village where he lived. The ſight of a jack that went without weights, firſt put him upon trying his ſkill in clock-work; upon which he removed to *Nancy*, where he made ſeveral ingenious pieces of that kind. At laſt a watch of his making, which, only with three wheels, pointed out the hours, ſtruck on a bell, and repeated, happened to come into baron *Pfutſchner*'s hands, who ſo effectually recommended him to his higneſs, that he was ſent, at the duke's expence, to *England*; where he ſpent thirteen months, and was inſtructed in the Mathematics by the famous Dr. *Deſaguliers*. M. *Vareinge* has attained to a wonderful knowledge and ſkill in mechanics, and is at preſent profeſſor of experimental philoſophy in the academy, with a penſion of twelve hundred *livres*. He is alſo a very affable and diſcreet perſon, and, like *Du Val*, makes

Account of Mr. Vareinge, *profeſſor of mathematics.*

makes no ſecret of his former low condition: They ſeem to outvie each other in praiſing baron *Pfuſchner*, their generous patron.

A Planetarium. At Mr. *Vareinge*'s I ſaw a very ingenious imitation (without ſo many wheels) of the *Planetarium* repreſenting the revolutions of the heavenly bodies according to the *Copernican* ſyſtem, made for prince *Eugene*, by Mr. *Rowley*, an *Engliſhman*. Mr. *Vareinge* has alſo made ſome improvements in the machine called a fire engine, which is put in motion by ſteam, and draws the water from mines, *&c.* The preſent duke was once ſpeaking of the burning mirrours he had ſeen in the *Jeſuits* college at *Prague*, which, by collecting the heat from burning coals only, would ſet any thing on fire in the oppoſite end of a room. *Vareinge* hearing this, deſired baron *Pfuſchner* to write to *Prague*, for an account of the particular conſtruction of this burning *ſpeculum*. But the Jeſuits, willing to keep their art a ſecret, only returned for anſwer in general terms, that the *ſpecula* was prepared according to the *Linea parabolica primi generis*. This hint, however, was enough for *Vareinge*, who immediately fell to work, and made two ſuch burning mirrours; the *foci* of which met when they were placed at the diſtance of twenty paces from each other, and ſet fire to any ſubſtance that was eaſily combuſtible. The burning *ſpecula* of this kind, now to be ſeen here, do not produce that effect at ſo great a diſtance, for want of a proper poliſh and ſmoothneſs in the gilding, which is an eſſential circumſtance. That braſs, of which the cylinders uſed in ſome optical experiments are made, is the beſt ground for theſe mirrours. By the help of this *ſpeculum*, two perſons ſtanding in a proper poſition, may converſe with each other, tho' they whiſper ſo low that other perſons in the room cannot hear a ſyllable of what they ſay. This experiment is well known to anſwer in elliptical rooms or galleries.

Burning ſpecula.

St. Nicolas. The diſtance from *Luneville* to *Nancy* is about five leagues; and the poſt horſes are changed at St. *Nicolas*, a ſmall town but much frequented by pilgrims, on account of ſome reliques of St. *Nicolas*, biſhop of St. *Mire*. About half a league on this ſide of *Nancy*, on a ſmall eminence to the left, ſtands a ſeat of the duke of *Lorrain*, called *Mallegrange*. It yields a delightful proſpect, and the ſtructure itſelf is begun with great elegance; but it is now much queſtioned whether it will ever be finiſhed. Farther on towards the city is a chapel called *Notre Dame de bon Secours*, which is in great repute for pretended miracles performed in it.

Mallegrange.

N. Dame de bon ſecours.

Nancy. *Nancy* is ſituated in a fine plain, about half a league from the river *Meurtre*, and conſiſts of the old and the new city. In the latter the ſtreets are broad, ſtraight, and well built. The roofs of the houſes, according

according to the cuſtom of this country, are generally ſo flat, that one may walk round them. The oblong area or broad ſtreet before the palace in the old city makes a good appearance. The fortifications were demoliſhed to gratify the *French*; and nothing now remains of them but the walls and a few baſtions. The city was reſtored to the duke of *Lorrain* in this defenceleſs ſtate at the treaty of *Ryſwick*, on condition that the duke ſhall not fortify *Nancy*, nor any other town, without the conſent of the *French* king. *Fortifications.*

Part of the old palace is now pulled down. The late duke had begun to build a new one; but the misfortunes of the times put a ſtop to that undertaking; ſo that there is only a *corps de logis*, which, inſtead of a grand entrance, has only five ſmall doors like thoſe of the *Stadthouſe* at *Amſterdam*: The preſent duke ſeldom comes to *Nancy*. There are in the palace eighteen moſt exquiſite pieces of tapeſtry, repreſenting the atchievements of *Charles* IV. duke of *Lorrain*. Here are alſo ſhewn the ſabres of two *Burgundians*, who were killed with *Charles* the Bold, and likewiſe that duke's helmet, lined with red velvet, with a yellow creſt on the top of it. This helmet is carried every year in proceſſion by the captain of the *Swiſs*, while two other *Switzers* carry the two ſabres above-mentioned. Near the palace a beautiful garden has been laid out on one of the baſtions, from which there is a very pleaſant proſpect. Adjoining to this garden is the opera-houſe, which was built by *Bibiena* the *Italian* architect, who alſo built the theatre at *Vienna*. This houſe is not remarkable for its largeneſs, but is extremely well contrived. On each ſide of it is a grand *tribuna*, which is a great ornament to it. *Palace.* *Tapeſtry.* *Helmet of Charles the Bold.* *Garden.* *Opera-houſe.*

As for religious edifices, *L'Egliſe Primitiale*, which they are now building, is to be a magnificent ſtructure. This church is to be adorned with two towers and a cupola, after the *Italian* manner. It is called *L'Egliſe Primitiale* becauſe it is not under the juriſdiction of the biſhop of *Toul*, the metropolitan of the dutchy of *Lorrain*, but is immediately ſubject to the Pope. The chapter conſiſts of a primate and ſixteen canons. The duke, without conſulting the canons, names the primate, who is confirmed by the Pope. His revenue, together with that of the abbey *de l'Iſle*, which is annexed to the primacy, amounts to thirty-ſix thouſand livres; which, ſince the year 1715, (when the laſt primate, duke *Charles Joſeph Ignatius*, elector of *Triers* and biſhop of *Oſnabrug*, died) has, by conſent of the Pope, been appropriated as a fund towards building the *primitial* church. *L'Egliſe Primitiale.*

In St. *George*'s church lies *Charles the Bold*, duke of *Burgundy*, who, on the 5th of *January*, 1477, was killed in a battle before the city of *Nancy*. But, according to ſome accounts, his bones were removed to *Bruges* *Church of St. George.* *Tomb of Charles the Bold.*

Bruges in *Flanders*, at the deſire of *Mary*, governeſs of the *Netherlands* and queen of *Hungary*. His effigies on the tomb at *Nancy* lies horizontally, with the head on a cuſhion, and a lion at the feet.

Chytræus and *Merian* have inſerted two inſcriptions on this monument; which are as follows:

Carolus hoc buſto Burgundæ gloria gentis
Conditur, Europæ qui fuit ante timor.

i. e. 'In this tomb lies *Charles*, the glory of *Burgundy*, who was once 'the terror of *Europe*.'

Under this diſtich are the following lines:

Bella Ducum, Regumque & Cæſaris omnia ſpernens,
Totus in effuſo ſanguine lætus erat.
Diſcite terrenis quid ſit confidere rebus,
Hic toties Victor denique victus adeſt.

i. e. 'He deſpiſed the combined forces of dukes, kings, and the em-'peror. He was never better pleaſed than when he was engaged in 'battle. How vain is all truſt in human things! He, who was ſo often 'victorious, lies conquered here at laſt.'

In this church is alſo the ancient burial place of the dukes of *Lorrain*. But of late they have been buried in the church of the *Capuchins*.

In my account of *Nancy* I muſt not paſs over St. *Urbain*, the celebrated medaliſt, and engraver to the duke of *Lorrain*'s mint. He is a native of *Nancy*, and reſided at *Rome* twenty-five years with *Hammerani*, in the pontificates of *Innocent* XI. *Alexander* VIII. *Innocent* XII. and *Clement* XI. where he improved himſelf in engraving and architecture.

From *Nancy* I ſhall proceed to *France*, and from thence into *England*. I deſign to return by the way of the *Auſtrian* and united *Netherlands*. I am very ſenſible, Sir, how well you are acquainted with thoſe countries; ſo that I cannot flatter myſelf that any account which I can ſend from thence will afford you either inſtruction or entertainment. I therefore beg leave to conclude theſe LETTERS, humbly recommending myſelf to your favour and protection

Nancy, June 24, 1731.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX

PART I.

CONTAINING A

MILITARY SURVEY

OF

A Great Part of SUABIA.

PERFORMED

By the moſt Expert ENGINEERS,

Sent thither for that Purpoſe

By the late FRENCH KING LEWIS XIV.

PREFACE.

THE *French*, having, towards the cloſe of the laſt century, made themſelves maſters of *Freyburg*, formed a deſign of extending their conqueſts farther on that ſide, towards the *Auſtrian* hereditary dominions. With this view they employed ſome experienced engineers privately to take a moſt exact ſurvey of the roads between *Freyburg*, *Baſil*, *Schaffhauſen*, *Conſtance*, *Villingen*, and all the adjacent country; with orders to draw up circumſtantial and exact reports of their ſurveys. This produced not only a moſt minute and particular account of that country, but alſo very accurate maps of it, even beyond any thing of that kind extant; and *Lewis* XIV. ordered theſe plans and maps to be engraven on copper-plates by the celebrated *Cordier*, for the uſe of the principal officers who were to command in the intended expedition into the *Auſtrian* territories. But when that unjuſt enterprize was laid aſide, theſe valuable maps, *&c.* were depoſited in a cabinet at *Verſailles*. The map of the country from *Hunningen* to *Conſtance* is above five ells * in length, and conſiſts of four large ſeparate pieces. It fell into my hands at *Paris* by very unexpected good luck; but I ſtill want ſome of the written references belonging to it. And though colonel *Armſtrong*, an *Engliſh* engineer of great merit, and myſelf ſpared neither trouble nor expence to come at it, the remainder was not to be found. Poſſibly this account of the ſurvey, and the tranſlation of the reports made by the *French* engineers, here publiſhed, may, on ſome future occaſion, facilitate the prevention of thoſe evils which that reſtleſs nation is contriving againſt [*Germany*] our country. To have inſerted the maps would have been but of little ſervice, as they muſt have loſt their beauty and accuracy, when reduced to ſuch a ſmall ſcale as would have been neceſ-

† The author is ſomething inaccurate in not ſpecifying what ell he means.

ſary for a work of this kind. However, the want of the maps may be in ſome meaſure ſupplied by conſulting Mr. *Michal*'s large map of *Suabia*, by the help of which I have corrected an infinite number of *German* names of places, rivulets, *&c.* which the *French* neither pronounce nor write with accuracy. *Sangre*'s *Cartes des Frontieres de Lorraine & de la Comté de Bourgogne avec la haute Alſace & les quatre villes Foreſtieres*, may alſo be of great ſervice to the reader; and for want of that, *Matthæi Seutter Curſus Rheni ſupra Argentoratum & regiones adjacentes* will afford him ſome ſatisfaction. *Sangre*'s maps are very juſtly eſteemed, and *Seutter* ſeems to have copied after him in many particulars. However, the names of moſt places are ſet down in the ſame erroneous manner by thoſe gentlemen as they are by the author of my manuſcript. I was not willing to alter or omit the numeral references, as they ſtand in the map and the explanation; ſince they may hereafter be of uſe for explaining the original map, and alſo prevent many miſtakes and irregularities in this account.

APPENDIX.

SECTION I.

A full and accurate Account of the Maps and Roads from Freyburg *to* Hunningen; *in which the Highways, narrow Lanes, Defiles, Rivulets, Bridges, Towns, Caſtles, Villages, Woods, and Mountains are ſet down; and thoſe Places where an army may conveniently encamp, as alſo where it may form Ambuſcades, and where Parties may retreat on all Occaſions, are particularly pointed out.*

IN going from *Freyburg* to *Hunningen*, you ſet out through St. *Martin*'s gate; and at the end of the *Glacis* is a wooden bridge [marked (1) in the map] over the rivulet *Treiſam*, which runs from the valley of St. *Peter*.

Two hundred and ninety rods * from this wooden bridge is a ſtone one (2) over the rivulet, which runs hither from *Kinderſtalle*, and empties itſelf, below the village of *Haſlach*, into the *Treiſam*.

Eighty rods from this ſtone bridge the road (3) bears to the left-hand along the valley (166) towards the mountain, oppoſite to the village of *Merzhauſen* (5); and though this road divides itſelf into ſeveral lanes, yet they all meet again in the large plain between *Staufen* and *Groſſingen*.

The roads through the above-mentioned valley (166) are very good, and troops may generally advance to *Freyburg* in ſquadrons, and with all kinds of baggage.

A hundred and ten rods farther, from this road (3) runs another road on the left-hand, towards the village of *Oufhauſen* (7), which likewiſe lies below the mountain, on the left-ſide of the valley. This road is

* A rod is ſixteen feet and half, and is the ſame with a pole or perch.

again

again divided into two roads behind the ſaid village, where it leads over the mountain; and the caſtle of *Schnoberg* (8) lies between the roads. At the top of the mountain the roads unite again, at the village of *Euringen* (9).

A hundred and twenty rods from the laſt-mentioned highway lies another road on the right-hand (10), which leads to *Briſac*, through *St. Jorgen* and *Haſlach*.

St. Jorgen lies at the diſtance of two thouſand two hundred and ſeventy rods from *Freyburg*; and as this place is juſt within ſight of *Freyburg*, it is not neceſſary to ſay much about it.

Near the fartheſt houſe (13) in *St. Jorgen* the road divides itſelf in two, one leading to *Briſac*, and the other to *Hunningen*. The former declines ſix-and-twenty degrees north of the weſt point; but the *Hunningen* road lies thirty degrees ſouth of the weſt point. That which goes in a direct line from the laſt houſe of the village of *St. Jorgen* is planted with hedges on both ſides as far as the rivulet (18), which runs hither from the valley (116) behind the village of *Merzhauſen*. It runs through two villages, *viz. Aufhauſen* and *Wendlingen* (7 and 14); afterwards alters its courſe oppoſite to a wood (17), and purſues it along the *Hunningen* road as far as the mill, marked in the map with the number (22). On the left-ſide of this road, till you croſs the rivulet, the mountains, together with the wood, form a defile; oppoſite to which, on the right-hand, on the other ſide of the rivulet, lie ſome corn-fields (16), where a body of troops may extend their front, and thus leave, on one ſide, the village of *Wolfenweiler*, through which the *Hunningen* road lies, at the diſtance of half an *heur* or league.

On this ſide the village of *Wolfenweiler*, to the left, is an eminence (19), which likewiſe affords room for troops to march in ſquadrons to the large plain of *Stauf* (36). At the end of this village you croſs a river, which runs out of the valley (19). *Wolfenweiler* ſtands on a hill planted with vines; and the road over it leads to the village of *Kilchoffen* (21), and to the plain of *Stauf*. A little beyond *Wolfenweiler* a road turns off to the right, and brings you by the way of *Schalſtatt*, or *Schultzſtett*, to *Briſac*; and two hundred rods farther is another way (33), which alſo leads to *Schultzſtett*. Here a fine plain (36) begins, and extends as far as that of *Stauf*, being ſeparated from the latter only by a ſmall ſtream (30).

About half a league from hence (23) lies the village of *Scherzingen* (24), a hundred paces on the right-hand from the road; and on the left-hand another road leads over the mountain (20) to *Pfaffenweiler*, which lies in the valley (19). There troops may march conveniently and in good order, not only along the plain behind the village of *Scherzingen*; but alſo between the mountain and the *Hunningen* road.

A quar-

A quarter of a league from hence (26) the *Hunningen* road goes through the little village of *Norſſingen* (27); at the end of which the *Kilchoffen* road meets it. Behind *Norſſingen* the plain (36) is continued. A quarter of a league from *Norſſingen* you croſs a rivulet (30), which riſes in *Ulrichſthale*, behind the village of *Bolſweiler* (35), where the valley (166) begins, and extends itſelf from hence to the village of *Merzhauſen* (5), and from thence to *Freyburg*. This ſmall valley may be of ſervice, in order to throw ſuccours into *Freyburg*; and the infantry may be able to advance at any time, under cover, from one mountain to another.

After croſſing the rivulet (30), you go through the plain of *Staufen* (36), which extends as far as the hedges about the village of *Groſſingen*, that lies a quarter of a league from the rivulet. On this plain an army may make all the motions and evolutions they pleaſe, and ſeveral encampments may be alſo made here.

However, on this ſide the village of *Groſſingen* you croſs the ſmall river of *Neumagne*, which runs from the valley behind the town of *Staufen*. It waters all theſe meadow grounds, and near the village of *Bingen* (33), falls into the rivulet (30).

The village of *Groſſingen* is very large. Parties, which may be ſo unfortunate as to be purſued by the enemy in theſe parts, may retire into the church here, which is ſurrounded with a wall, and a ditch three rods in breadth. On the left-hand the road leads from *Groſſingen* towards the town of *Staufen* (34), and near the village of *Oberſdorf* (37), croſſes the river *Neumagne*.

A hundred and ſixty rods from *Groſſingen* the road is divided into three ways (38). That on the right-hand leads to *Donſell* (39), the middle road to *Hunningen*, and that on the left to *Staufen*; where, though the country is very woody, the cavalry may march in ſquadrons.

A hundred and fifty rods from the place where the road divides (38), a road lies on the left, and leads down to *Schwarzwalde*. On the right-hand a plain extends itſelf as far as a ſmall eminence which is planted with vineyards (41); and from thence to the *Hunningen* road it is good for marching; but, on the other ſide of it, it is very ſteep. This hill reaches as far as the village of *Donzell* (39). A quarter of a league from this road (140), that of *Hunningen* croſſes a ſmall rivulet (41), which runs rapidly from the *Neumagne*, below the town of *Staufen*. This rivulet makes the *Hunningen* road very bad about this part for fifteen paces. Two hundred rods beyond this rivulet (41) the road croſſes another (42) at right angles, which comes from *Donzell* (39), and leads towards *Schmithauſen* (43) and *Staufen*.

A hun-

A hundred and twenty rods farther, you come to a rivulet (34), the courſe of which is carefully diverted from the neighbourhood of *Staufen* to this diſtrict, in order to water the meadows. This rivulet paſſes through part of the road of *Hunningen*, without leaving any mud or ſlime upon it, it being a ſandy bottom. After it has run through the village of *Donzell* (39), it has on each ſide a fine plain, which extends to the *Rhine*.

Three hundred and thirty rods from the above-mentioned rivulet a croſs is erected on the right-hand, from which you have a view of the road (45) from *Donzell* to the village of *Gallenwiller*.

Three hundred and eighty rods from the aforeſaid croſs (35), ſtands another croſs, and a road (46) leading from *Eſpach* to *Gallenwiller*. Fifty rods from hence you come to a ſtream (47) which runs from the river of *Staufen*. From this alſo runs another ſtream (44), which overflows the highway for about ſixty rods, and winds to the right-hand over-againſt the village of *Eſpach*. Here it is to be noted, that the woods through which the aforeſaid brooks run are no impediment to an army's marching in ſquadrons through them. On the other ſide of the brook (47), you come to the end of the meadows (48) on the right and left, and to the caſtle of *Heiterſheim* (50), and, farther on, to a hollow way on an eminence (39) which begins at the village of *Eſpach* (51). It is ſet with vines, and oppoſite to the *Rhine* is very ſteep; but of an eaſy aſcent towards the road from *Hunningen*. On the left-ſide of the road, it reaches to the village of *Balrechten*, which lies below *Schwarzwalde* (60). On the top of this riſing ground is a plain (52), which is, in many places, from ſix to ſeven hundred rods in breadth; but on the *Schwarzwalde* ſide, it is but three or four hundred rods broad. At the end of this plain, on the *Hunningen* road (52), you deſcend again (53). The *Eſpach* hill ends on the right-hand, and the little eminence (53) hides the village of *Heiterſheim* (50), which is ſituated partly on a riſing ground, and yields a good proſpect over the adjacent country. Parties, when purſued, may throw themſelves into this caſtle, and make a very good defence; for it has a draw-bridge, a dry moat, and ſome quadrangular towers, which flank each other.

Eighty rods from the laſt-mentioned eminence (53) you croſs a brook (54) which riſes in the narrow valley behind the city of *Sultzburg* (61), and purſues its courſe between the eminences (53) and (55), and waters the meadows before it reaches the village of *Heiterſheim* (50), where it puts ſeveral mills in motion; and at laſt, on the right of the *Hunningen* road, it again overflows the meadows (56). Here it does not run into the *Rhine*, but loſes itſelf. Unleſs the water is uncommonly high, an army may always advance along theſe meadows in ſquadrons.

After

After croſſing the brook (54), you come to a ſmall eminence (55) laid out in vineyards, which is very ſteep on the ſide towards *Hunningen*. Here you take the right-hand road to the wooden croſs (57), where you come again to ſeveral meadows (56); but to the left-hand, ſmall hills, with well-cultivated fields, extend wider and wider from the road. Theſe ſmall eminences continue on the left as far as the village of *Schliengen* (91), and even from thence to the banks of the *Rhine* (96); and you muſt paſs over them behind *Schliengen*, if you do not intend to croſs the *Rhine*. Aquarter of a league from the croſs (57) is a road (58) bearing to the left-hand over the mountain (55) to the caſtle of *Heiterſheim* (50). Ninety rods from hence you come to an eminence (59), and ſo on to the road to the village of *Bettberg* (62). On this eminence ten or twelve men may march a-breaſt; and on the top of it is a well-cultivated ſpot of ground, which extends as far as the diſtant mountains of *Schwarzwalde*. Theſe parts are very uneven, by reaſon of a continual variety of hills, valleys, meadows, vineyards, and woods, ſo that no camp can eaſily be formed here.

A quarter of a league from this eminence (59) the road is interſected by another, which leads from the village of *Unterſeefeld* (64) to *Oberſeefeld*. Four hundred rods from this croſs-way, by means of a ſtone bridge (70), you croſs over a rivulet, which at firſt, near the village of *Buckingen* (71), is ſo large as to put two mills in motion. This rivulet runs from hence towards *Unterſeefeld* (64), where it is croſſed by a wooden bridge. Behind the laſt-mentioned village it loſes itſelf in the meadows, which extend towards *Heiterſheim* (56). As this rivulet riſes high during the winter, and does a deal of damage by its inundations, the neighbouring peaſants, in order to remedy this inconvenience in ſome meaſure, have dug the bed of this rivulet very deep: on this account they have been obliged to build a bridge over it.

After paſſing over the ſtone bridge (70), you come, on the left ſide of the *Hunningen* road, to an inn called *Steinenbrucklein*, near which a road on the left-hand leads to the village of *Buckingen* (71). Behind this village are ſeveral roads, ſome leading to the neighbouring villages, and others to *Schwarzwalde*. When you have proceeded ninety rods from the above-mentioned inn, the *Hunningen* road grows very indifferent; but the plain extending from *Neuburg* (90) as far as the villages of *Schliengen* (91) and *Skeinenſtatt* (95), is extremely pleaſant. From all theſe villages, which lie under the hills (55), there are roads leading to the city of *Neuburg*, and the banks of the *Rhine*. A quarter of a league from the ſtone bridge (70), the *Hunningen* road divides into two ways, which unite again near the hedges about *Obermuller* (76). The direct road to this place is but little frequented; ſo that it is beſt to take the other

road on the left-hand, which leads to the mountain (55). A hundred and ſixty rods from the place where the two ways meet, a road (73) on the left-hand leads from *Buckingen* (71) through the wood (74) to *Neuburg* (75). You ſtill travel on the mountain to the left-hand (55) till you come, after a good quarter of a league, to the village of *Hugelheim* (73). Seventy rods from this place, on the left ſide, is a ſingle houſe (77), behind which the high road paſſes. The ſmall acclivity (55) may be eaſily aſcended, and five or ſix men may go up the hill a-breaſt. Here the infantry need not crowd cloſe together upon the road, as the declivity down the hill, on the other ſide, is very eaſy as far as the village of *Obermullen*, where it is ſomething ſteep. The country (65) lying on the left ſide between *Buckingen* (71) and *Mullen* on the hill (55), is fruitful and well cultivated as far as *Schwarzwalde*. The enemy * may take advantage of this, in returning from *Schenau* and *Badenwiller*, over the hill, to *Briſgow*, as they aſſemble together, and march in good order into the plain of *Neuburg* (90); or elſe may march over the mountains, and draw up in order of battle in the plain of *Heiterſheim* (52). The narrow valley from *Badenwiller* is the only road between *Freyburg* and *Hunningen*, through which the enemy can march with their artillery into theſe parts towards the *Rhine*; for in the other valleys only baggage-horſes and mules can be made uſe of. If the caſtle of *Badenwiller* (100) be firſt ſeized, an army may eaſily become maſters of all this paſs (101).

A hundred rods farther on this road (76) are ſeveral hedges (78), which incloſe the meadows lying to the right-hand of *Mullen* (79). Theſe meadows are watered by the brook which runs from *Badenwiller*, and extend as far as *Neuburg*.

A hundred rods from the place where theſe hedges (78) begun, is a ſhallow ford over a branch of the river (3); and a hundred and ten rods farther, is a ſecond ford over another branch (3) of it. Between both branches is a road (1) leading to *Obermullen* (80), which village lies only a hundred and eighty rods from the *Hunningen* road. The river (3) riſes in the mountain behind *Badenwiller* (101), and runs through the village of *Oberwiller* (102), where it puts ſome iron-works, which belong to the margrave of *Baden-Durlach*, in motion. Farther on it overflows its banks near the mountain (on which *Badenwiller* (100) ſtands) and waters the grounds about the village of *Niederwiller* (103), where the hills on the right and left, which form this valley (101) terminate. When you have croſſed the laſt-mentioned branch of the river (3), on the *Hunningen* road, and proceeded a hundred and forty rods farther, you paſs over another brook (4), which riſes in the mountain of *Seizen-*

* The Imperialiſts are ſo called in this ſurvey.

kilch,

kilch, and runs between the village of *Mullen* and the eminences which are laid out in vineyards. This rivulet winds farther to the right ſide among the meadows, and there unites with another ſtream, which riſes in the mountain behind *Badenweiller*. If it does not happen to be a flood, an army may paſs the meadows (79), and advance to the plain of *Neuburg* (90). On the left-hand, about a quarter of a league from this rivulet you come to the foot of a hill (55), which is ſteep on this ſide, and all over planted with vineyards.

Two hundred and fifty rods farther, when you have croſſed the road (81) leading from the village of *Hacheim* (82) to *Neuburg*, the mountain on the left of the *Hunningen* road runs at right angles with *Hacheim*, which village you leave on the left-hand.

The ground on the left (70) upon the eminence (55), from the village of *Mullen* (80) as far as *Schliengen* (91), is only fit for ſmall parties; where no more than a hundred men can be drawn up in order of battle.

The plain of *Neuburg*, however, where ſmall ſhrubs and buſhes grow here and there, is half a league diſtant from the places marked with the gures (84), near the village of *Auchen* (83). The number (97) ſhews the extremity of the meadows (99), over which ſquadrons of horſe may march for above a quarter of a league, as far as a canal (5) which reaches to *Steinſtatt* (95). This canal is ſeven feet deep, and nine or ten in breadth, and ſerves to convey the water from the rivulet (7) running through the village of *Schliengen* (91) upon theſe meadows (99). At the end of the canal is the road (97) leading from *Steinſtatt* (95), on the left-hand over the mountain (55), to the village of *Muchen*; from thence to *Veldburg* (67), and laſtly to *Schwarzwalde*.

Four hundred rods farther on (from 97) you come to another road (98), leading from *Schliengen* (91) over the meadows (99) to *Neuburg* (75).

A quarter of a league from the laſt-mentioned road (98) lies the large village of *Schliengen* (91), through which the rivulet (7) that riſes behind *Ober-Eckenem* (30), below *Schwarzwalde*, runs. This ſtream, after watering the meadows of *Liell* (88), *Schliengen* (91), and *Steinſtatt* (95), falls into the *Rhine*. The *Hunningen* road is here divided into two ways, which unite again, after croſſing a brook, upon the top of the mountain. The road to the right is more commodious for cavalry and artillery; that to the left is indeed ſhorter, but more difficult; eſpecially the aſcent up the hill of *Bellingen* (111), which this road leads to. But in coming down the declivity on the left-hand road, you muſt go along the rivulet (7) as far as a wooden croſs (110), where you turn ſhort to the right-hand towards the mountain (111). But if you take the right-hand road, juſt

near the village of *Schliengen*, you come to a ſmall plain which extends about a quarter of a league, as far as the eminence (96), which is at a ſmall diſtance from a branch of the *Rhine*.

A hundred and forty rods from the village of *Schliengen*, hard by a brick-kiln (94) which lies on the left, the good *Hunningen* road turns off oppoſite to the eminence called *Belkem*, or *Bellingen*, to which it leads.

That part of the road (namely, from the place marked (94) as far as (B) is only five hundred rods in length, and very difficult to aſcend. From this laſt place the corn land (A) begins, and the vineyards on the right and left and riſing grounds end. The *Hunningen* road continues good over all the eminence (A). This part of the country is very commodious for encampments, and the troops may always draw out in the ſmall adjacent valleys.

About half a league from the large eminence (B), you come to another road (112), which alſo leads to *Hunningen*, and unites with another road from *Belkem*, where the road from *Schliengen* (91) lies (113). From this place (113) you deſcend in a direct line from the mountain into a hollow road, which is thirty paces in length; from thence acroſs the *Hertinger* road (115 a) you come to a wooden croſs, and laſtly to *Bellingen* (170) and the banks of the *Rhine*.

The number 116 marks a ſingle houſe, called *Kalte Herberge*, or the Cold Inn, behind which there is a conflux of ſeveral rivulets; which water the meadows, then run under the ſtone bridge (119), and afterwards direct their courſe on the right-hand towards the villages of *Helmlingen* (119) and *Efringen* (132); and laſtly run into a valley, which, on account of the ſteepneſs of the eminences lying on the right, is inacceſſible every way but through the roads marked in the map.

All this eminence (a), with the ſloping ſides of it, conſiſts of arable land, and ſquadrons of horſe may at all times march over it. When the ſtone bridge (118) is croſſed, the *Hunningen* road lies over corn fields, as far as the wood (122), towards the mountain.

Three hundred and ſeventy rods from the above-mentioned ſtone bridge, is a wooden bridge (7); and on the right of it runs a ſtream (o), which one may eaſily avoid by taking the road on the left-hand, near the wooden bridge, over the arable land.

A hundred and thirty rods from this wooden bridge (7), lies a road (101) leading from *Holſem* (150), through *Maſpach* (151) and *Egringen* (152) towards *Hunningen*; but ſeldom frequented by reaſon of the ſteepneſs of the mountain, and the vineyards on it near *Egringen*.

Two hundred and fifty rods from the highway (5), the great *Hunningen* road lies through a wood (122), where the ſteepeſt hill in all

this route is to be aſcended. This wood does not grow thick, but is very open, ſo that ſquadrons of horſe may advance in it.

About a quarter of a league from one extremity of the wood (122), you come to the other on the right-hand, where lies the road (123) leading, on the left-hand, to the village of *Maſpach* (151), and on the right-hand running below to the village of *Helmeling* (119). Here is likewiſe another road below which leads to the village of *Winterſwiller* (120). On the right-hand, in the parts marked (d), ſquadrons of horſe may advance; but on the left-hand the wood extends above a quarter of a league, and then the road lies over a ſmall eminence planted with vines (f), and by a very gentle deſcent leads towards *Hunningen*.

From the extremity of the vineyards (f) to a ſtone bridge (153) is about a quarter of a league; where ſquadrons of horſe may march down. Oppoſite to this ſtone bridge (153) is a ſmall eminence (9) on the right-hand, which extends itſelf between the villages of *Efringen* (132) and *Kirchem* (133). Under the ſtone bridge (153) is a ſmall rivulet (154), which runs on the left-hand from the village of *Holſem* (150) through *Egringen* (152), and waters the meadows about the village of *Kirchem*. After this it unites with a branch of a river which runs through *Meidingen* (140), puts a mill (134) in motion, and at length loſes itſelf in the *Rhine*.

After you leave the ſtone bridge (153) behind you, a very ſmall plain (l) lies on the left, and the *Hunningen* road turns on the right into a wood (k), which is very clear and open, and interſperſed with cultivated fields. This wood reaches as far as the village of *Heltelingen*, which lies at the diſtance of three quarters of a league from the ſtone bridge (153). Near the end of this village (140) you croſs a ſmall river, which riſes from the hill of *Kander*, from which it alſo takes its name. This rivulet drives ſeveral mills, waters the meadows between *Kirchem* (133) and *Merkt* (142), and empties itſelf into the *Rhine*. Behind the laſt-mentioned ſtone bridge the road is divided into three ways, one of which goes on the right-hand to the village of *Merkt* (142), which lies on the banks of the *Rhine*; another, which runs in a direct line, is the *Hunningen* road; and the third, on the left-hand, leads to the villages which lie on the mountains on that ſide.

The *Hunningen* road lies through a delightful plain (145) for a quarter of a league from *Heltelingen*, till you come to the village at the foot of the hill; and farther on you paſs oppoſite to the caſtle of *Friedlingen*: however, in all this part of the road you muſt march very ſlowly. Under the mountain lies a ruinous chapel (5); and a hundred and fifty rods farther you paſs over a ſhallow rivulet (t), which divides itſelf into two branches on the right; one of which runs along the lower mountain (v),

and

and empties itſelf near the village of *Merkt* (142) into the *Rhine*; the other runs a hundred and twenty rods along the *Hunningen* road, till it turns, together with another road (146), towards the *Rhine*, and in its courſe waters the meadows. The ſaid meadow-grounds are ſo overgrown with trees and ſmall buſhes, that it is difficult to march through them.

A hundred and eighty rods from the highway (146), you paſs (near the parts marked 147) by a branch of the *Rhine*; and a hundred and eighty rods farther, you come to a road leading to the caſtle of *Friedlingen*. As the plain (161) lies within ſight of the town of *Hunningen*, it is needleſs to be more particular about it.

But in order to go from the place, where the good road from *Hunningen* on the left (94) leads to *Schliengen*, you muſt turn between the eminences (96 and 111) towards *Bellingen*; and then it is neceſſary to proceed over the hills (a), it being impracticable any further for carriages on the ſide of the *Rhine*. After this you paſs through the villages of *Bamlach* and *Blanſingen* (157) to a chapel (158), and farther on to a wooden croſs (g) till you come by a very ſteep declivity to the village of *Efringen* (132). Behind this village you paſs over the plain (g), then through the woods (k), and at length to the *Hunningen* road on this ſide the village of *Heltelingen*. The foot-path ſtill runs parallel to the *Rhine* from the village of *Rhinwiller* towards *Kleinkembs* and *Iſtein* (179, 178, 181); but it is very narrow, difficult, and lies moſtly on the ſteep and rocky banks of the *Rhine*.

After you have paſſed the village of *Iſtein* (181), the road becomes practicable for baggage, artillery, &c.

SECT. II.

A Survey of the Road between Freyburg *and* Rheinfelden.

THE common road from *Freyburg* to *Rheinfelden* lies through *Baſil*: of this, however, I ſhall take no notice; but ſhall only deſcribe another road, which is four leagues ſhorter, but in ſome places very difficult to travel, and, except in a caſe of neceſſity, or when you would avoid the *Swiſs* territories, by no means to be choſen. The baggage muſt be regulated according to the condition of this road. It were moſt adviſable to take nothing but baggage-horſes or mules this way; by which means you may, at all events, reach this place from *Freyburg* in

in four-and-twenty hours. The diſtance from *Freyburg* to *Rheinfelden* is only twelve *French* leagues.

Great guns, from twenty to thirty pounders, may be drawn this way if no great expedition be required, ſo that there be time to mend the bad hollow places in the road; but, without this, it is almoſt entirely impracticable to artillery, on account of the mountainous country. At the diſtance of half a league from *Freyburg*, you muſt travel about a third part of a league up the mountain, till you come to the top of the aſcent; where there is a convenient place for the infantry to reſt and breathe till the horſe arrive at this defile.

On this mountain about thirty ſeparate houſes lie ſcattered in the compaſs of half a league. Here are no ſhrubs nor woods; but, notwithſtanding the land lies high, good graſs grows hereabouts; and the five ſprings, which riſe in theſe parts, yield plenty of water. The aforeſaid houſes, taken together, form a village which is called *Storen*, and lies about a league and a half from *Freyburg*.

You have the choice of three roads to *Storen*. The beſt and fitteſt for the baggage and artillery is through the village of *Merzhauſen*, which lies about three quarters of a league from *Freyburg*. At the ſame diſtance beyond *Merzhauſen* lies *Langen-Akeren*, on the firſt mountain to which you come by the direct road from *Freyburg* (1). *Langen-Akeren* is a league and a quarter diſtant from the laſt-mentioned place.

The ſecond road near the village of *Guntherſthal* croſſes a rivulet. On the right ſide of this road ſtands a croſs; the road leading to the village declines to the left-hand; and after paſſing through a wood, brings you to the top of the hill, where *Langen-Akeren* ſtands, and to the road which lies through *Merzhauſen*. This road is very bad to travel, and there is a continual aſcent till you come to the above-mentioned village. The cavalry cannot march forward here without a great deal of difficulty, the mountain being every where overgrown with ſhrubs.

The third road goes through *Guntherſthal*, along an eminence from which runs a rivulet. Hard by a houſe called *Holſthagen*, this road declines to the right-hand, and leads to the principal road, which is two hundred rods diſtant from it.

The village of *Horbe* (2) lies about a quarter of a league from *Langen-Akeren*, and the road hereabouts is very good. As ſoon as you are paſſed *Horbe*, there is an aclivity of half a league to aſcend. The right-hand road is the beſt for cavalry. The road on the left-hand is difficult to travel, and, about half a league from *Horbe*, joins the main road, with which alſo unites (12) the way leading over the eminence to *Guntherſthal*.

The

The country where theſe three ways meet is open and convenient for making diſpoſitions to croſs the third mountain. This extends to *Storen*; and there is no way but one up the hill, which is narrow and rugged; ſo that it takes up a full quarter of an hour to aſcend the hill. *Horbe* and *Storen* are at a league's diſtance from each other. From hence, leaving a croſs on the left, which ſtands in the road, a quarter of a league from *Storen*, the route lies towards *Mockenbrunn*.

This croſs *(4)* is on the higheſt part of the mountain; and the road runs due ſouth to a wood, one end of which is about five hundred rods from the croſs *(4)*. One cannot eaſily miſtake the way; the other roads leading to the wood being little frequented, ſo that all you have to do is to keep directly ſouthward, and in the moſt beaten road.

The wood between *Storen* and *Mockenbrunn* extends about a league; but the road through it is good, but ſomething narrow. At the extremity of the wood you deſcend a hill to *Mockenbrunn*, where the rivulet called *Wiſs* riſes, the courſe of which you muſt follow till you come within two leagues of *Rheinfelden*. From the wood to the village there is a pretty ſteep deſcent of one quarter of a league parallel to the rivulet, which you muſt keep all along on your left.

Mockenbrunn (5), which lies about half a league from *Storen*, conſiſts of fourteen houſes, which ſtand ſeparately. After you have paſſed this village; you come to a difficult defile *(6)*, which continues for a quarter of a league. The road which lies on the right of the river is the beſt for carriages; and on the left-ſide of the river is a foot-path, in which the horſe may go one a-breaſt. Both theſe ways are in ſight of each other, and only divided by the river; the depth of which here is upwards of a hundred feet, each ſide being lined with craggy rocks.

The road for carriages runs again from weſt to eaſt acroſs the river by means of a bridge; at the end of which ſtand a chapel and three houſes (7). The other road proceeds ſtill on the left ſide of the river as far as the village of *Tottnau (8)*, which lies three quarters of a league from *Mockenbrunn*. In this part ſeveral ſingle houſes are to be ſeen along the eminence and on the banks of the river.

The village of *Tottnau* conſiſts of thirty houſes, and lies at the foot of a hill which extends to this village from the eaſtward. A rivulet runs from this hill through the middle of the village, and, two hundred rods from thence, waters the meadows. All round this village are ſeveral fine meadows; but you muſt not ſtay long here on account of the ground and its ſituation. About half a league from *Tottnau* you come to a double defile, which is about four hundred rods in length, and reaches as far as the village of *Geſchwend*. The road ſtill continues on the left ſide of the rivulet, which runs between ſteep rocks.

Geſchwend

Geſchwend conſiſts of twenty houſes, and lies at the foot of a mountain (10) from which alſo iſſues a ſtream, which directs its courſe towards the high road leading to *Briſac*, *Waldſhut*, *Staufen*, and *Uſſenfelden*. The diſtance from *Geſchwend* to *Staufen* is four leagues, and from *Geſchwend* to *Waldſhut* eight leagues. The road is mountainous, and ſo inconvenient for troops, that it is generally travelled only by pack-horſes and aſſes.

Uſſenfelden (11) lies about a quarter of a league from *Geſchwend*, and conſiſts of twenty houſes. Through the middle of the village lies the *Rheinfeld* road, which ſtill runs parallel to the rivulet, on the eminence. The road towards *Staufen* bears to the right-hand, and lies weſtward of the mountains.

From *Uſſenfelden* to *Schenau* the rivulet ſtill runs on your left-hand. The diſtance between theſe two villages is half a league; and the two rivulets which come from the mountains unite in the meadows.

Schenau (12) lies half way between *Freyburg* and *Rheinfelden*, and is a very proper place for an army to halt. The hill in this place is four hundred rods in breadth. In length it extends from *Schenau* to *Uſſenfelden*, and upon it are ſeveral plains, on which an army may encamp. On account of the mountain and narrow ways, it may certainly be looked upon as a long day's march from *Freyburg* to *Schenau*. Yet it muſt be performed in that time; there being no place for halting, excepting the plain of *Stor*, which is only two leagues and a half from *Freyburg*.

Schenau conſiſts of thirty houſes, all by the river's ſide; and you croſs the river by a bridge, and proceed to the meadows, and ſcattered houſes which lie eaſtward on a hill.

Beyond *Schenau* you muſt go on the right ſide of the river. Four hundred rods from the village you come to a narrow way lying between the river and the rocks on the right.

This defile (13) is three hundred rods in length. Near the extremity of it the mountain winds two hundred rods to the weſtward, and on it are four houſes.

From this ſmall plain one comes again into a defile, which is a quarter of a league in length, and ends near a mill (14); oppoſite to which, towards *Oſten*, are twelve houſes. Two hundred rods from this mill, and three quarters of a league from *Schenau*, between the rivulet and the mountains, lies a ſmall village called *Aſpel* (13), conſiſting of ſix houſes *.

* In the large map of *Suabia*, *Caſtel* is placed hereabouts.

The diſtance from *Aſpel* to *Manbach* is about three quarters of a league through a very difficult, ſtony, and narrow road, which ſtill has the rivulet on the left. The village of *Manbach*, which lies on the other ſide of the rivulet *(16)*, conſiſts of thirteen houſes, and you croſs the river by a bridge lying weſt and eaſt, before you come to the village. This place lies at the foot of a hill, from which runs a ſmall rivulet, which alſo bears the name of *Manbach*.

A hundred and fifty rods from this village you paſs over another bridge from eaſt to weſt. *Aſbach*, or *Azenbach*, is a ſmall village of ten ſcattered houſes lying on the banks of the river; it is about a quarter of a league from *Manbach*. Hereabouts the mountain begins to widen, and you ſee ſome arable land.

From *Aſbach* to *Zell* is but a quarter of a league, the rivulet lying all the way on the left ſide of the road. The village *Zell (18)*, which conſiſts of one-and-thirty houſes, is the beſt in all this country, and lies on the rivulet which you croſs from weſt to eaſt over a bridge. From hence to *Houſſet* †, which is ſomething above a league from *Zell*, the mountain begins to increaſe in breadth. *Houſſet (19)* lies in the middle of a very fertile plain, which is five or ſix hundred rods in breadth. This country is very fit for a camp, both on account of forage, and continual ſupply of water. There are no narrow ways or defiles beyond this; and on the mountains, on the eaſt-ſide, you meet with villages and ſingle houſes as far as *Rheinfelden*, which is three leagues from *Houſſet*. About half a league from this place lies another village, called *Farnau (20)*, which lies on the eaſt-ſide of the river, and conſiſts of one-and-twenty houſes, which are contiguous. The rivulet continually runs on the right of this road. The diſtance from *Farnau* to *Schopfen* is a quarter of a league. *Schopfen (21)* is a pretty built town, lying in the middle of the plain; and the *Rheinfelden* road, which has the rivulet to the right, lies through it. Towards the ſouth is a ſmall village, conſiſting of about thirty houſes, with a wall and a deep ditch round it. From this town to *Baſil* is four, and to *Rheinfelden* three leagues and a half.

At a quarter of a league from *Schopfen*, the way to *Rheinfelden* turns off from the high road leading to *Baſil*. The former runs directly ſouth; but this winds off along the mountain to the weſt. From this diviſion of the road to the wood, the ground is all paſture. The wood extends to the village *Wichs*, which is half a league from *Schopfen*. From the entrance of the wood to *Wichs* the road is bad, on account of the hill, and the little ſprings and ſtreams running from this wood. Both may be avoided by fetching a compaſs on the left, juſt as you leave *Wichs*; and this way on the top of the hill comes again into the *Wichs* road. This village *(22)*, in

† Poſſibly *Hauſen*.

in which are twenty-five diſperſed houſes, is ſo environed with woods, that you ſee nothing of it till you are juſt in it. A league and a quarter from *Wichs*, on the road to *Rheinfelden*, lies another village called *Meiſelen*. The country is level, produces corn, and is interſperſed with ſeveral thickets. From hence to *Rheinfelden* is about a league. *Meiſelen* lies on the mountain; but the hill terminates about a quarter of a league from it. The plain at the extremity of the hill is above half a league in breadth, and extends to the town. There are ſome meadows, but more arable land on this plain: however, under cover of the many gardens and hedges, troops may advance within muſket-ſhot of the place, without being diſcovered.

Rheinfelden lies on the other ſide of the *Rhine*, and is watered by it. The bridge over that river is ninety-four rods in length, and the firſt arch is defended by a ſquare tower, which is four rods in front. This defends the bridge, and it muſt be paſſed through in marching into the town. Its height equals that of the eminences round it. The upper platform is boarded, and the parapet has loop-holes for ſmall arms. Before the tower and the bridge is a covered-way in the form of a horn-work; though the faces of it are but nine rods in length. Beſides the tower, the bridge is defended by another work, in the form of a creſcent, which is ſurrounded by the *Rhine*. This lies on the right-hand of the bridge in going into the town; and there is but two arches between it and the town. On the land-ſide it has a terrace, but not on any other part. There is alſo on it an eminence for erecting a battery, and in the middle a guard-houſe. The town cannot be attacked on the *Rhine* ſide, unleſs the bridge be firſt ſurpriſed; which is not to be done, without making yourſelf maſter of the covered-way, the draw-bridge, and the three gates. Thirty rods from the bridge, on the bank of the *Rhine*, on the town ſide, is a ſmall eminence, from which the marſhal *de Crequi* battered the town. This eminence is not above a hundred and thirty rods from the town; and as it is laid out in vineyards and gardens, it gives an opportunity of coming very near the bridge under cover. On the bridge ſtand three guards, one at the entrance of the city, the other on the half-moon, and the third on the tower at the bridge-foot. From the laſt *corps de guarde* a detachment of a corporal and ſeven or eight private men is ſent to the eminence oppoſite to the bridge. The town itſelf has neither terraſs nor ramparts, but only a ſingle wall, round which a way is made with boards; and it has loop-holes for the ſmall arms. Its chief ſtrength muſt lie in ſix or ſeven towers, which are built at ſome diſtance from each other, and have on the ſides but one embraſure for the muſketry; though I don't queſtion but ſome cannon

may alſo be planted on it. Where the town is liable to be attacked it is ſurrounded with a double ditch; the outer ditch being ſix rods broad, and the inner about eight. Both theſe ditches are dry, and between them is a covered-way, or breaſt-work, of brick, ten or twelve feet high; but without flanks to defend the outer ditch. Facing the center of the town is a lined horn-work, which has a communication with the breaſt-work of the firſt or inward ditch. Its ſides are twenty-ſix rods in length, the faces eighteen, the curtain about twenty-nine, or thirty, and the flanks ſeven rods. Oppoſite to this work, and at the diſtance of eighty rods, is an eminence, from which the city may be very much annoyed. This eminence is above ſeven or eight feet higher than the ſituation of the town, which forms a ſlope towards the *Rhine*. On the ſame ſide, on the left-hand as you go out of the town, and about ſixty rods from the above-mentioned work, is a gate, covered by a half-moon, which has a face of twenty rods, and reaches to the firſt ditch. The whole outward ditch is without defence, and has neither *places d'armes*, nor a covered-way. The double ditch extends no farther than the right-ſide of the horn-work, from whence a ſingle ditch encompaſſes the town to the banks of the *Rhine*.

SECT. III.

A Geographical Deſcription of the Route for an army to march from Freyburg *to* Conſtance, *without entering on the* Swiſs *Territories**.

IN going from *Freyburg* to *Conſtance* you ſet out through the *Suabian* gate, and the uſual road turns ſhort on the left, oppoſite to St. *Peterſthal*, where there are ſeveral ways leading to the plains ſurrounded by the *Schwarzwalde*, or *Black Foreſt*. The villages in theſe parts are *Kirchzarten*, *Zarten*, *Viller*, *Burg*, and *Himmelreich*. In the natural ſituation of theſe places there appears not the leaſt obſtacle to the march of the troops and the baggage. And as it is all in ſight, and under

* In the map belonging to this route, the great road for the artillery and baggage is painted yellow, and the ways which the infantry are to take, in order to fall on the rear of any enemy that may offer to oppoſe them, are painted red.

the

the cannon of *Freyburg*, it is unneceſſary to ſay any more of theſe villages.

An army deſtined to march over the mountains, and make its way into the diſtrict of *Conſtance*, *Villingen*, and *Rotweil*, ſhould encamp at the bottom of the hill, where the above-mentioned villages lie, in order to have ſufficient time for filing off over the eminence to the valleys of St. *Peter*, *Wagenſteig*, and the *Hollenthal* (1, 2, 3).

After paſſing theſe eminences, the army may again join on the very ſummit of the mountain to encamp, where forage will not be wanting, the whole country being well inhabitated and cultivated. The two hills in the way to the town of *Villengen* lie on the left, and the way to *Conſtance* turns off to the right-hand, to the mountain which is called *Holle*.

The hills and rocks form a defile, which begins near the village of *Himmelreich* (3), and continues three *French* leagues and a half. All along the narrow way not above four men can go a-breaſt. Along this defile there are ſeveral houſes, and at the end of it a mountain, which muſt be aſcended. The enemy, if they are for oppoſing the paſſage of the army, may eaſily entrench themſelves; and as the way is very ſteep and winding, this paſs may be ſecured with a ſmall body, in order, in ſuch a caſe, to fall on their rear. The foot muſt take the road marked with red in the map, at the entrance (2) of the *Wagenſteiger* valley, which immediately leads up the mountain, oppoſite the great valley of *St. Peter*. On the top of this mountain the troops may advance in battalions, and make themſelves maſters both of the acclivity (5) and the eminence (4), where the enemy may have entrenched themſelves.

After they have aſcended the mountain (4), and paſſed over the hill *Der Holle*, they may advance in ſquadrons, extend themſelves to the right and left, and, if neceſſary, encamp; the hill being of an eaſy deſcent, and the country well cultivated. Three hundred rods from the top of the mountain (4), a road on the left leads to *Holgrave* and the *Villingen* road (6).

Four hundred and fifty rods from this road, which is marked (6), are four houſes, which are called *Die Steige* (5). Here the emperor always keeps a *corps de garde*, conſiſting of ſix men and a corporal, who are relieved every week from *Villingen*.

Three hundred rods from the *Steige* (5), on the right, lies the way to the abbey of St. *Blaiſe*, from whence the road to *Conſtance* begins to run on a deſcent, though almoſt imperceptibly.

Five hundred rods from *Wege* (7) the road to *Conſtance* bears to the right-hand through marſhy meadows, which are difficult to paſs; and on the left it is cloſely confined by a wood. Both theſe impediments terminate

terminate at the diſtance of five hundred rods. And then you come to the way (8) by which the infantry may march hither from St. *Peter*'s valley.

A hundred and fifty rods from *Wege* (8), the road to *Conſtance* winds a little to the left; and on the right of it are two houſes (9), called the *Altenwege*, and alſo the road to *Zurzach*. From hence two ſquadrons may march a-breaſt on the road to *Conſtance*.

A quarter of a league from *Altenwege* (9) the road widens on the right-hand, ſo as to afford room for an encampment.

Four hundred rods from the place where the road begins to widen (10), is a wooden bridge (11) over a little river formed by a conflux of ſome neighbouring ſprings. From the bridge this road is every where broad enough to admit three ſquadrons to march in front.

About half a league from the wooden bridge (11), the *Conſtance* road turns off ſhort to the right (12), and leaves the road leading to *Villingen* on the left. After croſſing the river (12), you go parallel to the hill for half a league, as far as *Neuſtadt* (13), where you croſs the river again. There is no need of going through the town; but only following the courſe of the river. Behind the town, towards the eaſt, is a way (13) by which the infantry may approach, to make themſelves maſters of the plain (23) betwixt *Rotenbach* and *Loffingen* (23, 29), and to force the enemy to quit the trenches (92), which, as ſhall be preſently ſhewn, might block up the way leading up the mountain (91).

About a quarter of a league from the town of *Neuſtadt* ſtands a gallows; and behind it is a road (14), by which the infantry may advance into the plain (25).

A hundred and thirty rods farther, the road of *Conſtance*, which has hitherto lain along the mountains on the left, begins to aſcend the mountain at (17); and you leave the river on the left-hand, for there it winds away towards an eminence, over which the infantry may likewiſe penetrate into *Loffingen* plains.

Three hundred and thirty rods from the place marked (17), where the aſcent begins, you turn off ſhort to the left (18), and the way becomes ſteep and difficult: however, not ſo as to be impracticable to the baggage of an army.

A hundred rods from the place where the road winds to the left, you turn again (19) to the right, and leave the highway (20) on the left, which, in caſe of exigency, may ſerve for bringing the baggage towards the plain (25), and the town of *Loffingen* (29). After you have advanced three hundred and fifty rods from the place where the road turns ſhort to the right, you come to the ſummit of the mountain (21), where two or three ſquadrons in front may march as far as the entrenchments (22), which here extend a hundred and fifty rods farther. The afore-

ſaid entrenchments are caſt up and defended by the peaſants whenever *Freyburg* is beſieged; but at preſent they are entirely fallen into decay. They reach as far as the *Fir-wood* to the right and left, where the peaſants, in order the better to block up this way, have felled great numbers of trees. This mountain is but four or five hundred rods in breadth, and on both ſides very ſteep, and difficult to paſs. But on the back of the above-mentioned entrenchments, the road goes down with a gentle deſcent from the mountain as far as the village of *Rotenbach*; and here two ſquadrons in front may at all times advance. The village of *Rotenbach* (23) is half a league diſtant from the entrenchments, and lies in a ſmall valley, through the middle of which a rivulet runs, where you come to a wooden bridge (24) over it. Behind the above-mentioned village lie ſome plowed lands (25), where an army may encamp, and regulate their motions at pleaſure.

A hundred and thirty rods from the extremity of the village of *Rotenbach*, on the left-hand is a road (26) leading to *Zurzach*; and four hundred rods farther, there is a wooden bridge *(27)* over a little river. From this place, as far as the town of *Loffingen* it is only half a league, and the whole country is well cultivated and populous. Troops may here at all times advance in order of battle.

The village of *Loffingen* lies in a fertile vale, and is only encompaſſed with an indifferent wall. There is no neceſſity for entering the town; but an army may paſs on the right and left of it.

Half a league from the town of *Loffingen* the *Conſtance* road enters into a wood *(30)*, where troops may advance on the right, without any difficulty, in ſquadrons. This wood continues for a quarter of a league, and from thence the road goes along a rich and level country, where two armies may conveniently encamp.

A quarter of a league from the extremity of the wood (30), you paſs through a large village called *Unadingen (31)*, which lies in a charming plain *(32)*. Four hundred rods from the laſt houſes of the village of *Unadingen*, on the right-hand is a wooden croſs, where three roads meet: that on the right leads to *Waldſhut*, the middle road into the wood, and that on the left to *Conſtance*.

A hundred and twenty-five rods from the wooden croſs *(33)*, the *Conſtance* road winds to the right down a hill *(34)*. A hundred and ninety rods from the beginning of the hill *(34)*, you come to the plain, where are ſeveral little ſtreams *(35)*, which may be paſſed without bridges. Beyond theſe you leave a broad road (36) on the left, which leads to the village of *Deſquingen* (40), and the *Conſtance* road goes up the hill.

A quarter of a league beyond the ſtreams (35), on the left-hand, in the way *(39)* to *Deſquingen (40)*, there is room enough for an army to march

march in ſquadrons. On the ſame ſide, and three hundred and eighty rods beyond the above-mentioned road, you come to another, which cuts it at right angles; this comes from *Deſquingen*, and leads to *Moldingen (39)*, a village lying on the right-hand. Here the troops may extend their front at pleaſure, both to the right and left.

Five hundred rods from this croſs-way, on the left, ſtands a wooden croſs *(41)*, where there is a road which comes from *Deſquingen (40)*.

Three hundred rods farther, another road (32) comes into the *Conſtance* road, which is on a gentle deſcent from hence to the village *Hauſen* (42), through which you muſt paſs. From *Hauſen* there is a road to the town of *Villingen*, and in it ſtands a nobleman's ſeat, with a garden incloſed with a wall, with ſmall towers at the angles; but of little importance. On the right-hand, at the end of the wall *(43)* is a ſmall chapel *(44)*, where the road divides into ſeveral ways; that of *Conſtance* bears to the left. The country on both ſides is fertile, and very convenient for an army to march through.

Two hundred and ſeventy-five rods from the chapel *(44)*, a road (45) ſtrikes off on the left to the village *Bella (47)*, which lies in a plain (50).

Three hundred and fifty rods farther, on the right, is a wooden croſs *(36)*, where the road divides; but half a league farther the two ways meet again. That on the left-hand, at a quarter of a league from the place where the road is divided, leads through the village *Bella (47)*, and that on the right goes up a hill.

Three hundred rods from the croſs *(36)*, you come to a thicket *(48)*, in which the roads again join about a quarter of a league from the beginning of it.

Three hundred rods from this junction of the roads, a large road *(51)* again bears to the right; but, inſtead of following it, you muſt keep to the left. The thicket extends a quarter of a league farther, where, on the left-hand, you come to a large road *(52)*, leading to the town of *Furſtenberg*. This town ſtands on an eminence about half a league from the end of the wood. The diameter of it is not above four hundred rods, and it has no other fortification but an old ruinous wall. On the right of the road to *Conſtance* is a little hill covered with ſhrubs and buſhes, the ſummit of which is cultivated, and ſeveral ſquadrons may march in front all along.

Three quarters of a league from the road marked (52), lies the village *Hondingen (53)*, betwixt two hills; but theſe are no obſtacle to the march of the troops.

A quarter of a league from *Hondingen (53)*, a road leads in a direct line to *Schafhauſen*; and that to *Conſtance* winds away to the left. On both ſides is a continued range of unpaſſable mountains; but the hill

over

over which the *Conſtance* road lies is four or five hundred rods in breadth.

About half a league farther, on the left-hand, is a wooden croſs (55), and a road which alſo winds to the left up the hill. A hundred and eighty rods farther is a broad way, which goes up an acclivity (57), where the village *Riet-Eſchingen* (58) lies. The *Conſtance* road is all along very good, and lies here through meadow grounds.

Half a league from the broad way (56), on the left-hand, near a wooden croſs (59), the road, in a direct line, leads to *Donneſchingen*. The *Conſtance* road, at firſt, winds off to the right; but afterwards croſſes the rivulet from the right to the left: and at the end of a long quarter of a league, comes to the village *Leuferdingen* (60), which ſtands on a hill three or four hundred rods in breadth.

Beyond the village *Leuferdingen* (60), the mountains on both ſides are cultivated; and the infantry may march here very conveniently. A quarter of a league beyond the village, you aſcend a hill; and in caſe the paſs through the wood be guarded by the enemy, the infantry may take the right-hand road. This road has woods (62) on one ſide, and corn fields on the other (63).

A long quarter of a league from the place where the road divides (62), you come to the end of the wood, which lies on the right-hand; and the way is interſected by another large road (64) at right angles.

Three hundred rods from this interſection (64), you come to a wooden croſs (65). Some pine-trees on both ſides the road, which begins here to form an acclivity, make it ſomething narrower than before.

A hundred rods from the croſs (65), a road (66) turns off to the right, which, in a caſe of neceſſity, may be of ſervice to the foot. Both ways ſoon meet again at (70), where the woods on both ſides at (67) form a narrow paſs; but, after three quarters of a league, it terminates with the wood, and you come gradually into a low plain (68), which extends to the mountain on which the caſtle of *Hohenlefen* (69) ſtands. This caſtle lies a quarter of a league from the road, and was entirely ruined by the *Swedes*, when they penetrated into this country.

Three hundred rods from the extremity of the wood on the right-hand, the wood which lies on the left alſo terminates. And the road (70) which was divided at (61, 66) here joins again; and, on an emergency, may be of great ſervice to the infantry.

A hundred and eighty rods from the place where theſe ways unite (70), on the right-hand, ſtands a wooden croſs; and a road which interſects that leading to *Conſtance* at right angles, and goes from the town of *Villingen* to *Waldſhut*.

Eight hundred rods farther, along a cultivated and ſloping ground, you come to the foot of the mountain (72), where, on the right-hand, ſtands a *Capuchin* convent (73). But the road to *Conſtance* turns off to the left along the ſkirts of the mountain (72); but, at the diſtance of two hundred rods, you turn again ſhort to the right, and leave a wooden croſs (74), and two roads (74) on the left.

A hundred and thirty-five rods from the croſs (74) is a ſmall river (75), which runs from the village *Altorf* (76), and directs its courſe to the right. The hill (77) on the ſame ſide is very ſteep; but the road over it is not difficult.

Ninety rods from the river (75) you aſcend an eminence, on which eighty rods farther, the town of *Engea* (78) lies on the right. This town, has a double wall, and ſome towers, which might defend one another; but are now in a ruinous condition: however, the road aſcends forty rods farther up the acclivity, and afterwards turns off on the left towards ſome houſes (79) which lie detached from the town. To the right of this place lies a beautiful plain (80), where an army may encamp. Behind the above-mentioned houſes (79) are two roads; that on the right leads to the woods (81), and that on the left to *Conſtance*.

Half a league from the detached houſes (79), a wood begins on each ſide of the way to *Conſtance* (81). But this road may be avoided, by turning ſhort on the right towards a glade in the woods (82). This road is interſected by two ways at right angles, *viz.* the former (83), after advancing a hundred and twenty rods into the wood (81), and the latter (84), about two hundred and twenty rods farther.

Two hundred and thirty rods from this laſt road (84), you come to the end of the wood, and a large highway, which goes towards *Waldſhut* and croſſes the *Conſtance* road at right angles. To the right is an eminence (86); and a hundred and ſixty rods farther (87), between it and the road, lies a level, on which are ſeveral houſes, where an army may extend itſelf in front. To the left you keep on for a great way up a ſteep mountain (88) overgrown with ſhrubs.

Eight hundred rods from hence, on the left, ſtands a chapel (89), and the road branches out on each ſide of it: one of which leads to the town of *Aach* (90), which is ſituated on a very ſteep mountain, and may be battered on each ſide from the above-mentioned mountains lying to the left. This town is only ſurrounded with a mean wall. The *Conſtance* road bears to the right below the mountain, between the town of *Aach* (90), and the eminence (86) on the right.

Two hundred and fifty rods from the chapel (89), you come to the extremity of the ſloping mountain, where you meet with ſeveral houſes (91), called the lower town of *Aach*. Through the middle of this village

village runs a rivulet, which takes its riſe near (92), not far from the town; and, between thirty and forty rods from its ſpring-head, drives ſeveral mills. On the road to *Conſtance* you croſs this rivulet by means of a ſtone bridge.

The laſt houſes of the town of *Aach* are a hundred and twenty rods from the ſtone bridge, where a road (93) turns off on the left-hand to the ſource of the rivulet (92). But the *Conſtance* road goes towards a cultivated eminence, behind which an army may extend itſelf on the right to above a league in length.

Two hundred and ninety rods from the way (93) towards the above-mentioned ſpring, you come to a wooden croſs, and three new roads on the right: that which winds off moſt to the right, leads to the wood (95); the middle road, which goes ſtraight on, is that of *Conſtance*; and that to the left brings you to the vineyards, which lie a hundred rods from the road, on a hill, the top of which is covered with an unpaſſable wood. A quarter of a league from the place where theſe three ways divide (94), a road (96) bears to the left; and at the diſtance of three hundred rods farther, another (97) croſſes the *Conſtance* road at right angles. On both ſides are woods (95); but they are not thick, and extend only a hundred rods; and from thence you come into a ſmall plain (98), which reaches to the caſtle of *Langenſtein* (99).

This caſtle is a quarter of a league from the end of the wood (95), and muſt be paſſed on the right. As it is ſurrounded with ditches and a draw-bridge, ſome little defence might be made in it againſt the enemy. The hill (100) which lies on the weſt-ſide of this caſtle, and is but two hundred rods from it, entirely commands one of its flanks.

The road to *Conſtance* turns ſhort off for the ſpace of a hundred paces along an eminence on this ſide, at the lower part of which is a brick-kiln (101). On the right-hand is a road where infantry may march, which, after leaving the eminence (103) on the left, unites again with the former in the plain (104).

A hundred and thirty rods from the brick-kiln (101) you go over a ſtone bridge (102) a-croſs a river, which winds on the right towards the meadows (105). From thence you immediately aſcend a hill (106), covered with a wood, which may be reckoned a defile though it is but a hundred and fifty rods in length. On the top of the hill, a wooden croſs (107) ſtands on the right-hand; and to the left is a large plain (108), where troops may extend their front.

Three hundred and ſeventy rods from the croſs (107), after you deſcend to the foot of the hill (110), is another croſs (109), from whence you come into a very fine plain (104), in which two armies may conveniently encamp. About three hundred and thirty rods from the

laſt croſs (109), ſtands a third (110) on the right; where a road from *Schaffhauſen* croſſes the *Conſtance* road at right angles. Two hundred rods from this third croſs (111) is the village *Orſingen* (112), ſituated in the middle of the plain (104). After leaving *Orſingen* on the left-hand, the road divides at (113). The road which turns off ſhort to the right, along the hill (110), is the leaſt frequented; that which runs in a direct line being generally choſen.

Four hundred rods from the place where the road ſeparates, and on the left-hand, runs a wood (114) all along the ſide of the plain. This wood, which is very long, cannot be paſſed through but by the common road. The wood (114) extends but three hundred rods along the road. The mountains (110) on the right are about two hundred and fifty or three hundred rods from the road; and the intermediate ſpace betwixt both is good arable land.

Four hundred rods from the end of the wood (114), lies the village *Walweiſen* (115), which you leave on the left-hand, and come into large paſture grounds, which are paſſable only in dry weather. A quarter of a league from the village of *Walweiſen*, the road (117), which turned off on the right-hand beyond *Orſingen*, unites again with the main road, which then proceeds along the mountain (110), that lies on the right. A quarter of a league from the place where the two ways join (117), on a mountain to the right, ſtands the ruinous caſtle of *Homberg* (120); and on the left is a chain of mountains (119).

A hundred rods farther, and a hundred and twenty rods from the road, the village of *Staringen* (121) lies, between two hills; and behind it is a plain (122) extending about a quarter of a league in length, through which lies the road to *Conſtance*. Beyond this plain (122), is a wood (123), three hundred rods in length; and at the end of it a road (124), which may be of ſervice to the infantry, turns off, and again unites with the main road near a brick-kiln (130).

A hundred rods from the end of the wood (123), the road is, in the middle of the plain (125), interſected by another road, which comes from *Peringen* (131). This village lies on the left-ſide of a hill planted with vineyards.

Two hundred rods from the road (126), on both ſides are woods (127); but at the end of a hundred rods, you come into a ſmall plain of three hundred rods in diameter, and quite ſurrounded by the ſaid woods (127). At the end of the plain are three ways (129). That on the right-hand leads to the town of *Zell*; the other two wind through the wood away to the right (127), and, at the village of *Markelfingen*, unite again with the main road, which declined to the left.

Two

Two hundred and thirty rods from the place where the road divides (128), and near a brick-kiln, the way which turned off the other ſide of the wood (123) unites again with the main road. On one ſide of the road is a large wood (127), which extends for half a league; and on the left are ſome paſture grounds, as far as the ſide of the lake, which lies about a hundred and fifty rods from the road; ſo that you may go from hence to the city of *Conſtance* by water.

A quarter of a league from the extremity of the wood (127), lies the village *Markelfingen* (135), ſituated on the ſouth-ſide of another lake; and from hence alſo you may go by water to *Conſtance*. From this village to *Conſtance*, only two ſquadrons can march in front. The lake muſt continually be kept on the right; but the wood and the mountain on the left.

A quarter of a league from the village of *Markelfingen*, the uſual road to *Conſtance* enters a large wood (136), which extends about a quarter of a league. The diſtance from this wood to the lake, lying on the right, is betwixt a hundred and fifty and two hundred rods. At the end of the wood is a plain (137), which is a quarter of a league over; and a little farther lies the town of *Almenſpach* (138), which is nine hundred rods in length, and at the diſtance of a hundred rods from the lake. The mountain on the left, which is laid out in vineyards, extends to this town, and, with the lake, forms a narrow defile.

On the other ſide of *Almenſpach* is a ſmall plain (139) of four hundred and twenty rods in diameter; at the end of which the road again enters a large wood (140), which reaches to the mountain on the left-hand. Between the wood and the lake (141) there is room enough for two or three ſquadrons to march a-breaſt.

The wood (140) is five hundred rods in length; and at the end of it begins a plain (142), which extends to the ſide of the lake.

Two hundred and twenty rods from the wood (140), on the left ſide of the road, you come to the corner of the garden-wall of a ſeat called *Hegneu*; but an army can make little or no advantage of the ſmall towers at the corners of the garden, or of the houſe itſelf. It ſtands to the left, on a mountain (144), the top of which is covered with a wood, and the lower part is laid out in vineyards.

A hundred and eighty rods from the fartheſt corner of the garden, the road enters a wood (147); which, however, leaves a convenient piece of ground, betwixt it and the lake, for troops to advance in good order. This wood (147) extends for a long quarter of a league, and brings you to a fine plain (148), which is ſeven hundred rods over. At the end of this plain, the *Conſtance* road croſſes another road, leading to the village of *Wolmartingen* (149), which is three hundred rods in length,

length, and lies on the left-hand at the foot of a mountain (150), which is covered with vines.

On the right, and about three hundred rods from the lake mentioned above, the plain (148) extends three hundred rods farther, where you come into a wood (151), through which the *Conſtance* road lies for three hundred rods. The end of this laſt wood (151) brings you within leſs than half a league of the city of *Conſtance*; where you ſee two roads equally good, which ſeparate beyond the wood at (152). The whole country (153) to *Conſtance* is higher than the ſituation of that city; and commands the fort of *Peterhauſen*, which ſtands on this ſide of the *Rhine*.

SECT. IV.

Particular Obſervations on the Plan of the City of Conſtance.

THE fort called *Peterhauſen*, which ſtands on this ſide of the *Rhine*, is built only with earth; and conſiſts of four ſmall baſtions, which defend one another, being ſurrounded with a paliſade, and a hedge at the foot of it. The breadth of the ditch is twenty rods, and the depth of water in it is about four or five feet. It has alſo a covered way; ſome *places d'armes*, and a *glacis*, as may be ſeen in the plan (B). A raiſed work, called a cavalier (I), intercepts the ſight of the bridge over the *Rhine*, from the hills and the adjacent country (153), which are higher than this fort called *Peterhauſen*.

The city of *Conſtance* lies on the other ſide of the *Rhine*, over which is a large wooden bridge, and near it the river puts ſeveral mills in motion. The fortifications of the city conſiſt of a brick-wall, without any terraſs behind it, which is four rods high, and five feet thick. It has embraſures, and towers that flank each other, which ſerve for magazines. The ditch, which is lined with ſtone, is eighteen rods in breadth, and near two rods deep; but the depth of water in it is not above two or three feet. On the weſt-ſide of the city are ſome baſtions, which defend each other, and are ſurrounded with paliſades, which defend a *fauſſe-braye*. The ditch is in this part twenty rods in breadth, as above; but is not lined. On this ſide of the city, towards the *Rhine*, near (E), is a redoubt of earth (2) built in a moraſs; ſo that it is acceſſible only by a narrow cauſeway, on which but two perſons can go a-breaſt. The paliſades in the water, with which both this redoubt and

the city is ſurrounded, prevent approaches being made on this ſide, except at the poſt (h). On the other ſide, the city is ſeparated by a ditch (m) from the ſuburbs; and there, in an arable field (n), is the fitteſt place for opening the trenches: beyond this field are good meadows. The ſuburbs are defended by two baſtions; but, both on the ſide of the *Rhine*, and that towards the lake, there is nothing but an inconſiderable wall to defend it.

Fifteen rods from the city lies an iſland (O), with a breaſt-work planted with ſome cannon, and a guard, for protecting the harbour (R), and that ſide of the city (p), adjoining to the lake. *Conſtance* is very populous, and carries on a conſiderable trade. Here are two markets every week, to which the people of the towns and villages adjoining to the lake reſort with their goods in large veſſels by water. As by means of ſuch a conveniency of a water-paſſage from any place on the banks of the lake, troops, mortars, and cannon may be conveyed hither; it would be an eaſy matter to bombard the city of *Conſtance*. If troops were landed hereabouts on the *Swiſs* ſide, and the ſluices were opened, the city might be taken without any great difficulty.

SECT. V.

Obſervations on the Road from Freyburg *to* Villingen.

IT is very difficult for an army to march through *Schwarzwald*, or the *Black Foreſt*; and, in order to reach *Villingen*, there are only two roads that are practicable; one of which lies through St. *Petersberg*, and the other through the vale of *Wagenſteig*. The latter is the moſt open and commodious road. It is alſo ſhorter than the other, and there is but one little ſpot of it that is bad and difficult to march over.

In coming out of *Freyburg* through the *Suabian* gate, you paſs over the bridge marked (l), at the end of which is a houſe, where the road divides in two, one leading to *Briſac*, and the other to *Villingen*. The former turns off to the right-hand, and the latter, which I am deſcribing, to the left. Along St. *Peter*'s vale, which is three hundred rods in length, as far as a chapel (2), which ſtands on the right, this road is very narrow: however, eight men may go a-breaſt in any part of it; and for one half of the way through the valley, fifteen men may march in front.

Beyond

Beyond this chapel you come into a plain of four hundred rods in length, and broad enough for ſix ſquadrons to march in front. At the end of this plain is a ſmall eminence (3), or an old entrenchment, which croſſes this plain from the wood and mountains on the right, as far as the road. On the left of this entrenchment, the woods and hedges form a defile eighty-two rods in length, which reaches to (4), where the road to *Ebnet* turns off to the left. The road to *Litenweiler* and *Kirchzarten* lies through the middle of the valley, as far as the village of *Cappel*; oppoſite to which the road to *Kirchzarten*, for four hundred rods, is very narrow, till it comes among the meadows near this village, where it widens again. The difficulty cauſed by this narrow way is of no importance, as there is a good carriage road between the place where it terminates and the wood near *Litenweiler*; ſo that you may come out of this road both on the hill, and the way to *Kirchzarten*. Beyond this, between the mountain and the river, there is alſo a very good road leading to *Ebnet*.

Betwixt the *Ebnet* and *Kirchzarten* roads (4), are fields or incloſures, along which three or four ſquadrons may march a-breaſt, and advance between the hedges to *Ebnet* bridge (5). The like may be done on the right, oppoſite to (4), over the fields and meadows; though the troops muſt defile in ſome places, on account of the hedges.

It is not neceſſary for all the troops to paſs over the bridge (5), as both roads meet again at *Kirchzarten* before you come to the mountain, and they may march in two columns to the very foot of the hill. At the end of *Ebnet*-bridge, where you turn from the right to the left, the road that lies between the mountain and the river, which may be paſſed both on horſeback and on foot, joins the main road. This lies directly through *Ebnet* (6), and is the beſt road for the baggage. The worſt part of it is through *Ebnet*, which lies about a league from *Freyburg*.

Beyond *Ebnet* the road widens, and is very good; ſo that on both ſides of that town five or ſix ſquadrons may march a-breaſt.

Three hundred and ſixty rods from thence, the road divides near a chapel (7). The road leading to *Kirchzarten* declines to the right, and that of St. *Peter* and the *Wagenſteig* road, which leads to *Villingen*, bears to the left. The troops may march in ſquadrons along both theſe roads for two hundred and thirty-three rods, to a hedge (9) on the left ſide of the road; but this may be avoided by turning into the paſture grounds on the left ſide of this hedge, which brings you to the village of *Wihler*, which conſiſts of five houſes and a chapel. The road from St. *Peter's* abbey to *Villingen* lies through this village; and this is the moſt convenient way for carriages, though it be a league about, and alſo farther than the *Wagenſteig* road: however, it has this inconveniency, namely,

that

that from the mountain to the abbey, which is a long league, it is ſo narrow, that in moſt places only two horſemen can ride a-breaſt in it. From *Wihler* the troops may march in ſquadrons to the beginning of this defile (2), which is about half a league from the village. I ſhall give ſome farther account of this road after I have deſcribed that of *Wagenſteig*.

The way to *Kirchzarten* bears to the right for three hundred and thirty rods, among hedges and thickets; out of which you may ſtrike to the left into the meadows, and get clear of the narrow way and the woods. The village of *Kirchzarten* lies about a league from *Ebnet*.

From the hedge (9) you proceed ſtraight on to a chapel (10), forty-eight rods from which a ſingle houſe ſtands on the left. Half a league from this laſt chapel (10), the road divides in two; that leading to *Wagenſteig* (11) bears to the right-hand; but the road leading to *Wihler* and St. *Peter* turns off ſhort to the left. The road here is very good, and four or five ſquadrons may march a-breaſt in it.

A hundred and fifty rods from the place where the road divides (11), are two houſes on the left, fifty rods from which a road croſſes over to *Wihler*. The level, which conſiſts of fields and meadows, is nine hundred or a thouſand rods in breadth; ſo that an army may encamp here at pleaſure.

This plain continues for a quarter of a league, and the way to the valley of *Wagenſteig* lies through it till you come to the mountains on the left-hand, where a way from *Wihler* unites with that of *Wagenſteig*. You alſo meet here with a road which comes from *Kirchzarten* (12); and the road is here within ſeven or eight rods of the river, which lay on the right-hand thus far. A hundred and ſixty rods farther lies *Burg*, a village conſiſting of twelve or fifteen houſes. The river runs through it, which you croſs over the bridge (13). *Burg* lies about three ſhort leagues from *Ebnet*.

A hundred and fifty rods from *Burg*, on the left-hand (14), is a road leading to St. *Peter*, which leaves that of *Wagenſteig* to the right, and brings you through a vale to the abbey; but it is practicable only for the infantry.

Three hundred rods from thence, on the right-hand, a range of hills (15) begins, and the road enters the *Wagenſteig* valley, which is here above two hundred rods broad.

Half a quarter of a league from the hill (15), the valley fetches a compaſs to the left, of about three hundred rods (16). About a hundred rods farther, on the left-hand ſide of the way, you come to the river-ſide; and on the right is a natural eminence (17) like an entrenchment, which reaches to a hill lying at the diſtance of a hundred and

eighty rods from the road. A hundred and three rods farther, on the right-hand, ſtands a chapel (18); and oppoſite to it, on the left ſide of the road, lies *Wiſeneck*, an old ruined palace, which is about eighty rods from the chapel. All the way from the river to the mountain is meadow ground. The diſtance from hence to the village of *Buchenbach* (19) is a hundred and twenty rods. The breadth of the level to the left-hand is about two hundred rods, and that on the right-hand is of the ſame breadth; ſo that four ſquadrons may here advance a-breaſt.

Buchenbach lies about half a league from *Burg*. Three hundred and fifty rods from *Buchenbach*, on the left ſide of the way, ſtands a church (20); and on the right is a little hill, with three or four ſcattered houſes on it (21).

Three hundred and ſixty-eight rods farther on, is a riſing ground (22), from which a rivulet runs down on the right. On both ſides are a few ſingle houſes, and a chapel on the left. All along the right ſide of the road four ſquadrons may march a-breaſt. The beſt way for the infantry is through the meadows near the hill, which is cultivated and has houſes on it.

A quarter of a league, or five hundred and ſeventy-five rods from the laſt-mentioned hill (22), is another eminence, along which are four houſes (23), within the diſtance of three hundred rods from the road. The ſpring iſſuing from the hill, diſcharges itſelf into the river, which lies all the way to the left of the road, and is here about eighty rods from it.

A hundred and eighty-ſeven rods from the hill (23), you come to ſome houſes (24), which lie on the left, and on the right is a mill, which ſtands on the rivulet that runs from the ſide of the road. Thus far (24) the road is without any difficulty, and there is room enough on both ſides to extend the front of an army.

Two hundred rods farther, you come to another mill, with a houſe (25), where a narrow way, which continues for two hundred rods, begins: on both ſides of which, however, the foot may very well advance.

At the diſtance of a hundred and fifty-ſix rods, you croſs from the right to the left ſide of the river over a bridge (27): and a hundred and forty-three rods farther on the left ſide of the way are two houſes (28) which ſtand at the foot of the hill.

A hundred and ten rods from theſe houſes (28), lies the little village of *Wagenſteig*, from which the hill derives its name. Here you croſs from the left-ſide of the river to the right; and the road which has been very good thus far, begins to grow worſe in the village. *Wagenſteig* is but a league from *Buchenbach*. At leaving *Wagenſteig*, you come

to

to a hill (29), that extends from the left to the right as far as St. *Mary*, or St. *Mergen*, which is about a league from *Wagenſteig*. From this mountain iſſues the *Freyburg* river; but one of its ſources lies a league from St. *Maria*, in the country of the *Hohlen Grabens*, or deep ditches. A way leads a-long the hill to St. *Peter* and St. *Mergen*; but it is impaſſable for the baggage.

On the right ſide of the hill (29), a way leads directly up the mountain (30). This is the road the baggage muſt take: it is, indeed, the ſhorteſt way; but is very ſteep, narrow, and difficult. In ſome places the rock is hewed as it were into ſteps, it being otherwiſe impaſſable. This road takes up a full quarter of a league before you gain the top of the mountain, where the road proceeds along the ſummit of the hill, and is very good. On the right ſide of the road (30), another eminence winds away to the ſouth, along which there is a way for the baggage to paſs, which is not ſo troubleſome as the former, but makes a greater circuit: however, it is not free from ſtones and ſteep places; but it is the uſual road for carriages. On the right-hand is a rivulet, which diſcharges itſelf into the river at *Wagenſteig*. The fourth road (31) is but a foot-path; but the infantry and baggage-horſes paſs that way. It lies on the right ſide of the hill, and brings you again into the high road. Theſe four ways are the route that the imperial troops take, in marching to *Freyburg*.

On the ſummit of the mountain (30), there is a good road, without wood, or other impediments, along which two ſquadrons may march a-breaſt. Four hundred and thirty rods farther, the way which ſeparated from the road to the right-hand (32), joins it again. About a quarter of a league farther on (33), it is joined by that paſs, where the infantry only can march.

Two hundred and forty-four rods from hence, and forty rods from the road (34), is a houſe on the right-hand; and two hundred and twenty rods farther on the left, and eighty rods from the road, are two other houſes (34). On the left ſide of theſe is a wood, which extends three hundred and eighteen rods in length. All theſe eminences are of an equal height, and there are ſeveral houſes built among them. The inhabitants are moſtly graziers, and make great quantities of hay: they have alſo ſome grain. In ſummer-time the cattle find a ſufficiency of graſs in the valleys and on the eminences: and the inhabitants are unacquainted with any other buſineſs or occupation beſide grazing.

A hundred and thirteen rods from hence, on the left-hand, ſtands a poſt, which points out the way to *Villingen*. Two hundred and ninety-five rods farther, on the right ſide of the road (38), is a ſmall eminence, which is a hundred and twenty-five rods in length. The country on the left-hand (39) is very pleaſant, conſiſts of fine meadows and corn

fields, and is alſo well watered; ſo that an army may here encamp, and the troops may refreſh themſelves. The few houſes on this ſpot are called *Melbach*.

Three hundred and thirty-five rods farther, you go over a mountain (40), and afterwards croſs a ſmall river, which runs from the right to the left, and waters the adjacent meadows. The whole country is a ſucceſſion of hills and dales; but the road lies along the eminences, and every where affords room for two ſquadrons to march a-breaſt.

Four hundred and fifty rods from this ſtream is a little village called *Turner*, which conſiſts of four houſes detached from each other, and a chapel. Here the road leading to *Neuſtadt* turns off to the right-hand, and the *Villingen* road winds to the left.

Three hundred and thirty-four rods from *Turner*, is an eminence called *Hohlen Graben*, of which the imperialiſts have often made themſelves maſters; eſpecially during the ſiege of *Freyburg*.

At leaving *Turner*, the road declines to the left-hand; and at the diſtance of a hundred and eight rods from this place, you croſs a ſmall river. After this the road lies between two woods, which are five-and-twenty rods diſtant from it on each ſide: that to the left conſiſts only of ſhrubs, and does not extend a great way. Betwixt theſe woods the road, eſpecially in winter, is extremely bad; though, for the ſpace of two hundred and forty rods, it is mended with round pieces of timber laid on it.

A hundred and forty rods farther you come to the very ſummit of the mountain (43), which I have already mentioned. This ſpot is extremely convenient to encamp on; for it has before it the above-mentioned defile and the bad road: which, however, may be avoided by turning ſhort on the left-hand towards a houſe and a little pond, which lie two hundred and fifty rods from *Turner*. At this place the top of the mountain is ſo ſpacious, that the troops may draw up in order of battle, and advance to the ſummit of the *Hohlen Graben*. The ſituation of this poſt renders it very advantageous for checking any incurſions from the *French* territories, as it is acceſſible only on one ſide, namely, that which is directly oppoſite to *Turner*. Accordingly, for greater ſecurity, the imperialiſts have thrown up an intrenchment here in the form of a double paliſadoed horn-work. The ditch round this work, however, was not of any conſiderable depth; and the earth dug out of it was employed in making a breaſt-work, which was but two feet high. Its face was only twenty rods, its flank eight, and the curtain two-and-thirty. The right wing of the imperial camp lay towards *Freyburg*. The place of the entrenchment, on account of a deep valley and thick wood, was utterly unapproachable. On the left-hand of the camp was a moat (45), of a hundred

hundred and fourteen rods in length, which extended from the half-baſtion to the wood, and was defended by three ſmall redoubts (45). Thirty rods from this firſt eminence and redoubt is another hill; but ſomething lower than the former. This eminence the imperialiſts alſo fortified with an entrenchment, or horn-work, which is ſtill in good condition. Its faces are ten rods, the flanks ſix, and the curtain fifteen. From the right ſide of it (47), a ditch is carried to the wood, which, by reaſon of the ſteep precipices in it, is impenetrable.

Eighteen rods from this work, on the left, is a ditch of the ſame length, which reaches to a wood, where they made a barricado of the trunks of trees, as a fence againſt any approaches. They had alſo taken poſt on two hills betwixt their entrenchments: theſe two eminences form a narrow paſs, where only ten or twelve men can go a-breaſt. Their van-guard was in the firſt entrenchment, and the remaining part of their camp extended itſelf behind the ſecond entrenchment on the left-hand, adjoining to three eminences on which are three houſes; from whence they ſupplied themſelves with forage, theſe parts affording plenty of hay. The length of the whole ground from the firſt entrenchment to the extremity of their camp was ſix hundred and fifty rods.

This ſituation of their camp rendered it impoſſible to diſlodge them, unleſs ſome means could have been found for attacking them on the left ſide, from the above-mentioned three eminences; for this ſide of their camp had no works, and each of the three eminences afforded room enough for three or four ſquadrons to march in front.

But, to gain theſe three eminences, it is neceſſary, immediately after leaving *Turner*, to take the *Neuſtadt* road on the right, which, at the end of four hundred rods, brings you to a place (48), where the imperialiſts cut down abundance of trees in order to block up the way. For beyond this eminence you come to a more extenſive hill, to which the above three eminences adjoin. The march to this place takes up but half an hour; and after becoming maſters of this poſt, the imperial army may be eaſily approached, unleſs they have taken ſome new precautions. An exact knowledge of this entrenchment is the more neceſſary, as, if an irruption from the *French* army be apprehended, the imperialiſts will not fail to ſecure this poſt.

At the end of the *Hohlen Graben* hill (43), the thickets and moraſſes on each ſide form a defile of ſixty rods in length. On the right is another eminence, with ſeven or eight houſes on it.

Beyond this defile, the road on the left-hand (50) is the beſt; and you leave a ſmall wood on the right, where there is alſo a foot-path, which is paſſable both for horſe and foot. This again unites with the highway about a quarter of a league from the *Hohlen Graben* hill, near a

fort

fort with four baſtions; and oppoſite to the fort three or four ſquadrons may march in a direct line on the main road, which proceeds all the way along the mountain. This fort (51) commands the road, and has on the left ſide a wood, in which there are unpaſſable ſteep rocks. On the right-hand the troops may extend themſelves ſixty or eighty rods in front, and avoid this poſt; but that way is not practicable for the baggage. This fort has four regular baſtions and a ditch, which, indeed, is not above a rod in breadth; but has a kind of paliſades running along the middle of it. This ditch is three feet deep, and lined with large ſtakes, or pieces of wood, ſeven or eight feet high, placed cloſe together, and faſtened in the earth like paliſades. The fort within is defended by a new paliſade, and a good breaſt-work.

As it is ſituated on the ſummit of an hill, it overlooks the adjacent country, which is ſomething lower; and cannon may alſo be planted there. Its plan is not very large; its faces being only nine rods, the curtain fifteen, and the thickneſs of the parapet not above ten or twelve feet. Towards *Freyburg* a ſmall half-moon (52) is raiſed before the fort, about ſix rods from the ditch, the faces of which are but five rods. The breaſt-works, which are of earth, like thoſe in the fort are ſecured by *pilotis*, or ſtakes. The imperialiſts, both in time of peace and war, have a party here to prevent the exportation of horſes, corn, and other commodities; but this party ſeldom conſiſts of above eight men.

A hundred and fifty rods from the fort, on the right ſide of the road, is a ſmall wood (53), which is eighty-five rods in length. The way, as far as the wood, is ſo narrow, that only ſeven or eight men can go a-breaſt in it. The deſcent on both ſides is very ſteep. Eight hundred rods from this place you come to a little village (54) called *Kaltenherberg*, which conſiſts of four houſes. There is a wood on the right of this road for a hundred rods; at the end of which, the ſteep declivity of the mountain forms a defile, which is forty rods in length. The cavalry may extend their front to the right in this place.

The diſtance from *Turner* to *Kaltenherberg* is about a league and a half. A quarter of a league from *Kaltenherberg*, a croſs (55) ſtands on the left ſide of the road, and a ſmall wood on the right. From thence you come to a wood on the left, which is four hundred and twenty rods in length. Betwixt theſe woods there is room only for ſeven or eight men to march a-breaſt; though the wood, which conſiſts of pine-trees, is every where paſſable. At the end of the wood, on the left ſide of the road ſtands another croſs (56), and the road divides into two; that on the right goes northward, and the other towards the eaſt. The latter is the moſt commodious and beſt road; but it is alſo a league farther about than that on the right. Both theſe roads lead to a little town called

called *Ferenbach*, the diſtance from which to *Kaltenherberg* is four thouſand ſeven hundred rods, or two ſmall *French* leagues. This neareſt road is pretty good, excepting one place, namely, a little on this ſide *Ferenbach*, where you muſt deſcend from the mountain.

Two hundred rods from the croſs, and the place where the roads ſeparate (56), you muſt go through a ſmall wood (57). Two hundred rods farther on you come to another croſs, which ſtands in the road oppoſite to a ſmall eminence. Here are four or five houſes detached from one another, the firſt of which ſtands at the diſtance of a hundred and ten rods from the road.

Two hundred rods from this laſt croſs, on the left ſide of the road, ſtands a chapel (58); and facing it, on the right-hand, you come to a hill called *Lila*, which extends for a hundred or two hundred rods: on the ſide of the road a few ſcattered houſes are to be ſeen on this hill. Five hundred and ſeventy rods from this croſs you enter into a wood, which forms a defile two hundred and forty rods in length. Before you come to the wood there is room enough for an army to march in ſquadrons; and though ſome parts are incumbered with buſhes, the troops may on both ſides march in a greater front. Here the country begins to appear poor and barren.

Three hundred and thirty rods farther, on the left-hand, is a croſs (60); and on the right the *Schwartzenbach* range of hills begins, where ſome ſingle houſes and ſmall villages extend as far as *Ferenbach*. Here one of thoſe ſprings, which run into the little river called *Firbach*, or *Ferenbach*, riſes, and directs its courſe to the town of *Ferenbach*.

Fifteen rods from this croſs you come to a wood (61), which is a hundred rods in length, and forms a defile.

Four hundred rods farther you come to a ſecond wood (62), which is two hundred and fifty-ſix rods in length, where troops muſt be obliged to defile: the road, however, is very good. The eminence of *Lila*, which is about two hundred and fifty rods from the road, runs parallel to it on one ſide. A quarter of a league beyond the wood ſtands a croſs (63), where a road from the eminence of *Lila* falls into the main road. Here you turn off from this eminence, the road bearing towards the left, juſt by the croſs.

Two hundred and fifty rods from the croſs is an eminence (64) on the right ſide of the road, which continues till you come over-againſt the *Schwarzbach* mountain. In deſcending the hill you keep this eminence ſtill on the ſame ſide; and there are four ſcattered houſes in this part of the road.

Two hundred and ſeventy rods from hence, near a croſs (65), which ſtands on the right, the road begins to go down hill, and forms a defile between

between thirty and forty rods in length, where, for ſeven or eight rods, the road is very bad. The diſtance from the croſs (65) to the bottom of the deſcent is three hundred and eighty rods.

At the foot of the mountain, after paſſing a ſmall eminence, you come to a croſs (66) on the right; and a little way from hence ſtands another croſs, oppoſite to which the ſaid eminence joins with the *Schwarzbach* mountain. From hence there are beautiful meadows and a good road as far as the little town of *Ferenbach*, which is ſix hundred rods off. *Ferenbach* ſtands on a river of the ſame name, where another rivulet, which runs from the north, overflows its banks. This place is encompaſſed with barren mountains; but there is no want of forage along the river, and the place is very convenient for an army to encamp. *Ferenbach* conſiſts of ſeventy or eighty houſes, and is incloſed with a low wall. Before the gate of the town you croſs the river from the right to the left-ſide, over two bridges.

The diſtance from *Ferenbach* to *Villingen* is three leagues and a half; the road lies through a wood of a league and a quarter in length; and as it is all along from fifteen to five-and-twenty rods in breadth, the paſſage may be eaſily ſecured by an intrenchment. However, in ſuch a caſe, there is no neceſſity of taking this road; but as ſoon as you come out of *Ferenbach*, you may take the right-hand road, and follow the courſe of the river, which runs towards the *Danube*, through *Fiſcher*, (a village lying about a league and a half from *Ferenbach*) *Sindelſtein*, half a league from *Fiſcher*, and then through *Wolbeten*; but at *Doneſchingen* it winds in a large circuit. This laſt ſmall town belongs to the count of *Furſtenberg*, on whoſe eſtate the *Danube* has its ſource. The diſtance from *Doneſchingen* to *Villingen* is three leagues and a half, and the road lies through a fine plain. This way may be of very great advantage, in caſe the above-mentioned ſtraight road ſhould be obſtructed by any entrenchment, or other obſtacle.

In coming from *Ferenbach* through the *Villingen* gate the road runs parallel to the river for two hundred and ſixty rods, as far as the place where it divides (68): the *Villingen* road bears to the left, towards a hill; but that to *Doneſchingen* proceeds along the courſe of the river.

Ninety rods from the above-mentioned parting of the road, you come to a croſs on the right ſide of the way, which leads to the hill, and is there very narrow: however, on the eminence, the troops may find more room, and the infantry may extend their front on the left ſide of the road, and ſo gain the ſummit of the mountain.

Two hundred rods farther ſtands a croſs (70) on the right-hand, where the road divides in two ways; that on the left leads to *Villingen*, and the other is only a by-way leading to a village which is ſituated in a wood.

Twenty rods from this croſs, on the left ſide of the way, ſtands a chapel (71), where the mountain grows ſteep. The aſcent to the top of the hill takes up three hundred rods, and troops may advance on the right and left; for the few hedges to be met with here are no obſtacle to their march. On the top of the mountain (72) is a plain, where preparations may be made for marching through the wood, which begins about a hundred rods from thence, namely, at (72), near a croſs.

Seven hundred and twenty-one rods from this croſs, at the entrance of the wood, you come to an entrenchment (73), which is raiſed on the ſide oppoſite to the city. This was firſt thrown up by the peaſants of the adjacent villages, as a defence againſt the marodings of the imperial troops during the laſt war, when they were encamped near *Villingen*; and as it is conſtructed only of earth and timber, it may be eaſily maſtered; otherwiſe a very troubleſome defile muſt be paſſed.

Both before and behind the entrenchment the road is between twenty and thirty rods in breadth. Abundance of buſhes will hinder the cavalry from extending themſelves in lines here; but infantry may advance in every part of it.

Seven hundred and forty-four rods from the entrenchment, on the left-hand of the road, ſtands a croſs (74); and ſixteen hundred rods beyond this croſs brings you to a wood, where you come in ſight of *Villingen* (75); it being but three quarters of a league diſtant from this place.

Three hundred and ninety rods from the wood you come to a defile near a river, which makes a ſort of a lake on the right; but this narrow way is of little importance, and may be avoided by keeping to the left, at the extremity of the wood, where you paſs through a meadow, and then over a ſmall eminence into the plain.

Four hundred and eighty rods from this river, the lake (77) continues on the right ſide of the road; but at the diſtance of two hundred and forty rods from it. The plain, which extends from this place to the city, is very pleaſant; and as it is free from hedges or other incumbrances, a body of troops may here form themſelves in order of battle.

Four hundred rods farther, the *Strasburg* road (78) unites with this road; and the lake on the right-hand is here two hundred and eighty rods diſtant from the road.

A hundred and eighty-nine rods farther, you come to a hill which is higher than the city; and the extremity of it is within ten or twelve rods of the city ditch. This eminence is three hundred and forty rods in length, and about a hundred rods in breadth about the middle of it. Near both the extremities it is about twenty rods broad, and that towards the city terminates nearly in a point. This hill has no other eminence

near it of a ſuperior height; and the neareſt hill is about ſeven or eight hundred rods from it. On each ſide (80, 81) of it are fields and meadows. On the right runs a ſtream, which flows from the lake, and below the city diſcharges itſelf into the river. On this eminence ſome works may be raiſed for the defence of the town.

Villingen lies in a fertile country, which is watered by the little river *Briga*. Its fortifications are inconſiderable, though it has a double moat; for the outer ditch is in moſt places not above eight or nine rods over. It is fortified with ſix ſmall towers, which only cover the gates, and can be of little or no defence to the ditch. The greateſt depth of the water, which ſurrounds the whole town, is but five or ſix feet, and in moſt places it does not exceed two feet. Between both ditches (83) is a wall, which, though it is twelve feet high, is but two feet in thickneſs. On this wall the above-mentiond towers are erected; and it ſerves inſtead of a covered way for the defence of the outermoſt ditch; but it has no other flanks but the towers of the town-gates. The ſpace betwixt both ditches is two rods in breadth; but no cannon can be made uſe of there, the embraſures being only for muſkets. The place is abundantly too much confined for a covered way in the uſual manner.

Between this place and the town is the ſecond ditch, which, indeed, is twelve rods broad, and is ſo far from having any water, that it is uſed as garden-ground. It has nothing to defend it; for, as the towers are without flanks, they can be no defence to it. The town wall (85) is but three feet and a half in thickneſs, and has a wooden gang-way round it on the inſide; but it is in very bad order. The embraſures are only fit for ſmall-arms; and the whole wall, which contributes little or nothing to the defence of the town, is but twenty-eight feet high, reckoning from the ditch. The town has four principal gates, and at every gate is a ſquare tower, about four yards in front. Some cannon may be planted on them; but, for want of flanks, they are incapable of defending the ditch. Beſides theſe four gates, there is alſo a fifth, directly facing the above-mentioned eminence (79), from which you may fire on the town. Upon the tower belonging to this gate two pieces of cannon are planted; and as it is higher than the hill (79), the whole eminence may be cleared by the cannon from that tower.

This town has always ſerved the imperialiſts for a magazine both for proviſions and military ſtores; and there are now ſixty pieces of cannon in it, twenty of which belong to the emperor.

The riſing grounds about the town are not of any great height, and are very good arable land. The garriſon generally conſiſts of two hundred men, with whom the burghers do duty promiſcuouſly.

When

When this place happens to be but weakly garriſoned, it may be eaſily taken; three or four hours being ſufficient, with ſome good cannon, to make a breach in the wall, which of itſelf is but weak, and has nothing to defend it.

If it were not the advantage accruing from having magazines in this place, it would be very difficult for the imperialiſts to attempt any thing all the way from *Hunningen* to *Briſac*; the mountainous country between *Freyburg* and *Villingen* (which lie twelve leagues diſtant from each other) being too barren and uncultivated to yield them any conſiderable ſubſiſtence, *&c.*

SECT. VI.

A Survey of the Road to Villingen, *which declines from the Road through the Vale of* Wagenſteig, *and lies through* Willer *and St.* Peter's *abbey; but again unites with the road deſcribed above, near* Holgraven.

NEAR the place marked (I), referred to in the foregoing part of this appendix, you turn off ſhort to the left, through the village of *Willer*, which is two hundred rods from the main road, and conſiſts only of ſix houſes and a church.

Two hundred and eighty rods from *Willer* lies another village called *Steig* (2), conſiſting of ſix houſes; and between theſe villages two houſes ſtand on the right ſide of the road.

A hundred and twenty rods farther, ſix houſes (3) are to be ſeen on the right ſide of the way; and eighty rods from thence, on the ſame ſide, there are ſix or ſeven ſcattered houſes near an eminence. This hill at one end is two hundred rods in breadth. On the top of it the road is good for the length of ſeven hundred and thirty rods, and ſquadrons may advance upon it on the right. From hence you come over-againſt a houſe (4) which ſtands on the left; and two hundred and eighty rods farther, you ſee two other houſes (5) lying on the right-hand. From hence it is three hundred and eighty rods to the village of *Weiſbach*, and for all this way the road is narrow, ſo that the cavalry muſt halt, as not being able to extend themſelves either to the right or left. This defile continues for three hundred and thirty rods on this ſide St. *Peter*'s abbey, which is near a league from *Weiſbach*. Were it not

for this narrow defile, the road would be quite good, and an army might aſcend the mountain without any difficulty. *Weiſbach* (6) conſiſts of four houſes and a church, which ſtand on the right ſide of the way; where the hill becomes very narrow. Along the eminence, before you come out of the narrow paſs, you ſee nineteen ſcattered houſes. From this eminence alſo iſſues a rivulet over-againſt *Freyburg*, which muſt be croſſed twice or thrice, and you march ſometimes on the right, and ſometimes on the left ſide of it. Near the end of the narrow way a chapel (7) ſtands on the left, which is but three hundred and thirty rods diſtant from St. *Peter*'s abbey. The latter ſtands on the top of the mountain, on a pleaſant and fertile ſpot, where an army may conveniently encamp; there is alſo plenty of water in this place. The abbey (8) lies to the left, and you muſt direct your march by a ſingle houſe (9), which lies on a hill, at the diſtance of eight hundred rods from St. *Peter*'s. On the left ſide of the way (about fifty rods from the houſe) there is a ſmall lake. The road from St. *Peter*'s to this place is very good, and five or ſix ſquadrons may here advance a-breaſt. You leave the ſaid houſe on the left, and a mill on the right-hand. Three hundred rods from the houſe (9), you begin to go down hill; and the deſcent continues two hundred and thirty rods, where you croſs a rivulet, which winds away round the hill towards *Wagenſteig*. Juſt at the foot of the mountain you come to a houſe (10), which ſtands on the left, and you leave a mill on the right. From this houſe (10) you turn off again towards the mountain, which lies on the right-hand. The road, for two hundred and forty rods, is here narrow, ſteep, and difficult.

After you gain the ſummit of the mountain (11), you turn away again to the left, and proceed in that direction over what remains of the mountain, on which there are eighteen houſes to be ſeen.

A hundred and ſixteen rods from the ſummit of the mountain (11), at a ſmall wood on the left, you begin again to aſcend a very gentle acclivity, where about two ſquadrons of horſe may march in front.

Two hundred rods farther from (11), on the left ſide of the way, you come to a houſe (13), oppoſite to which you enter on the above-mentioned hill, which extends as far as *Wagenſteig*.

SECT.

SECT. VII.

A Deſcription of the Route which an Army may take, in order to march from Hunningen *to* Rheinfelden *and* Conſtance, *without touching on the* Swiſs *Territories.*

IN coming from *Hunningen*, when you have paſſed the horn-work which ſtands on the bridge, you come to an eminence (1), on the extremity of which ſtands the caſtle of *Friedlingen* (2). On the ſummit of this eminence is a very fine plain (3), extending as far as the foot of the mountain (4), where the large village of *Weiler* (5) lies. This village is about a league from *Hunningen:* the road lies through it; and, when you have paſſed *Weiler*, you come to a vale called *Wieſenthal*, which, as you enter into it, is full half a league in breadth. The river *Wieſe* runs through this vale, and, near *Klein-Hunningen* (a), empties itſelf into the *Rhine*. Behind the village of *Weiler* runs a branch of the *Wieſe* (6), which is here conveyed by a canal to the mills in the village. It afterwards winds off oppoſite the caſtle of *Friedlingen*, waters the adjacent meadows, and at length empties itſelf near the village of *Mark* (b) into the *Rhine*. Beyond this firſt branch (6) of the *Wieſe*, four hundred rods brings you to four other branches, one of which, on the left-hand, drives a miil (7), and runs through the meadows towards *Klein-Baſel*. On the right ſide of the road, and hard by the mill (7), ſtands a gallows, which marks the boundary of the territories of *Baſil*; and a road (8) on the right-hand leads to the village of *Richen* (d), which belongs to the *Swiſs Cantons*. When you have paſſed the way leading to the aforeſaid village, the road lies along the mountain on the left, and you paſs over a ſtone bridge (e). This is the beſt road of all for the baggage to march to *Rheinfelden*, whilſt the infantry may advance all the way in order of battle as far as the ſtone bridge at *Krenznach*, which, together with the *Rhine*, forms a defile. But if you would avoid this narrow paſs near the ſtone bridge, and alſo the *Swiſs* territories, you muſt turn off ſeventy rods from the gallows (1) to the road (9), which bears to the left-hand towards the two villages of *Inſlingens*. Theſe villages are ſituated on a hill, at the diſtance of a ſhort league from the gallows (1); and beyond them are ſeveral roads, *&c. &c.*

APPENDIX.

PART II.

CONTAINING

Some REFLECTIONS on the REDUCTION of the SWEDISH Crown Lands, &c.

From a Manuſcript of M. *Iſaiah Puffendorf.*

PREFACE.

IN the year 1716, a work entitled *Les Anecdotes de Suede*, was publiſhed at *Utrecht*, which contained a Narrative of the *Reduction*, or Re-aſſumption of the Crown Lands, begun in *Sweden* in the year 1681. This book was printed at *Utrecht*, though *Stockholm* is inſerted in the title-page; but who the author was, is not as yet poſitively known. In *Sweden* it has generally been attributed to baron *Samuel Puffendorf*; and the learned *Riddermark*, who, at the ſame time that *Puffendorf* was writing his hiſtory of *Sweden*, had free acceſs to the royal records of that kingdom, affirms, that *Puffendorf* then collected alſo his materials for the *Anecdotes de Suede*. *Riddermark* has likewiſe undertaken to confute this piece, and endeavours particularly to apologize for count *John Gyllenſtierna*, whoſe ſecretary he had been during his embaſſy at the court of *Denmark*. M. *Arkenholtz*, ſecretary to his *Swediſh* majeſty, aſſured me, that the manuſcript of that apology was in the hands of an acquaintance of his; and it is to be hoped that the public will one day be favoured with it.

His

His conjecture, namely, that *Samuel Puffendorf* was the author of the above-mentioned *Anecdotes* ſeems to be confuted, by what the author himſelf ſays, *viz.* that at the time of the re-aſſumption he was ambaſſador at the court of *Sweden*, which does not agree with *Samuel Puffendorf*'s ſtation at that time; for, during his ſtay in *Sweden*, he was always in the ſervice of that crown. If it be affirmed, in order to ſet aſide this objection, that the baron inſerted that falſe account of his being a foreign miniſter in *Sweden*, only the better to avoid a diſcovery; it may be replied, that this artifice might have been uſed, perhaps, in a work which the author publiſhed, or intended to publiſh, in his life-time, and not in a poſthumous work. There is farther reaſon to doubt that *Samuel Puffendorf* wrote this book, becauſe the author of the *Anecdotes* cenſures the *Swediſh* miniſtry for oppoſing the alliance with *France*. Now baron *Samuel Puffendorf* is known to have been always a zealous ſtickler againſt the *French* party *, and on this account ſometimes differed with his brother *Iſaiah*, who, in a remonſtrance, offered to the crown of *Sweden* in 1684, (which manuſcript, together with his accounts of the court of *France*, is in my hands) openly declares for the alliance with *France*; and in his account of the imperial court, laid before the privy-council, ſhews but little friendſhip for the houſe of *Auſtria*.

The learned M. *Zollman*, in the preface to his *Engliſh* tranſlation of the above-mentioned *Anecdotes* publiſhed at *London* in the year 1719, makes Monſieur *La Piquiere* the author of this piece. This gentleman, after being ſecretary to Mr. *de Feuquieres*, envoy from *France* to the *Swediſh* court, continued in *Stockholm* till his death, as reſident from that crown. However, though the perſon from whom M. *Zollman* had this information lived a long while in *Sweden*, and pretended to have made a very accurate enquiry into the affair, M. *Zollman* himſelf aſſured me, ſome years ago, that the teſtimony of ſuch a perſon was not entirely to be depended on; and that he himſelf would lay no great ſtreſs upon it, were there the leaſt probability againſt it. Beſides, ſeveral paſſages occur in

* *Vid. Samuelis Puffendorfii Diſſert. de fœderibus inter Sueciam & Galliam, in qua oſtenditur, quàm male illa à Gallis obſervata ſint. Subjectum eſt ſuffragium in Senatu Regio Holmiæ anno* 1671 *exhibitum, contra fœdus cum Gallo & Anglo adverſus Batavos ineundum. Hagæ*, 1708. 'See 'Samuel Puffendorf's Diſſertation on Alliances between *Sweden* and *France*, in which is 'ſhewn how ill thoſe treaties have been obſerved by the *French*; to which is annexed his 'ſpeech in the ſenate at *Stockholm*, in the year 1671, againſt entering into a league with 'France and *England* againſt the *Dutch*. *Hague* 1708.'

theſe *Anecdotes* manifeſtly oppoſite to the common prejudices of Papiſts, relating to the authority and poſſeſſions of the church. Neither is it probable that a foreigner, unacquainted with the *German* and *Swediſh* languages, ſhould penetrate ſo far into the *arcana* of a northern kingdom; and be ſo thoroughly acquainted with the hiſtory of *Sweden*, that he only ſlightly touches on ſeveral circumſtances relating to it, as things generally known. For, a *Frenchman*, who, we may ſuppoſe, wrote for his own countrymen, would, if a judicious writer, have dwelt longer on them, and illuſtrated the preſent by the paſt tranſactions. Without any farther diſcuſſion of the diſpute concerning the real author of the above-mentioned *Anecdotes de Suede*, I ſhall only add, that thoſe perſons are unqueſtionably miſtaken who aſcribe them to *Iſaiah Puffendorf*. This able ſtateſman had indeed committed to writing his thoughts on the great change above-mentioned. But this treatiſe differs widely from the *Anecdotes de Suede*: and as the former chiefly dwells on the hiſtorical circumſtances, M. *Puffendorf* applies himſelf to examine that tranſaction by the rules of policy. Having obtained a copy of this manuſcript from a perſon of diſtinction, I make no ſcruple of inſerting it here, as it not only throws a light on the cataſtrophe of the unfortunate *Patkul*, of whom I have given ſome account in my twentieth letter (Vol. I.); but alſo on the re-aſſumption of the *Piedmonteſe* ducal lands, related in the twenty-fourth letter, which has a great affinity with the *Reduction*, as it was called, in *Sweden*; and the latter poſſibly may have been the plan from which that in *Italy* was copied. M. *Iſaiah Puffendorf* was not poſſeſſed of the talents that conſtitute a fine writer; and as he was conſcious of his defect, he appeared very little in print: but at the ſame time nothing could be more agreeable than his converſation. He had alſo more penetration and wit than his brother *Samuel*, and furniſhed him with the principal materials for his *Monzambano*. After *Iſaiah Puffendorf*'s death, the king of *Denmark* gave his widow and heirs four thouſand crowns for his books and manuſcripts; but what I here offer to the reader is not included in that collection. Though there is a manuſcript of the *Anecdotes de Suede* in the king's library at *Copenhagen*; yet it is not of *Puffendorf*'s hand-writing; and conſequently this is no proof that he was the author of it, even if it was bought along with *Iſaiah Puffendorf*'s books. Baron *Samuel Puffendorf*'s *Latin* ſtile is, indeed, not without its faults, being unequal, and

and full of modern phraſes; but the narrative in itſelf is clear, and the language well adapted to hiſtory. He was obliged to write the hiſtory of king *Charles Guſtavus* in a great hurry; and this is the reaſon why it holds the loweſt place in the public eſteem among his large hiſtorical works, though, for the print and copper-plates, it has few equals. His hiſtory of *Brandenburg*, on account of the prejudices of claſhing intereſts, has been both extolled and decried by different parties. *Samuel Puffendorf*, as appears from his epitaph in St. *Nicholas*'s church at *Berlin*, was born on the 8th day of *January*, 1632, and died on the 26th of *October*, 1694.

As for the *Swediſh* and *Sardinian Reductions*, and the maxims on which they were founded, I ſhall only add, that *Solomon*'s obſervation is very juſt *:

Qui nimis emungit, elicit ſanguinem.

Or as it is in our tranſlation:

'The wringing of the noſe bringeth forth blood.'

ISAIAH PUFFENDORF's *Obſervations on the Reſolution of the laſt* Swediſh *Diet, particularly the Seventh Article, and on the preſent military Forces and ſecret Views of* Sweden; *ſhewing what may be expected from that Power at this Juncture*, &c.

THE laſt *Swediſh* diet had chiefly in view the following points, which were the objects of their deliberations.

Their firſt care was to repair the loſſes which the kingdom had ſuſtained during the laſt war in the army and navy, and pitch upon the means to be uſed towards attaining that deſirable end, under the preſent ſcarcity of money in *Sweden*. On this occaſion the clergy, citizens, and peaſants, at the inſtigation of ſome malecontent families who were not very rich, and of thoſe who were called *la petite nobleſſe*, petitioned for a *reduction*, or re-aſſumption of crown lands. By virtue of this *reduction*

* Prov. xxx. 33.

the earldoms, baronies, military eſtates, and, in a word, all donations and grants from the crown, under what name or pretext ſoever, and in whatever king's reign, or century given, whether lying in *Sweden*, or in the conquered foreign provinces, are to revert again to the crown, and to remain the king's unalienable property for ever. All crown lands that had been mortgaged, and on which money has been raiſed, were, by this *reduction*, to be redeemed for the uſe of the crown, by ſettling accounts with the mortgagees; and if, on due examination, either ready money, ſtores, proviſions, *&c.* had been furniſhed by the mortgagees for the army or fleet, for the uſe of the crown, ſuch proviſions are to be valued according to the market price. Enquiry was likewiſe to be made how much *per cent.* had been paid for loans, *&c.* And laſtly it was decreed, that no count, or other donatee, ſhould enjoy above ſix hundred dollars, ſilver coin, *per annum.*

Theſe were the important objects of the deliberations of the diet: but as to the method of bringing about this *reduction* of eſtates (of which complete inventories were delivered in by the treaſury) though it had been for many years in agitation, it is an intrigue which very few *Swedes* can have any knowledge of, and is quite a myſtery to foreigners.

It was the general opinion in *Sweden*, that queen *Chriſtina*'s exceſſive liberality to the nobility muſt have been of great prejudice to that kingdom; and the preſent king of *Sweden*'s father was very ſenſible of it. As for the re-aſſumption of the crown lands, which was frequently intimated to him, he was entirely againſt it, being perſuaded that it could not be brought about without throwing the kingdom into extreme confuſion: beſides, it appeared to him next to impracticable. Queen *Chriſtina*, indeed, had warned him not to meddle with that waſps-neſt; for ſhe herſelf, in the diet of 1650, was ſo far from coming into that ſcheme, though ſtrongly ſolicited on that head by the peaſants, that ſhe would not ſo much as venture to require the *reduction* of a part of thoſe lands which ſhe had given away during her reign. Of this circumſtance a *French* hiſtorian writes in the following manner: *Les Eſtats de Suede continuant tousjours, les difficultés y croiſſent de jour à l'autre par l'inſtance que les payſans faiſoient à la Reine, de retirer ſon Domaine de tous ceux, à qui on en avoit fait liberalité pendant ſa minorité, & depuis qu'Elle etoit dans le gouvernement; mais la Reine ne voulut pas conſentir.* 'The ſtates of 'Sweden continuing their ſeſſion, the difficulties daily increaſed; for the 'peaſants ſtrongly preſſed the queen to withdraw her demeſne from all 'thoſe on whom it had been beſtowed, as well during her minority, as 'ſince ſhe had taken the reins of government into her own hands: 'but the queen would not conſent.' And in another place: *Il n'étoit pas à croire, que les Donataires qui étoient les premiers de l'Etat conſentiſſent aiſement,*

aiſement, qu'on leur ôtat les recompenſes de leurs ſervices. 'It was not to 'be thought that the donatees, who were the chief noblemen of the 'ſtate, would eaſily be perſuaded to part with the rewards of their ſer-'vices.'

In the laſt diet, however, the *reduction* was reſolved upon; but this reſolution is not yet forgotten, nor are the ſufferers ſilent, but vent their murmurs and complaints. *N. N.* * a privy-counſellor, was the chief promoter of it. He was a man of great talents and learning; laborious but vindictive; and, on account of a repulſe in an overture of marriage, an irreconcilable enemy to the families of *Brahe*, *de la Gardie*, and *Oxenſteirn*. He was not, as far as can be judged from circumſtances, and his behaviour in other reſpects, much of a ſoldier; but deeply infected with that contagion which has for a long time ſpread over *Sweden*, namely, a deſire of trying the experiment, whether it would not be more advantageous to the nation to dethrone the king, and form a republic on the ruins of monarchy. However incredible this may appear to ſome, thoſe who have converſed with the great men in *Sweden* have no reaſon to call the truth of it in queſtion. The old chancellor *Oxenſtiern* inclined ſo much to that way of thinking, that he could not conceal it in public converſation. M. *Chanut* ſays of him, that he indeed blamed *l'exces de barbarie en la perſonne du defunt Roy d' Angleterre, mais qu'il admiroit & louoit quaſi toute la trame de ce grand deſſein du Parlement; & que l'Eſtat d'une Republique n'etoit pas eloigné de ſon goût* 'the extreme bar-'barity committed on the perſon of the late king of *England*; but that 'he commended and admired almoſt every part of the plan of that great 'deſign which the parliament had formed; and that he was not averſe 'to a republican form of government.' This queen *Chriſtina* herſelf knew; and for that very reaſon was reſolved to ſee a king ſeated on the throne before her abdication. And when the ſtates ſhewed no little averſion to this proceeding, ſhe roundly told them, that they ſpurned at a king, becauſe they had been republicans for a long time. The above-cited M. *Chanut*, who was ambaſſador from *France*, and preſent at that time, gives the following account of it in his memoirs:

Pluſieurs d'entre la Nobleſſe demeurent piqués de ce que la Reine entre autres raiſons diſoit, qu'Elle deſiroit par ce moyen prevenir les deſſeins de quelques uns, qui dés long tems projettoient une forme de Republique, ſi la ligne Royale venoit à manquer; 'Several of the nobility were nettled at the queen, for 'ſaying, among other things, that ſhe was deſirous of baffling the de-'ſigns of ſome, who for a long time had been contriving to erect a re-'publican form of government whenever the royal line ſhould happen

* *John Gyldenſtiern.*

'to be extinct.' And elſewhere: *La haute Nobleſſe ne pouvoit pas conſentir à cet affermiſſement de Royauté par un droit hereditaire, que la Reine deſiroit.* 'The chief nobility could not conſent to that eſtabliſhment of monarchy 'by hereditary right, in compliance to the queen's deſire.'

All ranks and degrees among the *Swedes* are ſtrongly poſſeſſed with a notion, that their kingdom can never flouriſh under the government of *German* ſovereigns.

The above-mentioned *Swediſh* counſellor *N. N.* who now did not think it adviſable to publiſh his private ſentiments and ſecret views, or to engage in a declared oppoſition to the court (being poſſibly deterred by the recent tragical fate of the *De Witts* in *Holland)* thought it ſafer to promote the *reduction*; judging, that whether it ſucceeded or not, it would draw an odium on the perſon of the king, make him deteſted by the prime nobility, and create diſſentions among the ſtates, which might be the prelude to greater confuſions. At this time alſo the commonalty began to be fond of reading *Paſquils*, a name till then unknown in *Sweden*. Theſe were generally filled with wicked inſtigations, and virulent ſarcaſms and invectives againſt the miniſtry; the deſign of them being to ſet the nation in a flame. Thus an old manuſcript was ſaid to be found in a library (which before had been as unknown as *Typotius*'s hiſtory) which related what had happened on the 10th of *March*, 1600, when four of the chief miniſters of ſtate, *&c.* loſt their heads. The king, to whom great riches had been promiſed by this *reduction*, looked upon it as an excellent ſcheme, and thought the adviſers of it his beſt friends. But to avoid the appearance of oppreſſion or rapaciouſneſs in the king, the privy-counſeller *N. N.* * ordered matters ſo, that the clergy, citizens, and peaſants ſhould jointly make a motion for it at the diet, and even inſiſt upon it as a matter of abſolute neceſſity. Accordingly, they rather exceeded their inſtructions, and threatened death to any one who ſhould open his mouth againſt it. They voted that the king ſhould be addreſſed, That in his great goodneſs he would be pleaſed to put in execution what the general diet had reſolved to be abſolutely neceſſary to the proſperity and welfare of the kingdom. By theſe meaſures, and the like intrigues, the *reduction* of the crown lands was carried by vote in the laſt diet. In order to execute it effectually, as it was an affair not unacceptable to the court, the king immediately appointed commiſſioners for examining every thing neceſſary to bring about this *reduction*; and another, ſtiled the great commiſſion, was inſtituted for enquiring into the adminiſtration of the government, during the king's minority.

* *John Gyldenſtiern.*

As

As mention is made of both theſe commiſſions in the ſeventh article of the reſolution of the diet, both muſt conſequently be taken notice of in this diſcourſe. As to the *reduction* of the crown lands, which is ſaid to be productive of infinite advantages, and looked upon in ſo favourable a light, both at home and abroad, it is, probably, not the right channel through which *Sweden* is to be enriched; but rather a project big with many ill conſequences, which, at laſt, may throw the kingdom into a worſe condition than ever. I paſs over in ſilence the turbulent paſſions and reſentment of thoſe, who are reduced by it to poverty and nakedneſs; not a ſingle dollar being left to them of what they have inherited for the ſervices of their parents or anceſtors, or acquired as a reward for their perſonal merit.

To fall into poverty from a ſtate of opulence and ſplendor, is a trying change. Of this the late chancellor count *M. G. D. L. G.* * makes a very pathetic complaint, in an elegant remonſtrance conſiſting of above twenty ſheets, which he addreſſed to the king. In that memorial he ſets forth, 'That of all the rewards for the ſervices of his anceſtors, and 'of all the donations which they had merited by ſhedding their blood for 'their country for a hundred and thirty years together, nothing now re-'mained for the ſupport of his family.'

By this *reduction* the moſt ſubſtantial and wealthy noble families will be brought low, and, inſtead of thoſe perſons, who, in time of neceſſity, might have aſſiſted the government with their money and credit, none but poor, helpleſs, exhauſted ſubjects will be found in *Sweden*. Upon a computation of the annual amount of this *reduction* within the kingdom of *Sweden*, or what annual revenue will accrue to the crown by it, it is found to be conſiderably ſhort of two hundred thouſand rix-dollars, which ſeems to be no great ſum for the fiefs of a whole kingdom. Beſides, whilſt the king beſtowed ſuch donations, he could, on emergencies, apply to the proprietors of them for ſubſidies and aſſiſtance; for their readineſs always kept pace with their duty; and inſtances are not wanting, that when twice that ſum has been required, ways and means have been found for raiſing it. As for the preſent credit of the kingdom of *Sweden*, ſince theſe eſtates have been taken from private perſons and transferred to the king, an account may be had of it on the exchanges of *Amſterdam* and *Hamburg*. At preſent it is publicly aſſerted that the king of *Sweden* has no more vaſſals; for as the fiefs have been abrogated, there can be no vaſſals; and conſequently no perſon can now be compelled to perform ſervice, or furniſh money.

* *Magnus Gabriel de la Gardie.*

Another

Another bad conſequence of the *reduction* may be this, namely, that it will probably be the means of ſinking *Sweden* into its former barbariſm and deſolation, as to the ſoil and inhabitants. This will appear the more to be apprehended, upon conſidering the following circumſtances.

As the revenues ariſing to the crown from the reduced lands are deſigned as a fund for ſupporting the army, it was taken into deliberation how theſe revenues might be managed to the beſt advantage. For this there appeared only two ways, either to farm the eſtates, or to leave the management of them to the royal treaſury. As for the firſt, no offers were made; few people caring to have any thing to do with the treaſury, which, on one pretence or other, always makes deductions in payments, *&c.*

Beſides, if the management of the fund was left to the treaſury, it was eaſily foreſeen that no ſmall part would be laid out in the ſalaries of a multitude of officers; and that, perhaps, one half would be embezzled.

Theſe inconveniences occaſioned a third propoſal, which paſſed the diet, namely, to inveſt the military officers and ſoldiers with the reduced eſtates and manſion-houſes, and aſſign one to every colonel with his regiment, for their ſubſiſtence. Before this tranſaction, the proprietors of ſuch eſtates, either for parade and magnificence, or in expectation of the future profits to ariſe from theſe eſtates, had laid out ſeveral thouſands of dollars upon them; ſo that *Sweden* was adorned with palaces and country ſeats embelliſhed with avenues, canals, gardens, parks, plantations of trees, and other rural improvements, ſuch as were not to be ſeen in any of the northern countries, and were ſurpaſſed by very few in the more favourable climates. But it is plain that the military perſons now quartered on theſe eſtates will be at no expence about a houſe or gardens, which they know is not their own property, but muſt, at their deceaſe, or quitting the ſervice, deſcend to another. Their whole attention, in ſuch precarious habitations, will be certainly to draw from it a ſubſiſtence for themſelves, and, if poſſible, ſomething to lay up for their children, without troubling themſelves any farther.

It has been already obſerved, that in *Stockholm*, ſince the *reduction* of the crown lands, there has been a remarkable deficiency in the cuſtoms, which is one of the largeſt branches of the national revenue. Laſt ſummer the port-cuſtoms produced eighty thouſand dollars leſs than uſual; and next ſummer very probably the fall will be greater. For *Ubi luxus, ibi divitiæ.* 'Luxury and riches go hand in hand.' And the gay manner of living at *Stockholm*, before this event happened, is known to every body. All the produce of theſe eſtates, which could be converted into money, was laid out in wine, fine cloaths, and entertainments. This excited

excited a ſpirit of induſtry in the people, enlarged trade, and conſequently increaſed the revenue. But now *Stockholm* wears quite another aſpect: trade in general decays, and the nobility, being deprived of that wealth which they ſo liberally circulated in that capital, withdraw into the country, where they ſpend moſt of their time, and live with the utmoſt parſimony. As for the officers, inſtead of bringing the money of the reduced eſtates to *Stockholm*, they prudently hoard up and ſave all they can, not knowing how long they may have the enjoyment of their little income.

Another evil ariſing from this *reduction* is, that by the impoveriſhment of families, great numbers of them will not be able to give their children a liberal education. The conſequence of this is already felt; few men of learning and abilities being now to be met with in *Sweden*, or any that have ſeen the world; for *Hamburg* is their *ne plus ultra*.

The privy-counſellor *N. N.* * whom I have often mentioned above, left the king a document not to employ any foreigners: however, the *Swedes* are but little encouraged, or promoted; for the *Livonians* are generally preferred before them. This alſo creates ill blood; and as the number of learned men who appear at court has decreaſed, that of the military gentlemen has increaſed in proportion. The latter, for the moſt part, are young perſons, to whom *Tacitus*'s words are very applicable, *Quo qui ſervitio promptiores, eo magis honoribus augentur.* 'The 'greater their ſervile flattery is, the more they are loaded with ho-'nours.'

A thorough acquaintance with the nature of the ſoil, and genius of the inhabitants of *Sweden*, will eaſily ſuggeſt to an intelligent perſon other pernicious conſequences that muſt ariſe from this *reduction*, which already begin to appear. Theſe conſequences are now as it were in their infancy; but will increaſe more and more every year: for in a ſhort time the ruin of many families muſt inevitably follow this *reduction*; and no remains, even of hereditary eſtates, or acquired poſſeſſions, will be ſeen. This will be chiefly owing to the great debts contracted by ſome families in proportion to their eſtates and fortunes; and in others it will be the effects of neglect and prodigality. For ſuch debts the reduced eſtates were mortgaged: now, as this burden remains on thoſe who have loſt their eſtates, where can they at preſent find money to diſcharge it.

This *reduction* will alſo occaſion eternal diſputes, enmity, conteſts, and law-ſuits between families and relations; eſpecially as all inheritances, teſtaments, and partitions of eſtates made among brothers and ſiſters, muſt now be put upon another footing. Thoſe who are beſt acquainted with

* *Gyldenſtiern.*

the

the affairs of *Sweden* look upon the often-mentioned privy-counſellor *N. N.* * to have been the author not only of this *reduction*, but likewiſe of other acts, which at leaſt betray an error in judgment, if not a wicked intention. The late peace between *Denmark* and *Sweden* might probably have been concluded on more advantageous terms. The advice he gave for the unneceſſary demolition of fort *Helſingborg* and the caſtle, which is the only monument of the juriſdiction of the *Swedes*, if they have any at preſent, over the *Sound* or *Daniſh* ſtraits, as well as ſome other counſels he gave the young king, are juſtly ſuſpected of being ſuggeſted by treachery. Among the latter was the chimerical project of cauſing the flower of the *Livonians* to march into *Pruſſia*, to conquer it in a trice; that of ſelling the *German* provinces to the higheſt bidder, and of demoliſhing *Stralſund* and other paſſes in *Pomerania*. This privy-counſellor is now dead, and his death fell out in a critical time, juſt before the aſſembling of the diet: however, it is ſaid that he had previouſly given the king the ſubſtance of his projects, together with other documents. His relations are firmly perſuaded that he was poiſoned, and alledge ſome circumſtances in proof of their ſuſpicion.

Laſtly, it is worth obſerving on this head, that ſince the *Swediſh reduction*, after the ſtricteſt enquiry, the moſt exact computation, and general ſeizure of eſtates within the kingdom of *Sweden*, even the ſtates themſelves allowed that all was not ſufficient to retrieve the kingdom's loſſes, and reſtore it to its priſtine ſtrength and vigour; and conſequently that more money was to be raiſed to effect it. This is certain, that when the ſmall ſubſidies this kingdom receives from *France* ſhall happen to be withdrawn, *Sweden* will make as poor a figure as ever.

Every thing is in diſorder under the preſent government. The magazines are empty, the fortifications neglected, the navy goes to decay; there are no ſtores in the dock-yards, and the treaſury has neither money nor credit. Commerce is at a low ebb, trading companies break up (the paſſage through the *Sound* being now not ſo free and open as formerly) and four royal perſonages are to be provided for. The clergy, burghers, and peaſants were pleaſed with the expectation of being eaſed in their contributions, if they could but bring about the *reduction*: however, after they had been ſubſervient to this favourite ſcheme, they are deſervedly treated on the ſame footing as others; and larger contributions than ever are exacted of them, contrary to the promiſe given them. This makes them think themſelves injured by the king; and they are no leſs out of humour with him than the other ſtates are, ſince they find themſelves oppreſſed, notwithſtanding their baſe ſubſerviency to bring about the *reduction*. Be-

* *Jo. Gyldenſtiern.*

ſides,

ſides, by their ready compliance with that ſcheme, they have made the nobility their enemies, who, when a proper opportunity offers, will not be wanting to retaliate the injury.

Moreover, it was not ſpecified in the reſolution of the Diet that this *reduction* was to extend to the following eſtates, namely, thoſe in *Schonen*, *Halland*, *Bleckinghen*, *Pomerania*, the diſtricts of *Rugen* and *Mecklenburg*, *Bremen* and *Verden*: nor was it ſuppoſed to comprehend archiepiſcopal and epiſcopal lands, nor thoſe belonging to prelates, convents, chapters, nor all the eſtates in *Livonia*, which had been granted by the crown ſince a certain period, *&c.* However, *Schonen* muſt ſubmit to this fatal ſtroke, though that province was not ſummoned to the Diet, nor in the leaſt conſulted in the affair; and yet, by the treaty of its ſeparation from *Denmark*, the inhabitants were to remain in the quiet enjoyment of the privileges they held under the *Daniſh* government, without any compulſive innovations. The king of *Denmark*, though it is hardly to be expected that he will do it, might juſtly remonſtrate againſt this violation of the treaty. In *Pomerania*, *Rugen*, and *Mecklenburg*, the eſtates of the *Swediſh* ſubjects will undoubtedly all be forced to make a ſurrender, and the *reducti* in *Bremen* and *Verden* are deſtitute of any patron to procure them an exemption from that law. The chief proprietors there are *Wrangel*, *Konigſmark*, and the landgrave's dowager. The demands on the firſt are ſuch, as to leave very little for his children to ſubſiſt on. *Konigſmark* is ſaid to be deprived of twenty-four thouſand rix-dollars a year by the *reduction*; ſo that if he knew where to mend himſelf, poſſibly he would not long be ſeen in *Sweden*: but *France* and *Germany* have their emiſſaries every where.

The landgrave's dowager will not be ſenſible of her loſs till ſhe comes into *Sweden*. Queen *Chriſtina* has already declared her reſolution ſo ſtrongly concerning the *reduced* eſtates in *Bremen*, and taken poſſeſſion in conſequence of that declaration, that there will be no poſſibility of perſuading her to recede from her pretenſions. Strange mutability of human affairs! The grants which this ſame queen conferred on *Konigſmark*, ſhe herſelf now deprives him of, in order to provide for her own ſubſiſtence. *Sic vos non vobis, &c.*

As for *Livonia*, it muſt not expect any favours; for the inhabitants have openly declared againſt the *reduction*; and, inſtead of ſurrendering their eſtates, they alledge, 'That they have nothing to do with the 'Swediſh Diet, and its cabals; that they were foreign provinces, and 'had their own Diets, councils, and laws; that from their uniform be-'haviour towards the crown of *Sweden*, and the ſtrenuous defence of 'their poſſeſſions, they had reaſon to expect better treatment; and it

'ought to be conſidered, that (according to their own words in one of 'their remonſtrances) "they were ſituated towards the ſword's point of "the enemies of *Sweden*," and conſequently ſtood in need of their eſtates 'inſtead of giving up their poſſeſſions, ſo as to leave themſelves quite de-'fenceleſs upon an emergency, *&c.*'

The high commiſſion, as it is called, does not, indeed, bear the name of the commiſſion of *reduction*, though it is in effect the ſame; as it is appointed for enquiring into the adminiſtration of affairs, and the ſtate of the revenue in peace and war, during the king's minority. But the ſecret deſign of this commiſſion is to lay their hands on the purſes of all the counſellors, eſpecially the moſt opulent families; and to make a thorough clearance of what private fortunes may be left after the *reduction*.

This is not a proper place for a particular diſquiſition, whether there be any precedents, or whether it be proper in itſelf, that a *totum corpus regiminis* (which, according to the conſtitution of the nation, was the repreſentative of abſolute monarchy) as ſuch, ſhould be unaccountable to, and liable to be ſummoned, arraigned and judged by the burghers, peaſants, and clergy, in relation to the moſt important myſteries of ſtate, as alliances, inſtructions relating to war or peace, and other negociations. That each of theſe perſons had taken their oaths as guardians and counſellors, and promiſed to give advice according to the beſt of their knowledge, as men of honour and true patriots, for the good of their king and country, is the beſt argument they can uſe for their defence; ſo that if events have not anſwered the public wiſhes, it is becauſe they do not entirely depend on human foreſight: and *Sweden* is not the only ſtate where public meaſures do not ſucceed according to expectation.

But neither theſe, nor any other conſiderations, were thought worthy of regard. *Vexavit corvos cenſura & columbas.* And the high commiſſioners carry their rigour ſo far, as to make widows, children, brothers and ſiſters anſwerable for the votes of a deceaſed privy-counſellor, and have conſequently condemned them to arbitrary fines.

It is ſomething very extraordinary, that, after every corner of the nation rung with menaces of loſing their lives and fortunes, rather than ſubmit to ſuch oppreſſions, all this has been carried on ſo ſmoothly. For when it was laid before the Diet, thoſe who lately had been in power were ſo intimidated, that they never offered to declare their oppoſition to ſuch meaſures, though their number was very conſiderable. Another great overſight of theſe gentlemen was, that they did not diſſolve the Diet, and put an end to the aſſembly, as they might have done.

The high commiſſion, as it is called, being authorized to controul the private and public affairs of the nation, both in its ſtrength and weak-

neſs; and to enquire into the conduct of the regency and privy-counſellors, has in its poſſeſſion the regiſter of the council, which is deſigned as the baſis of its proceedings. Every thing is kept ſecret, and none of the privy-counſellors have a ſight of the minutes of the obſervations made on the adminiſtration during the king's minority, which are reſerved for the peruſal of the king only. Tranſcripts of them have been delivered to the preſent *Droſſart* of the kingdom, who was formerly ſecretary of ſtate; and, in oppoſition to them, he has laid before the king a piece which has already been taken notice of, and is very well worth reading §. * * *

As for the ſtrength of the *Swediſh* militia, an account of it is hereto annexed *, where the complements of the ſeveral regiments are ſet down with the greateſt preciſion. Theſe being national and provincial regiments, raiſed and maintained by the provinces whoſe names they bear, may by the conſtitution be either augmented or diminiſhed. The army makes a very gallant appearance, as indeed it ought to do, ſince the king expends all the money he can raiſe, upon it. By his order the uniform of the foot is all made of *Engliſh* cloth. The arms of the cavalry are of foreign manufacture; their horſes large, and of a great price, with embroidered houſings; and the equipage and dreſs of the officers extremely ſplendid: however, not a few of them, being unable to ſupport the expence, have been obliged to quit the ſervice. Notwithſtanding all the boaſted ſtrength of the preſent army of *Sweden*, it has been found, that, after a proper number has been draughted out of it for garriſons, it makes but a poor figure in the field. A recent proof of this appeared in the muſter of the war-office, after the diſtributions for the ſecurity of guards and garriſons had been deducted according to the account annexed. It is, therefore, probably a report, to which no body can give credit, though confidently inſerted in the Gazettes, that the *Swedes* propoſe to hire troops to other nations; whereas their number is by no means too great, ſince the peaſants muſt be exempted from the ſervice for the ſupport of the reſt; and they have no money in the treaſury for foreign levies. They have indeed begun to make levies in the diſtrict of *Bremen*; but no great matters can be expected, there being deficiences even for the ordinary expences, and the revenues both of *Bremen* and *Pomerania* daily decreaſe.

From theſe circumſtances, namely, diſſenſions, weakneſs, and other diſadvantages the kingdom labours under, eſpecially the bad condition of the fleet, it is hardly to be ſuppoſed that *Sweden* will engage in a war, unleſs it be ſupplied with money for raiſing men, and fitting out ſhips; and theſe require no ſmall ſums. One ſingular advantage they expect

§ This account is abridged conſiderably; and ſome obſervations which follow in the *German* edition, being very obſcure, are entirely omitted.

* This account is added at the end of theſe obſervations, and marked thus ‡‡.

from the ſtanding army in *Sweden*, is, that *Denmark* will be obliged alſo to keep a large body of forces on foot, which muſt be very chargeable. But this is not the caſe in *Sweden*, no men being levied there but thoſe who are natives, and coſt nothing; which, in other countries, is either not cuſtomary, or impracticable.

As for other particulars relating to the preſent ſtate of *Sweden*, the adminiſtration of affairs is known to be without a proper foundation, or due method; and till the ſtates can come to a better underſtanding, little amendment is to be hoped for. Some indeed deſpair of ever ſeeing better times, during the life of the preſent king, though he has given proofs in time of war of ſeveral valuable endowments. The connoiſſeurs in the art of war pretend, that he adopts his father's method in not ſparing the foot, and putting them on equal fatigues with the horſe. His inclinations lean more to *Germany* than *France*; in which ſentiments he has been confirmed by *B. O.**, who, though he is employed in foreign affairs, cannot obtain the title of ſecretary of ſtate. The poſt of captain-general is alſo ſuppreſſed; and both the rank and appointments are no longer allowed, to the extreme mortification of ſome, who flattered themſelves with that preferment, and the high rank annexed to it at court. The king is indefatigable, and is not given to indolence, women, or gaming. In his diet and clothes he is very abſtemious and frugal. He hates extravagant expences, and often wiſhes that he had been bleſſed with a better education than he has had. The old privy-counſellors and noble families have but little ſhare in the government; and moſt of his majeſty's counſellors are young perſons, known to be without experience and knowledge of the world. Inſtead of reſiding at *Stockholm*, moſt of the king's time is ſpent in the country and on progreſſes, which is a very great impediment to public affairs.

The deceaſe of this prince will be attended with great alterations, but probably for the better; the kingdom being now provided with heirs to the crown. At preſent, while the council of the king and kingdom is not filled with perſons agreeable to the conſtitution, and while the feuds of the ſtates, and murmurs occaſioned by the *reduction* and high commiſſion ſubſiſt, better times are not to be expected. *Car le genie de la Nation, comme de tous les gens du Septentrion, eſt fort lent à ſe reſoudre ſur toutes ſortes d'affaires, mais fort difficile & tardif à pardonner.* 'For the 'genius of the nation, like that of all the northern people, is very ſlow in 'its determinations in all affairs, and not eaſily induced to forgive injuries, which they are not brought to but with great difficulty.'

Scriptum d. 4. *Febr.* 1682.

* *Benedict Oxenſtiern.*

ADDITION

ADDITION to the foregoing REFLECTIONS referred to by the mark ‡‡.

A LIST *of the National Militia of* Sweden, *and of the Standing Army now kept on foot in that Kingdom.*

INFANTRY.

	Men.
1 *UPLAND* regiment, Conſiſting of	1000
1 *Dalecarlian* regiment,	1000
1 *Weſtmanland* regiment,	1000
1 Regiment of the province of *Nireke*,	1000
2 *Smaland* regiments,	3000
1 *Sudermanland* regiment,	1000
1 *Helſingland* regiment,	1000
1 *Oſtergoth* regiment,	1000
1 *Weſtergoth* regiment	1000
1 Regiment of the province of *Nyland*,	1000
3 *Finnen* regiments,	3000
1 *Schonen* regiment,	1000
1 Regiment of guards.	2000
In all	18000

CAVALRY.

Upland,	1500
Weſtgoth,	1000
Oſtergoth,	1000
Smaland,	1000
Schonen,	2000
Finnen,	3000
Nobility of *Sweden* and *Finland*,	1500
Ingermanland, *Oeſsland*, and *Livonia*,	2000
Body-guards,	200
Dragoons in *Schonen*,	1000
In *Halland* and *Blecking*,	1000
In *Finland*.	2000
Total	17200

Neceſſary

Neceſſary Diſtribution of the Troops in the Garriſons of the Kingdom.

		Men.
In *Livonia*,	*Riga*,	2000
	Revel,	800
	Derpt,	1000
	Pernau,	500
In *Ingermanland*,	7 forts,	3500
In *Pomerania*,	*Stettin*,	1500
	Stralſund,	1500
	Gripſwalde,	800
	Anklam, *Damgarten*, *Wolgaſt*,	2000
In *Wiſſmarſche*,		1500
In *Bremen*,	*Stade*,	1500
	Carlſburg, *Buxthude*, *Rotenburg*, *Otterſberg*, *Bremervorde*	2500
In *Schonen*,	*Malmoe*,	2000
	Landſkrone,	1000
	Halmſtadt,	800
In the north country,	*Bahus* and *Waſtrandt* *,	1500
In *Sweden*,	*Gottenburg*,	1000
	Calmar, with other paſſes and poſts on the frontiers and iſlands,	2000
In *Finnen*,	For the towns and harbours in *Finland*,	2000
	Total	29400

N. B. To theſe muſt be added the *German* regiments; which, however, hardly amount to 5000 men.

* Probably *Marſtrandt*.

APPENDIX.

PART III.

A TABLE of the POST-STAGES, mentioned in the preceding TRAVELS;

IN WHICH

Are ſet down the Diſtances from Place to Place, &c.

FROM *Schafhauſen* to *Hohentwiel* 4 hours, or leagues *,
From *Hohentwiel* to *Dutlingen* 7 leagues.
From *Dutlingen* to *Alting* 1 poſt-ſtage †.
From *Alting* to *Balingen* 1 ½ poſt-ſtage.
From *Balingen* to *Tubingen* 2 poſt-ſtages.
From *Schafhauſen* to *Singen* 1 poſt-ſtage.
From *Schafhauſen* to *Bregenz* 22 leagues.
From *Singen* to *Zelle* ½ a poſt-ſtage.
From *Zelle* to *Conſtance* 4 leagues.
From *Conſtance* to *Lindau* 12 leagues.

	Poſt-ſtages.
From *Lindau* to *Wangen*	1
From *Wangen* to *Holzleiten*	1
From *Holzleiten* to *Kempten*	1
From *Kempten* to *Kemptenwald*	1
From *Kemptenwald* to *Weiſbach*	1
From *Weisbach* to *Fuſſen*	1
From *Fuſſen* to *Aiterwang*	1
From *Aiterwang* to *Lermes*	1

* An hour, as it is called in *Germany*, is about a *French* league; and two ſuch hours, or leagues, generally make a *German* mile, which is equal to four, five, or ſix *Engliſh* miles, according to the different computations.

† A poſt-ſtage is about two *German* miles.

From

Poſt-ſtages.

From *Lermes* to *Nazareith* — — — 1
From *Nazareith* to *Parwis* — — — 1
From *Parwis* to *Dorſtenbach* — — — 1
From *Dorſtenbach* to *Inſpruck* — — 1
From *Inſpruck* to *Wolters* — — — 1
From *Wolters* to *Schwaz* — — — — 1

The hire of a chaiſe-horſe from *Kempten* to *Schwaz* is half a dollar * for every ſtage; but you commonly pay a gulden † a horſe in *Tirol* and *Auſtria*, though the ſtages are conſiderably ſhorter than the former in thoſe provinces.

From *Schwaz* to *Gundel* — — — — 1½
From *Gundel* to *Elman* — — — — 1½
From *Elman* to *Waidring* — — — 1½
From *Waidring* to *Unken* — — — — 1
From *Unken* to *Salzburg* — — — — 2

The poſt-maps are erroneous in placing a poſt-houſe at *Reichenhall*.

From *Salzburg* to *Waging* 2

Homann's map of the poſt-roads muſt be corrected; for it reckons half a ſtage too little here, and half a ſtage too much in the next.

From *Waging* to *Stein* — — — 1
From *Stein* to *Frabertſham* — — 1

Here alſo the map is erroneous, as it makes two ſtages of one.

From *Frabertſham* to *Steinering* — — 2
From *Steinering* to *Munich* — — — 2½
From *Munich* to *Bruck* — — — 2
From *Bruck* to *Degerbach* — — — 1½
From *Degerbach* to *Augſpurg* — — — 1½

Here *Homann*'s map is likewiſe erroneous.

From *Augſpurg* to *Ulm* 9 *German* miles, namely,
To *Sommerhauſen* — — — — 1½
From *Sommerhauſen* to *Gunzburg* — — — 1½
From *Gunzburg* to *Ulm* — — — 1½

There are ſeveral miſtakes in the map of the ſtages on this road.

From *Ulm* to *Feldſtetten* — — — 2

Hours or leagues.

From *Ulm* to *Tubingen* ——— — 15
From *Urach* to *Tubingen* — — — 4
From *Tubingen* to *Stutgard* — — — 5

* 1*s*. 9*d*. ſterling. † 2*s*. 4*d*. ſterling.

Stutgard

	Hours or leagues.
Stutgard is from *Eſslingen*	2
Stutgard from *Ludwigsburg*	2
	Poſt-ſtages.
Ludwigsburg from *Enſweichingen*	1 ½
Enſweichingen from *Pforzheim*	1 ½
Pforzheim from *Durlach*	1 ½

In theſe parts, a traveller, who has a deal of baggage, and no carriage of his own, is put to great difficulties, as the poſt-carriages are very ſmall.

Karlſruh is ſcarce half a league from *Durlach*; yet a traveller pays for a poſt-ſtage and half.

Karlſruh is from *Ettlingen*	0 ½
Ettlingen from *Raſtadt*	1 ½
Raſtadt from *Stollhofen*	1
Stollhofen from *Biſchofsheim*	1
Biſchofsheim from *Kehl*	1
Kehl from *Strasburg*	0 ½

The poſt-ſtages in theſe parts are ſo ſhort, that it is common, in dry weather, to perform a poſt-ſtage, which is computed at two *German* miles, in an hour and half.

	Hours or leagues.
From *Strasburg* to *Baſil* are reckoned	25

The hire of a carriage with four horſes for this journey comes to about thirty-eight *Strasburg* guilders, which are thirty *per cent.* leſs in value than the *Rheniſh* guilders.

From *Baſil* to *Solothurn*	12
From *Solothurn* to *Bern*	6

From *Faſil* to *Bern*, a carriage with four horſes may be hired for two piſtoles * and half.

From *Bern* to *Lauſanne*	19
From *Lauſanne* to *Role*	5
From *Role* to *Geneva*	8
From *Geneva* to *Marlie*	3 ½
From *Marlie* to *Rumelie*	3 ½
From *Rumelie* to *Aix*	3
From *Aix* to *Chamberry*	2
From *Chamberry* to *Montmelian*	3
From *Montmelian* to *Aiguesbelles*	3
From *Aiguesbelles* to *la Chambre*	4

* A piſtole is equal to 17*s.* 11*d.* ſterling.

	Hours or leagues
From *la Chambre* to *S. Jean de Morienne*	2
From St. *Jean* to St. *Michael*	1½
From St. *Michael* to *Modane*	4
From *Modane* to *Termignon*	3
From *Termignon* to *Laneburg*	1
From *Laneburg* over mount *Cenis* to *Novaleſe*	5½
From *Novaleſe* to *Suſa*	1½
From *Novaleſe* to *Buffolens*	3½
From *Buffolens* to *Veillane*	4
From *Veillane* to *Turin*	4

The Road from Turin *to* Milan, *and back again.*

From *Turin* to *Chivaſſo*	4
From *Chivaſſo* to *Zigliano*	4
From *Zigliano* to *Varcelli* 17 *Italian* miles *, or	7½
From *Varcelli* to *Novara*	4½
From *Navara* to *Olegio*	4½

From *Olegio* to *Seſti* 7 *Italian* miles, or 2 long leagues.
From *Seſti* to the *Borromean* iſlands about 16 or 17 *Italian* miles.
From *Seſti* to *Milan* 32 *Italian* miles, or 10 leagues.
From *Milan* to *La grande Chatereuſe* near *Pavia* 5 leagues.

	Italian miles.
From the *Carthuſian* convent to *Pavia* 1 long hour, or	5
From *Pavia* to *Tortona*	30
From *Tortona* to *Aleſſandria*	10
From *Aleſſandria* to *Aſti*	14
From *Aſti* to *Quiari*	11
From *Quiari* to *Turin*	10

The Road from Turin *to* Genoa.

From *Turin* to *Aleſſandria* 8 poſt-ſtages, or 35 *Italian* miles.
From *Aleſſandria* to *Genoa* 7 ſtages, (including the *Poſta Reale*) which are about 30 *Italian* miles.

	Poſt-ſtages.
From *Aleſſandria* to *Novi*	2
From *Novi* to *Voldagio*	2
And from *Voldagio* to *Genoa*	3

* An *Italian* mile is ſomething leſs than an *Engliſh* mile; 76 of the former, and 69 of the latter, being nearly equal to a degree of the *Equator*.

The

The Diſtance from Geneoa *to* Leghorn *by Water is computed to be about* 120 Italian *Miles.*

	Miles.
Namely, from *Genoa* to *Capo fino* are — — —	15
From *Capa fino* to *Seſtri di Levante* — —	15
From *Seſtri* to *Lerici* — — —	30
From *Lerici* to *Leghorn* — — —	60

The Road from Leghorn *to* Florence, *by way of* Lucca.

From *Leghorn* to *Piſa* 2 poſt-ſtages, which are 15 or 16 *Italin* miles.

From *Piſa* to *Lucca* 1½ poſt-ſtage, or 12 *Italian* miles by the road which lies through the plain, and only 10 miles over the mountain. From *Lucca* to *Piſtoja* 3 ſtages, or 20 *Italian* miles.

And from *Piſtoja* to *Florence* the ſame diſtance.

The Diſtance from Florence *to* Sienna *is* 32 Italian *miles.*

	Poſt-ſtages.
Namely, to *Caſciano* — — — —	1
From *Caſciano* to the *Taverne* — —	1
From the *Taverne* to the *Stagio* — —	1
And from the *Stagio* to *Sienna* — — —	1

From Sienna *to* Rome.

From *Sienna* to *Monte Roni* — — —	1
From *Monte Roni* to *Buonconvento* — ——	1
From *Buonconvento* to *Torinieri* — — —	1
From *Torinieri* to *Scala* — — — —	1
From *Scala* to *Ricorſi* — —— ——	1
From *Ricorſi* to *Radicofani* — — —	1

From *Radicofani* to *Centino* only 1 ſtage, becauſe the road is down a declivity; but as you aſcend the hill in going from *Radicofani* to *Centino*, you muſt pay for a ſtage and half.

	Poſt-ſtages.
From *Centino* to *Aquapendente*	$0\frac{3}{4}$
From *Aquapendente* to *San Lorenzo*	$0\frac{3}{4}$
From *San Lorenzo* to *Bolſena*	$0\frac{3}{4}$
From *Bolſena* to *Monte Fiaſcone*	1
From *Monte Fiaſcone* to *Viterbo*	1
From *Viterbo* to *Montagna di Viterbo*	$0\frac{3}{4}$
From *Montagna* to *Ronciglione*	$0\frac{3}{4}$
From *Ronciglioni* to *Monte Roſi*	1
From *Monte Roſi* to *Baccano*	1
From *Baccano* to *la Storta*	1

From *Storta* to *Rome*, *poſta reale*, or poſt royal, which is reckoned at a ſtage and half.

For two horſes in the *ſedia* or chaiſe you pay eight *paoli** for every ſtage; but a ſaddle horſe may be hired for three *paoli* per ſtage.

* A *paolo* is equal to 6*d.* ſterling.

The Poſt-Road from Rome *to* Naples.

From *Rome* to *Torre di Mezza via* is a *poſta reale*; and though the diſtance is but ſix *Italian* miles, you pay twelve *paoli* for every *ſedia* or chaiſe.

The diſtance from *Torre di Mezza via* to *Marino* is ſix *Italian* miles, or one poſt-ſtage, for which you muſt pay eight *paoli* for every chaiſe.

	Ital. miles.	poſt-ſtages.
From *Marino* to *Velletri*	8	1
From *Velletri* to *Ciſterna*	6	1
From *Ciſterna* to *Sermonetta*	8	1
From *Sermonetta* to *Caſa nova di Sezze*	6	$0\frac{3}{4}$
From *Caſa nova* to *Piperno*	6	$0\frac{3}{4}$
From *Piperno* to *Marutti*	8	1
From *Marutti* to *Terracina*	9	1
From *Terracina* to *Fondi*	6	1
From *Fondi* to *Itteri*	6	1
From *Itteri* to *Mola*	9	1
From *Mola* to *Garigliano*	9	1
From *Garigliano* to St. *Agatha*	7	1
From St. *Agatha* to *Riverunco*	7	1
From *Riverunco* to *Capua*	8	1
From *Capua* to *Averſa*	8	1
From *Averſa* to *Naples*	6	1
	129	$17\frac{1}{2}$

In the *Neapolitan* territories a traveller pays 11 *Carlini* * for the two horſes in the *ſedia per* ſtage.

* A *Carlino* is equal to 4*d.* ſterling.

Road from Rome *to* Loretto.

	Ital. miles.	poſt-ſtages.
From *Rome* to *Prima Porta*, *poſta reale* or poſt royal, and conſequently you pay twelve *paoli* for every *ſedia* or chaiſe	7	1
From *Prima Porta* to *Caſtel nuovo*	8	1
From *Caſtel nuovo* to *Rignano*	7	1
From *Rignano* to *Civita Caſtellana*	9	1
From *Civita Caſtellana* to *Borghetto*	6	0¾
From *Borghetto* to *Otricoli*	6	0¾
From *Otricoli* to *Narni*	8	1
From *Narni* to *Terni*	7	1
From *Terni* to *Strittura*	8	1
From *Strittura* to *Spoleto*	8	1
From *Spoleto* to *Le Vene*	7	1
From *Le Vene* to *Foligno*	10	1
From *Foligno* to *Caſe nuove*	7	1
From *Caſe nuove* to *Saravalle*	7	1
From *Saravalle* to *Ponte la Trava*	7	1
From *Ponte la Trava* to *Valcimaro*	6	1
From *Valcimaro* to *Tolentino*	9	1
From *Tolentino* to *Macerata*	13	1½
From *Macerata* to *Sambucchetto*	7	1
From *Sambucchetto* to *Loretto*	7	1
	154	20

Road

Road from Loretto *to* Ravenna.

	Ital. miles.	poſt-ſtages.
From *Loretto* to *Camurano*	8	1
From *Camurano* to *Ancona*	7	1
From *Ancona* to *Caſe Brugiate*	9	1
From *Caſe Brugiate* to *Senigaglia*	7	1
From *Senigaglia* to *Marotta*	7	1
From *Marotta* to *Fano*	7	1
From *Fano* to *Peſaro*	8	1
From *Peſaro* to *Cattolica*	7	1
From *Cattolica* to *Rimini*	10	1½
From *Rimini* to *Ceſenatico*	12	2
Theſe 12 *Italian* miles are reckoned but one poſt-ſtage in the Papal dominions.		
From *Ceſenatico* to *Savio*	8	1
From *Savio* to *Ravenna*	8	1
	98	12½

Road from Ravenna *to* Placentia.

	Ital. miles.	poſt-ſtages.
From *Ravenna* to *Faenza*	12	2
From *Faenza* to *Imola*	8	1
From *Imola* to St. *Nicolo*	7	1
From St. *Nicolo* to *Bologna*	8	1
From *Bologna* to *Samoggia*	12	1½
From *Samoggia* to *Modena*	15	2
From *Modena* to *Rubieca*	8	1
From *Rubieca* to *Reggio*	8	1
From *Reggio* to St. *Ilario*	8	1
From St. *Ilario* to *Parma*	7	1
From *Parma* to *Borgo St. Donino*	18	2
From *St. Donino* to *Fiorenzola*	7	1
From *Fiorenzola* to *Placentia*	15	2
	133	17½

In

In the northern parts of *Italy*, eſpecially in *Piedmont* and the territories of *Venice*, the rate of travelling by poſt is not yet ſettled; ſo that a traveller is obliged to pay 15 *paoli* a ſtage for the two chaiſe horſes; but in the other parts of *Italy*, you may hire them for 8 *paoli*. This induces ſeveral travellers to ſell their chaiſes, and to travel through *Lombardy* with the *Vetturini*; but in caſe you go thither by poſt, you muſt ſtay three days in one place before you are permitted to proceed in any other carriage.

	Italian miles.
From *Placentia* to *Cremona*	18
From *Cremona* to *Mantua*	40
From *Mantua* to *Verona* 3 poſt-ſtages, or	24
From *Verona* to *Vicenza*	30
From *Vicenza* to *Padua*	18
From *Padua* to *Venice*	25
From *Venice* to *Trieſte*	90
From *Trieſte* to *Fiume* over the mountains	45
	Hours or leagues.
From *Fiume* to *Porto-Re*	2
From *Fiume* to *Scaliz* are	4
From *Fiume* to *Adelsberg* 7 *German* miles, or	14
From *Adelsberg* to *Planina*	2½
From *Planina* to the lake of *Cirknitz*	2
From *Planina* to *Upper Laubach*	3
From *Upper Laubach* to *Idra*	5
The diſtance from the city of *Laubach* to *Upper Laubach* is	3
	Poſt-ſtages.
From *Laubach* to *Popedſch*	1
From *Popedſch* to St. *Oſwald*	1
This ſtage is omitted in *Homann*'s poſt map.	
From St. *Oſwald* to *Franz*	1
From *Franz* to *Cilley*	1
From *Cilley* to *Ganowiz*	1
From *Ganowiz* to *Weiſtriz*	1
From *Weiſtriz* to *Mahrburg*	1
From *Marhburg* to *Ehrnhauſen*	1
From *Ehrnhauſen* to *Wildon*	1
From *Wildon* to *Graz*	1
From *Graz* to *Peggau*	1
From *Peggau* to *Retelſtein*	1
From *Retelſtein* to *Pruck*	1

	Poſt-ſtages.
From *Pruck* to *Muerzhofen*	1
From *Muerzhofen* to *Kriegla*	1
From *Kriegla* to *Muerzuſchlag*	1
From *Muerzuſchlag* to *Schadwien*	1
From *Schadwien* to *Neunkirchen*	1
From *Neunkirchen* to *Neuſtadt*	1
From *Neuſtadt* to *Draſkirchen*	1 ½
From *Draſkirchen* to *Vienna*	1 ½

When the imperial court is at *Laxemburg*, the poſt goes through this place, and you pay from *Neuſtadt* to *Laxemburg* at the rate of two ſtages, and from *Laxemburg* to *Vienna* for one.

Tour to Upper Hungary.

	German miles.
From *Vienna* to *Preſburg*	10
From *Preſburg* to St. *Georgen*	2
From *Preſburg* to *Wartberg*	3
From *Wartberg* to *Scharfo*	1
From *Scharfo* to *Capelle*	1
From *Capelle* to *Tyrnau*	2
	Hungarian miles *.
From *Tyrnau* to *Leopaldſtadt*, or *Freyſtadt*	2
From *Freyſtadt* to *Topolſchar*	4
From *Boyniz* to *Cremniz*	3

The beſt way is to go through *Priviz*, and over the *Mauth* and *Clauſer* heaths.

From *Cremniz* to *Neuſohl*	3
From *Cremnitz* to *Schemniz*	3
From *Schemniz* to *Buda*	12
Namely, to *Schaach*	4
From *Schaach* to *Waizen*	4
And from *Waizen* to *Buda*	4

The diſtance from *Buda* to *Vienna* 33 miles, which is commonly computed to be 36 miles, as follows:

* An *Hungarian* mile is about a *German* mile and half.

	Hungarian miles.
From *Buda* to *Neuendorf*	8
From *Neuendorf* to *Komorra*	4
From *Komorra* to *Raab*	5
From *Raab* to *Wiffelburg*	4
From thence to *Regelsbrunn*	6
And from *Regelsbrun* to *Vienna*	6

Road from Vienna *to* Prague.

Prague lies at the diſtance of 21 ½ poſt-ſtages from *Vienna*, the road lies through the following places:

Enzerſdorf,	*Frating*,	*Tabor*,
Stockerau,	*Pieſling*,	*Sodomoſchiſs*,
Malebern,	*Zlawings*,	*Woidiſs*,
Hollabrunn,	*Konigſeck*,	*Biſtriſs*,
Mondorf,	*Neuhaus*,	*Noſsbeck*,
Pulkau,	*Somoſoll*,	*Geſſniſs*,
Langau,	*Koſchiſs*,	*Prague*.

All theſe are ſingle poſt-ſtages, excepting that from *Pulkau* to *Langau*, which is three *German* miles. The principal road is between four and five miles ſhorter, and lies through *Snoim*, which is about ten miles from *Vienna*.

	Miles.
From *Snoim* to *Iglau*	8
From *Iglau* to *Dentſchenbrodt*	3
From *Dentſchenbrodt* to *Dzaſlau*, and ſo to *Prague*	9

The Road from Prague *to* Halle.

	Poſt-ſtages.
From *Prague* to *Turſko*	1
From *Turſko* to *Welwarn*	1
From *Welwarn* to *Budyn*	1
From *Budyn* to *Lobeſchuz*	1
From *Lobeſchuz* to *Auſſig*	1 ½

	Poſt-ſtages.
From *Auſſig* to *Peterſwalda*	1
From *Peterſwalda* to *Sehiſt*	1
From *Sehiſt* to *Dreſden*	1
From *Dreſden* to *Meiſſen*	1½
From *Meiſſen* to *Stauchiz*	1½
From *Stauchiz* to *Wermſdorf*	1
From *Wermſdorf* to *Wurzen*	1
From *Wurzen* to *Leipſick*	1½
From *Leipſick* to *Groſskugel*	1½
From *Groſskugel* to *Halle*	1½

Tour from Halle *through* Gotha *to* Ratiſbon.

From *Halle* to *Merſeburg*	1
From *Merſeberg* to *Naumburg*	1½
From *Naumberg* to *Jena*	1½
From *Jena* to *Weymar*	1
From *Weymer* to *Erfurt*	1½
From *Erfort* to *Gotha*	1½
From *Gotha* to *Arnſtadt*	1½
From *Arnſtadt* to *Ilmenau*	1
From *Ilmenau* to *Schleuſſingen*	2
From *Schleuſſingen* to *Hildburghauſen*	0¾
From *Hildburghauſen* to *Rotach*	0¾
From *Rotach* to *Coburg*	1
	German miles.
The diſtance from *Coburg* to *Culmbach* is	5
And from *Culmbach* to *Bareith*	3
From *Coburg* to *Bamberg*	6
	Hours or leagues.
From *Pommersfield* to *Bamberg*	3
From *Pommersfield* to *Erlangen*	5
From *Erlangen* to *Nurenberg*	3

From *Nurenburg* to *Ratisbon* are 6 ſingle poſt-ſtages through *Feucht*, *Poſchbaur*, *Tining*, *Parsberg*, and *Laber*.

Road from Ratisbon *to* Heidelberg.

	Poſt-ſtages.
From *Ratisbon* to *Sahl*	1½
From *Sahl* to *Neuſtadt*	1½
From *Neuſtadt* to *Ingolſtadt*	2
From *Ingolſtadt* to *Neuburg*	1½
From *Neuburg* to *Donawerth*	1½
From *Donawerth* to *Nordling*	1½
From *Nordling* to *Dunkelſpiel*	1½
From *Dunkelſpiel* to *Krailſheim*	1
From *Krailſheim* to *Hall*	1½
From *Hall* to *Oehringen*	1½
From *Oehringen* to *Heilbrunn*	1½
From *Heilbrunn* to *Sinzheim*	2
From *Sinzheim* to *Heidelberg*	1¾

Stages along the Bergſtraſſe, *or Mountain road.*

	Hours or leagues.
From *Heidelberg* to *Weinheim* are	3
From *Heidelberg* to *Mannheim*	3
From *Weinheim* to *Heppenheim*	2
	German miles.
From *Heppenheim* to *Darmſtadt*	3¼
From *Darmſtadt* to *Frankfort*	3
From *Frankford* to *Ederſheim*	2
From *Ederſheim* to *Mentz*	2

Here *Homann*'s map is erroneous in ſeveral particulars.

Road from Manheim *to* Nancy.

	Hours or leagues.
From *Manheim* to *Landau*	10
From *Landau* to *Otterbach* 2 *French* poſts, or	4
From *Otterbach* to *Weiſſenburg*	2
From *Weiſſenburg* to *Surburg*	4

	Hours or leagues.
From *Surburg* to *Hagenau*	3
From *Hagenau* to *Saverne*	7
From *Saverne* to *Pfalzburg*	3
From *Pfalzburg* to *Homerting*	3
From *Homerting* to *Sarburg*	2
From *Sarburg* to *Hemin*	2
From *Hemin* to *Blamont*	4
From *Blamont* to *Benamini*	3
From *Benamini* to *Luneville*	3
From *Luneville* to St. *Nicholas*	3
From St. *Nicholas* to *Nancy*	2

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